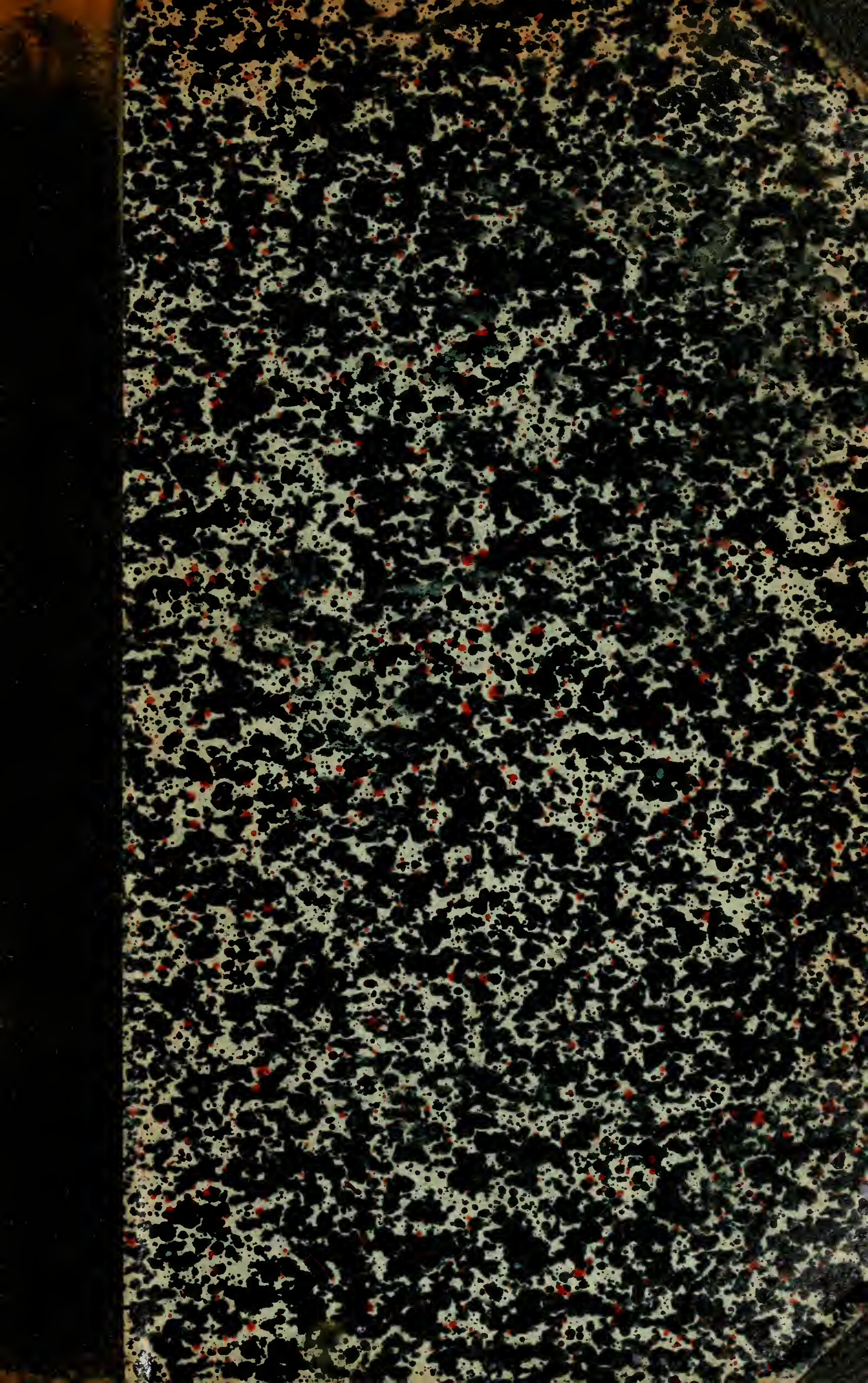


THE

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE,

AND

NOTES AND QUERIES

CONCERNING THE

ANTIQUITIES, HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

OF

AMERICA.

VOL. VIII.

NEW YORK:
JOHN G. SHEA,
83 CENTRE STREET.
1864.

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PREFACE.

The Historical Magazine, established originally in Boston, and edited during the first year by John Ward Dean, Esq., whose agency in establishing a work of such real value, and launching it fairly into the American public, deserves the grateful remembrance of scholars of the historic past of our country, has now passed entirely into the hands of the present editor, who has directed its columns since its advent to New York, except for the first year, when it was under the direction of the Hon. George Folsom.

Appreciating its value as a contribution to American history, a record and auxiliary to the constantly increasing and laboring Historical Societies, a stimulus and helper to all students in the science to which it is devoted, and all conscious of my few qualifications for the task, I have grown to regard the Historical Magazine as part and parcel of myself. When the publisher who had so ably commenced and conducted it found it necessary to relinquish its management, I felt reluctant to see it pass to other hands or cease.

Its condition has not been too prosperous. A large southern subscription, lost by the war, has not been replaced by an increased northern list; but I felt assured that, properly brought to the notice of societies and students, this would soon be remedied; and that its friends will, each in his own sphere, exert themselves to increase its list.

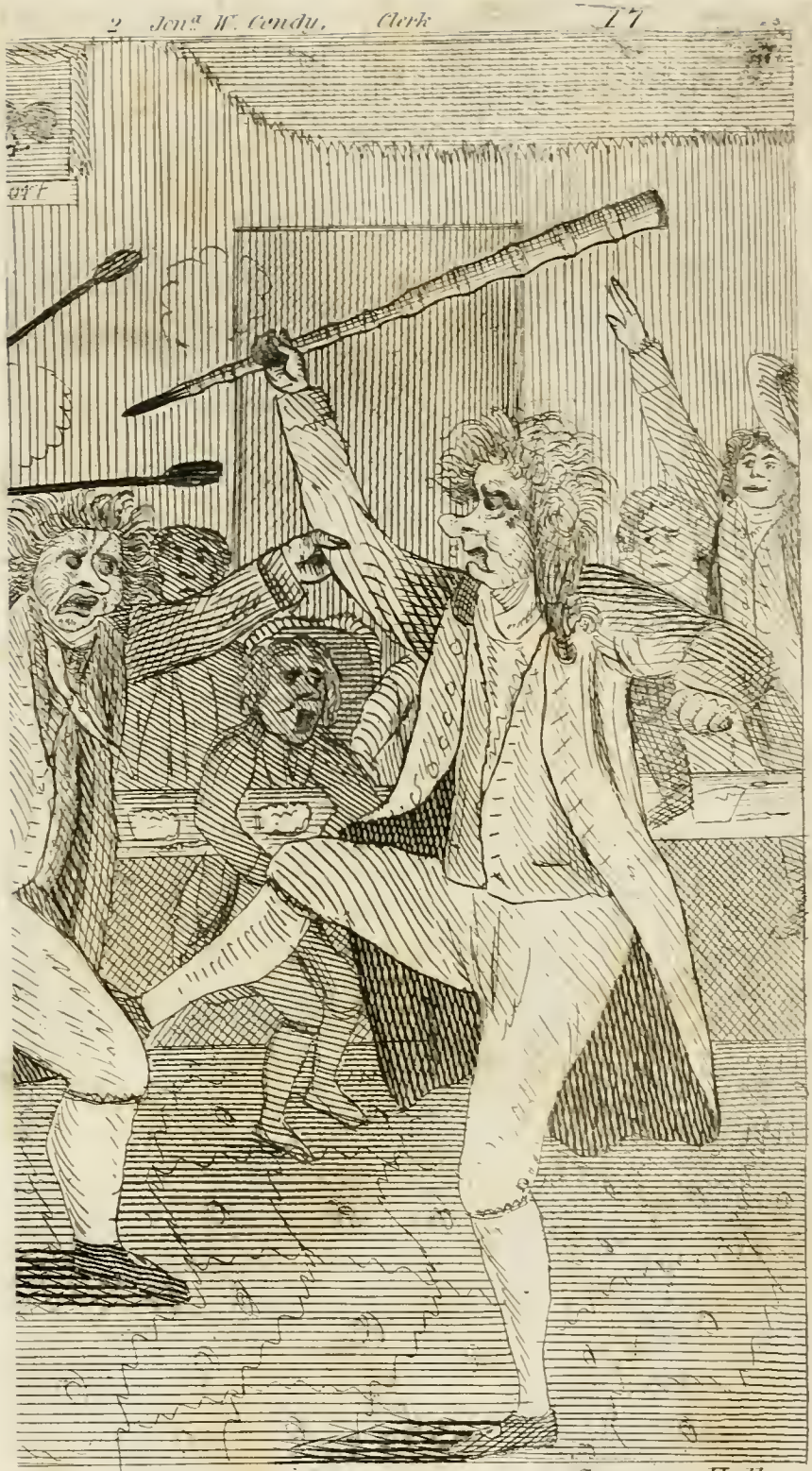
With the January number will begin the series of promised papers on American historians. These will, in many instances, be accompanied by portraits; and I shall endeavor to give, also, other illustrations not unbecoming the character of the Magazine. Endeavor shall be made to render the General Department more

attractive by giving it a popular character, without impairing its general and recognized form.

Hoping to continue for years the connection so long and pleasantly made as editor, the proprietor ushers in the ninth volume of the Historical Magazine.

JOHN G. SHEA.

New York, *December*, 1864.



the tongs to ease his wrongs,
'd thus engag'd, sir.

Congress Hall,
in Philad.a Feb. 15. 1798.
S.E. Cor. 6.th & Chesnut St.

"'ROGER GRISWOLD, born in Lyme, ... 1809.) he had a personal difficulty on the floor of Congress with Roger Griswold of Connec-

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Upon his head,



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THE

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VIII.] JANUARY, 1864. [No. 1.

General Department.

CARICATURE OF AN EARLY FRACAS IN CONGRESS.

IN presenting to our readers a copy of an early caricature of what unfortunately has been a precedent too often followed, we are happy to give the following account of the scene from the pen of one of our kind contributors.

"The disgraceful scene which the accompanying engraving presents occurred in the United States House of Representatives, then sitting in Philadelphia, on the 15th of February, 1798. The building in which Congress then met is that at the S. E. corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. The Senate sat in the back room, second story, now occupied by a branch of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia. In the room below, near the Court of Quarter Sessions, sat the House of Representatives.

"The combatant with the uplifted cane is the Hon. Roger Griswold of Connecticut; he with the brandished tongs is the Hon. Matthew Lyon of Vermont. The Speaker, the Hon. Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, is in his chair; beneath him sits the Clerk of the House, Jonathan W. Condy, Esq., of Pennsylvania. In the left hand corner, leaning his elbow on his knee, is the Rev. Ashbel Green, an eminent Clergyman in the Presbyterian church, who died only a few years ago.

"Of the two prominent actors in the scene we have the following account in Mr. Charles Lanman's 'Dictionary of the United States Congress.' (Philadelphia, 1859.)

"'ROGER GRISWOLD, born in Lyme, Connecticut, May 21, 1762; graduated at Yale College in 1780, and studied law. From 1795 to 1805 he was a Representative in Congress from Connecticut. In 1801 he declined the appointment of Secretary of War, offered him by President Adams, a few days before the accession of President Jefferson. In 1807 he was chosen a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State; was Lieutenant-Governor from 1809 to 1811, and then elected Governor; while holding that office he refused to place four companies under General Dearborn at the requisition of the President, for garrison purposes, deeming the requisition unconstitutional, as they were not wanted to "repel invasion," etc. He died in 1812.'

"'MATTHEW LYON. He was born in Wicklow County, Ireland, in 1746, and having emigrated to this country when thirteen years of age, participated to some extent in the revolutionary struggle, having, in 1777, been appointed temporary Paymaster of the Northern army, and in 1778 Deputy Secretary of the Governor of Vermont, and at the same time Clerk of the Court of Confiscation. He settled in Vermont after the war, and was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1789 and the three following years. In 1783 he founded the town of Fair Haven, where he built saw-mills, grist-mills, established a forge or iron-foundry, manufactured paper from bass-wood and established a newspaper called *The Farmers' Library*. He served that town in the legislature ten years. In 1786 he was Assistant Judge of Rutland County. He was a Representative in Congress from Vermont, from 1799 to 1801, and it was during his first term that he had a personal difficulty on the floor of Congress with Roger Griswold of Connec-

tient, when an unsuccessful effort was made to have him expelled. The fact of his giving the vote that made Jefferson President is well known. At the end of his second term as a Representative from Vermont he removed to Kentucky, served two years in the Legislature of that State, and was a Representative in Congress from that state from 1803 to 1811. After his final retirement from Congress, and on November 13, 1811, the Speaker of the House of Representatives presented a petition from him, setting forth that he had, many years before, been prosecuted and convicted under the sedition law (see "State Trials of the United States") that he had suffered imprisonment and been made to pay the sum of $1060.90, and that he wished to have the money refunded to him. On July 4, 1840, a law was passed paying to his heirs the specified sum, with interest from February, 1799. It was while in prison at Vergennes that he was elected to Congress from Vermont, and at the close of his services in Congress from Kentucky he was employed to build gun-boats for the war, but became bankrupt from the operation. In 1820 he was appointed a Factor among the Cherokee Indians in Arkansas; when that Territory was organized he was elected the first delegate to Congress, but did not live to take his seat, having died at Spadra Bluff, Arkansas, August 1, 1822.'

"The encounter represented in the curious engraving herewith reproduced was not the first which had occurred between Messrs. Lyon and Griswold. On the 31st of January, in the same year (1798), a difficulty occurred between them, of which the following account has been abridged from *The Aurora* newspaper (*Republican*).

"'The House of Representatives was engaged in balloting for managers to conduct the impeachment before the Senate of Senator Blount of North Carolina, the Speaker being out of the chair. Just before the adjournment, Mr. Griswold and Mr. Lyon being outside of the bar, the former made some allusion to a story circulated in some of the eastern states that Mr. Lyon had been obliged to wear a wooden sword for cowardice in the field. Upon this Mr. Lyon spit in Mr. Griswold's face.

"'Mr. Sewall desired that the galleries might be cleared, and when the doors were closed he moved that Mr. Lyon be expelled. The House ordered the doors to be opened and the subject was then referred to the Committee on Privileges. The committee soon reported to the effect that, if either of the members offered any violence to the other before a final decision of the House, he should be considered guilty of a high breach of privilege.

"'On the 1st of February a letter from Mr. Lyon to the Speaker was read, in which he disclaimed any intentional disrespect to the House.

"'On the following day the Committee of Privileges reported the facts of the case to the House and recommended the passage of a resolution for Mr. Lyon's expulsion. The debate upon this report continued until the 12th of February, when the vote upon the question of expulsion was taken and stood—ayes 52, nays 44. A vote of two-thirds being constitutionally required to effect an expulsion the motion was lost.

"'Of the affair of January 31st, a caricature is in existence representing Mr. Lyon as a lion standing on its hind legs and having a man's head in profile. A wooden sword is hanging by his side. Griswold, whose name admitted of no pun, is holding a handkerchief in his hand and exclaiming, "what a beastly action."'

The *Aurora* of February 16th, 1798, gives the following anecdote of the battle represented in the engraving.

"'Yesterday, after prayers, nearly half an hour after the time to which the House had adjourned, and after the Speaker had taken the chair, Mr. Lyon was sitting in his seat (which is the centre of a row of desks) with his hat off and inclining forward with his eyes on a paper before him. Mr. Griswold left his seat with a stout hickory club, came up to Mr. Lyon on his right front, and without warning struck him once and again over the head and shoulders before he could rise, and repeated his blows, which Mr. Lyon endeavored to ward off with his arm,

while extricating himself from the surrounding desks and chairs. Mr. L. attempting to close in, in order to avoid the blows, pushed forward towards the Speaker's chair; Mr. G. endeavoring to preserve the distance and repeating his blows. Mr. L. at length got hold of the tongs; but after one stroke with them, his antagonist closing in, both the tongs and the club were dropt and the two members fell, Mr. G. having Mr. L. partly under him. There was no call of order from the Speaker all this time. Two members endeavored to take Mr. G. off by pulling him by the legs. The Speaker alleged he should be taken off by the shoulders; they were, however, separated.

"'A few minutes afterwards Mr. G. was standing in that part of the house where water is placed for the use of the members. Mr. L. came up to the same place, with a cane in his hand; as soon as he recognized Mr. G. he struck him with his cane; on which Mr. Sitgreaves brought Mr. G. a hickory club; but the members interfered, the Speaker then called to order and Messrs. L. and G. separated.

"'We are happy to add that Mr. L. is not so much hurt as might have been expected from the violence and manner of the assault.'

"So far from the organ of the Republican party. The following account, copied from a newspaper slip, appears to be from some paper of the Federal party:

"'PHILADELPHIA, February 16.—*Another Fracas in Congress.*—Yesterday morning, immediately after prayers were over, and while the Speaker was in the chair, but before the house was called to order, Mr. Griswold, a member from Connecticut, observing Mr. Lyon, of Vermont, in his seat, left the chair in which he usually sat and moved diagonally towards the table occupied by the sergeant at arms. He made a momentary halt, assumed a fierceness of countenance to which he is unaccustomed, grasping at the same time with firmer nerve the hickory stick he had in his hand, passed on with three or four quick steps till he came near to Mr. Lyon, when he raised his stick and drew a violent stroke across Mr. Lyon's head, who was sitting uncovered and looking down upon some papers upon the desk, which stood between him and Mr. Griswold. The stroke was so sudden and unexpected that Mr. L. did not even make an effort by raising up his arms to ward off the danger. Mr. G. repeated his stroke before Mr. Lyon could rise from his seat. Mr. L. put his cane between his legs when he first sat down but seemed to have lost it, as he pressed forward unarmed to extricate himself from the chairs and desks with which he was surrounded. Mr. G. continued his assault during the favorable opportunity furnished by Mr. L.'s embarrassed situation, gave several severe strokes, one of which visibly staggered him. As soon as Mr. L. had got into the open area before the Speaker's chair he attempted to close with Mr. G., but finding this not easily effected, by the wariness of his antagonist, he seemed compelled to seek for arms that should put him more on a level with Mr. G. With this view he passed on to the nearest fireplace, followed by Mr. G., who continued striking. At length Mr. L. seized the fire-tongs and proceeded to repel Mr. G.'s attack, but in this he was prevented by Mr. G., who quickly caught hold of the tongs also and made a thrust with his cane at Mr. L.'s face. The combatants now closed and abandoned their weapons; after a short struggle they fell side by side on the floor, when several other members interposed and separated the combatants. Mr. L. immediately expressed a wish that they had been left alone to settle the matter in the way Mr. G. had proposed.

"'A few minutes only had intervened when, by accident, Mr. Lyon and Mr. Griswold met at the water-table near the south-east door; Mr. Griswold was now without any stick and Mr. Lyon had a cane in his hand; their eyes no sooner met than Mr. Lyon sprang to attack Mr. Griswold, who, stepping back, in some measure avoided the blow. Mr. G. continued to retreat until another cudgel was put into his hand by Mr. Sitgreaves, but on the Speaker and some of the members calling to order the business terminated for the present.

"'Mr. Lyon suffered considerable personal injury from the blows he received in the first attack. Mr. Griswold appears to have sustained little or no bodily hurt during the whole affray.'"

AN ENGLISH JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE OF SAVANNAH IN 1779.

November 3, 1779. Saw from Tybee Light house four large ships in the offing; sent Lieut. Lock in the pilot-boat to reconnoitre them.

4th. The Lieutenant returned and reported the strange ships in the offing to be two French ships of the line, two frigates, and a sloop.

5th. They stood off this day and appeared again.

6th. Lieut. Whitworth was dispatched with advice to New-York of the enemy being on the coast, but was chased in by the French.

7th. Lieut. Whitworth sailed again and we hope escaped the enemy; employed in sounding the North Channel and bringing the Rose, Keppel and Germain men of war into it and mooring them.

8th. The signal was made from the Light-house of seeing 18 sail, at sun-set counted 41 sail, 32 of which appeared large ships; an officer and reinforcement came to Tybee fort, which had only one 24 pounder and one 8¼ inch howitz. Came down from Cockspur and anchored in the North Channel; his Majesty's ship Fowey, the Savannah armed ship transports and prison ships ready to go up Savannah river, started all the water except the ground tier.

9th. At day-light saw the French fleet, some of them in chase of a schooner with English colours which they took.

10th. Four of the enemy's ships got under way at high water and stood for Tybee, the Fowey made the signal to weigh, weighed with the Fowey, Keppel and Comet galley and run up Savannah river as far as Long Reach; the Fowey got aground on White Vester Bank, ordered the Keppel and Comet to her assistance with boats, anchors, &c. the fort was abandoned and burnt, the French ships anchored off Tybee, the Fowey got off at high water.

11. Employed sounding and laying off the channel leading to Savannah, the Fowey, Keppel and Comet galley anchored there.

12th. At sun-set a French ship anchored off Tybee, two more anchor'd in the South Channel and one in the north, perceived she was a-ground.

13th. At 2 P.M. a sloop, the Crawford, came alongside, sent 8 nine pounders, 400 shot and eight barrels powder, &c. to the army; the Comet galley moved to Cockspur and exchanged some shot with the French ship a-ground, the French fleet at anchor without the bar; at 7 A.M. weighed, as did the Fowey, Keppel and Comet galley, at half past, the ship took the groond, but soon floated, anchored with the small bower, at 8 weighed and came up the river, at 11, anchored at Five FathomHole.

14th. Sent Lieut. Lock, 26 seamen, Capt. Rankin and all the marines to reinforce the army per order from Commodore Henry.

15th, at 2 the Keppel and Comet went down the harbour to cover and protect the troops expected from Beaufort; this day I joined the army with the remaining part of the officers and ship's company, leaving only enough to keep the ship free; posted the officers and seamen to the different batteries in the line; the General received a summons from Count d'Estaing to surrender, &c. &c. to The Arms of the French King; a council of war was called on the occasion, and an answer was sent; a trooper of Pulaski's was brought in this morning.

16th. The remainder of the Rose and Fowey's guns were landed, the guns were immediately mounted on the different batteries; Colonel Maitland and the troops from Beaufort arrived, 71st and New York Volunteers, brave fellows; Savannah in the highest spirits.

17th. A truce agreed on for 24 hours, viz. till gun fire P.M.

18th. Continued truce.

19th. Hands sent down to bring the ships up near the town; all the ships moved; the pickets firing most part of the night.

20th. New works thrown up, the French ship, rebel galleys moving up the river, orders from Capt. Henry to scuttle and sink the Rose man of war in the channel, which was immediately done, after getting out as many of her stores, &c. as the time would admit. The Savannah armed ship and Venus transport were burnt with their guns and provisions, ammunition, &c. two or three transports sunk at Five Fathom Hole or thereabouts with all their sails burnt, &c. &c.

21st. Two Negroes deserted from the enemy report them strong, Gen. Lincoln with the rebel army having joined the French, and that they are preparing for the attack; strengthening our works, firing occasionally on the enemy to disturb them.

22d. The enemy still opening works to the left fired on them occasionally from the batteries.

23d. Strengthening the works and throwing up intrenchments in front of the different corps in the line.

24th. At seven in the morning saw the enemy very busy intrenching themselves to the left of the barracks, three companies of light infantry made a sortie with great spirit, the enemy being too numerous obliged them to retreat under the fire of our batteries with the loss of 21 killed and wounded; Lieut. McPherson of the 71st was killed, it is supposed the enemy suffered considerably; the enemy fired several cannon in our line from 2 eighteen pounders and some 4 pounders, a flag was sent to bury the dead on both sides, in the afternoon the enemy's gallies advanced near the works, our galleys exchanged several shot with them and returned under the sea battery; the new battery behind the barracks finished this day, mounted with two 18 pounders, two 9 pounders and field pieces, throwing up intrenchments in front of the different corps in the French lines, about half a musket shot from our abbatis; the pickets exchanged shots the greatest part of the night, we throwing shells into their works and firing on them from our batteries every fifteen minutes.

25th. The French throw up new works on the left of the barracks, in which they mounted two 18 pounders en barbette, but were driven from them by our batteries, in the evening the rebel gallies advanced up to the Rose, but were obliged to retire by the fire from the Comet and Thunderer gallies;—continue throwing shells and firing on their works during the night.

26th. At 11 A.M. the enemies' gallies fired a few shot at the Fort on the left of the encampment without effect, a French frigate advanced to Five Fathom Hole.

27th, at 3 A.M. a small fire of musketry from the pickets; 8 A.M. a flag from the French with private letters from the British prisoners: destroyed the barracks and carried off the wood, &c. leaving the lower part as a breastwork, to prevent it being fired from the enemy, continue throwing shells and cannonading the enemys works during the night.

28th. at 1 in the morning a small firing between the picquets, a rebel taken close to our abattis, about 2 another firing from our picquets; at 9 A.M. a French frigate moved up the Back River and moored her stern and head—every thing quiet this day, the enemy are carrying on their works. 8 P.M. the Thunderer galley moved near the French frigate and began to cannonade her, the frigate did not return her fire.

29th. At daylight this morning saw a new entrenchment on the left, raised during the night by the enemy, within half musket shot of our lines; employed throwing up breastworks to the right and left of the barracks, fired on the enemy's works every 15 minutes from the batteries and howitzers during the night.

30th. At daylight perceived the enemy working and extending their entrenchments; at 7 A.M. the Thunder galley advanced toward the French frigate on the Back River and fired at her, she did not return a shot—the Thunderer returned, having broke the platform of her gun. At 10 A.M. a brig came up to Five Fathom Hole, the rebel gallies on their former station near the works below; the Rose, a boat with a small gun, fired at the Thunderer without effect, a launch and another boat went up the Back River; a man came in from the enemy, gives no satisfactory

intelligence ; some firing from the battery on the right, and the armed vessels on the enemy at Yamacraw, as well as from the batteries in the front and the left on the French intrenchments. This night an officer of Polaskie's was wounded and brought into the line by the picquets.

October 1st. At 7 A.M. the French frigate in the Back River fired some shot towards the town and at the negroes on Hutchinson's Island ; perceived the enemy in front and on the left busy in their works, embrasures, &c. a flag from us to the French with letters from the wounded officer taken last night, still employed in strengthening our lines, particularly in front ; sent out of the lines two dragoons of Polaskie's legion by a flag, who had been detained some time here, and received an officer of the same legion with a flag, *Mons. Bentoloso*, who came to see the officer that was wounded and brought in last night ; employed in strongly throwing up a new battery on our left, to be mounted with 8 nine-pounders, to act on the enemy's batteries ; in hourly expectation of the attack ; this afternoon fresh breezes from E.N.E. and rain ; fired during the night from the batteries in front, and threw some shells into the French intrenchments.

2d. Rainy weather, wind E.N.E. the enemy still working in their intrenchments and preparing the batteries ; at noon the enemy's gallies advanced near the sea battery and began to cannonade, as did the frigate in the Back River, several of their shot came into the rear of the camp without doing execution ; the Thunderer returned a few shot, the sea battery did not ; a deserter from Polaskie's legion reports the enemy's batteries to be near ready, a deserter from the French likewise, with the same account ; the frigate in the Back River fired again in the afternoon without effect ; threw shells and fired from the batteries into the French intrenchments to disturb them during the night.

3d. Rainy weather, wind E.N.E, the enemy still working in the intrenchment and compleating their batteries, the French frigate firing on the rear of the camp without effect ; at 12 o'clock this night the enemy opened the bomb batteries and threw several shells into the town and camp, at day break they opened their batteries and fired warmly into the town, but none into the field.

4th. The enemy still continue their fire from the bomb and other batteries, it was returned by us.

5th. The enemy still cannonading the camp and town, at night a house took fire, but it went out without communicating to any other building, the frigate and gallies firing as usual ; heard a cannonade at sea.

6th. The enemy still firing on the works, camp, and town ; the line turned out at dawn on an alarm that the enemy were approaching ; the cannonade and bombardment continued all night.

7th. Still continue cannonading and throwing shells on both sides, the enemy throwing most of their fire towards the town, which suffers considerably ; a 9 pounder in our battery to the right of our barracks burst and wounded a seaman ; carpenter employed in repairing the platform in the Ebenezer battery, which had been broke by the shells. At 7 at night the enemy threw several carcases into the town, and burnt one house.

8th. The enemy fired little this morning, but during the night cannonaded and bombarded the town furiously.

9th. At drum-beating in the morning the French attacked us warmly on the right and endeavoured to storm the redoubt and Ebenezer battery, the grenadiers of the 60th regiment advanced to support them, and after an obstinate resistance by the French, they drove them back with great slaughter : their loss is reported to be 6 or 700 killed, wounded and prisoners ; our loss Captain Tarves of the dragoons, who died nobly fighting on the parapet of the redoubt, 7 of the 60th killed and wounded, and two marines killed and four wounded. A flag from the French to bury their dead, which was granted ; at 8 at night the French beat a parley, but were refused by us ; they fired cannon and shells during the night without any other effect than destroying the houses.

10th. This morning sent a flag to bury

their dead, the Rebels sent one for the same purpose; the truce lasted from ten till four P. M., the French fired several cannon when it expired. Between 8 and 9 P. M. our picquets fired on the right several shots; the lines lay on their arms all night, and the seamen stood to their cannon. No other firing from either side during the night.

11th. This morning very foggy, no alarm from the enemy, our line very alert and in high spirits; the French and Rebels sent in flags of truce during the greatest part of the day; the enemy employed burying their dead, carrying off their wounded, and searching for their missing. The French take off all their cannon and mortars in the night, leaving only some small field pieces to amuse us, our whole lines in spirits, ready for another attack. Several deserters, French and Rebel, come in, and all report that the enemy are moving, and that their loss in the attack is much more than we imagined, the Rebels miss 1300, the French loss uncertain, but greater than the Rebels, as they fought like soldiers, and were killed and wounded, but the Rebels loss is from desertion immediately after the defeat.

12th. The French amused us with four cannon shot at day break, more deserters come in,—say they are retreating, Count d'Estaing was at the attack and was dangerously wounded in two places, and the flower of the French army killed or wounded—Count Polaskie mortally wounded. The enemy very quiet all night, open'd a new battery on the right of three 4 pounders.

13th. We fired a gun at three in the morning, the French returned two shot, the whole line very alert, and under arms, a flag out at nine to return the wounded French officers and soldiers—the frigate in the Back River moved down at high water—hear'd several guns from the sea, which we suppose signals; more deserters come in, who reported the enemy's loss to be great, the Rebel militia are mostly gone off, and the rest dispirited and ready to march to Charles Town; our batteries in front fired on the enemy's works at intervals during the night, the enemy returned the fire, which seemed to come from one gun; nothing more material during the night.

14th. More deserters from the French and Rebels who make the same report as the former—at nine this morning a flag out to settle an exchange of prisoners; some information gives us reason to suspect a vigorous attack from the French, as soon as they have got off their heavy baggage cannon, sick and wounded—we fired at times during the night on the enemy's works, they returned two shot only, from two small pieces, supposed to be six pounders.

15th. The enemy very quiet this morning, we could not hear the Rebels revallie —the French beat the drums, but fired no morning gun; a light ship came to Five Fathom Hole, suppose to water. Two gallies joined the two former ones—more deserters come in and report the enemy to be on the retreat, that their loss the morning of the engagement was very great, particularly in their best officers, they are very sickly, and discontented with the Rebels; the regiment Darmagnac are on their march to Bewis, with baggage, sick and wounded, the night quiet, firing occasionally from the grand battery on the enemy's entrenchment, they returned 3 or 4 shot.

16th. The French beat the revallie, the rebels did not; more deserters from the French confirming the former reports of their great loss and retreat, we are however on our guard. The frigates in the river loose their topsails, as we suppose, to drop down and cover the retreat of the French. An alarm at sunset, that the enemy was forming in our front, the lines under arms; the rebels set fire to some houses on our right, as well as in our front—our armed negroes skirmishing with the Rebels the whole afternoon, we fired occasionally during the night on the ehemy's works and camp; they returned two shot.

17th. The French beat the revallie, the Rebels did not; heard the report of several cannon; a manager of Sir James Wright's from Ogeeche, reports that the enemy were

preparing for a retreat, that they lost the day of the attack 1500 men, killed and wounded, and the desertion very great; fire as usual at the enemy's works, they returned three shot.

18th. The French beat the revallie, the Rebels did not, but were heard working in the woods, the armed negroes brought in two Rebel Dragoons and eight horses, and killed two rebels who were in a foraging party; only one deserter this day from the French, who gives the same account as the former ones; many boats observed passing from the enemy's vessels and their army—nothing material during the night, we fired as usual on their works, and they returned three shot from a six pounder, our lines very alert and generally on their arms ready to receive the enemy.

19th. The French beat the revallie, the Rebels not, but were heard cutting in the woods; the ship that came to Five Fathom Hole moved down the river, as we supposed, full of water and the French baggage.

20th. The French beat the revallie, but did not fire the morning gun; two deserters that came in this day, say the Rebels marched off yesterday evening, after having fired their camp; the frigate fell down lower, but the wind being against her, she could go no further.

LETTERS OF GENERAL JOHN ARMSTRONG OF KITTANING TO GEN. WM. IRVINE.

Armstrong made himself famous by his affair at Kittaning, and was a man of parts. He was a personal friend of Washington, having served with him in the French war.

His correspondence with General Irvine (for which our readers are indebted to a descendant of the latter, who obligingly favors us with contributions from General Irvine's papers) possesses an interest as a portraiture of the men and times, independent of the historical value of the facts embraced.

Philadelphia, 3rd August, 1780.

Dear General,

I cannot pass so favourable an opportunity of answering your kind letter as that of Coll Johnston, altho' an interview would much better serve to disclose or unburthen the mind which cannot so properly be done by Pen and ink.

Your soldiers shirts are by this time I hope gone forward, with Overalls, and as much dispatch in procuring Shoes as can well be made. As you are now to have but a fewe hints, the great concern of *an Empty Treasury* with a thousand daily demands, forms the front line of my highest fears and deepest distress—we want at this moment to draw money, produce, transpor ation, &c. from these States to whom we are already deeply indebted, and whom our delinquency in payment disenables from advancing those Taxes whereon at present we depend.—How the scheme of business and Finance contained in the resolution of the 18th of March last will operate for our relief is yet uncertain but doubted by too many, for altho' it is considered by many good judges to be at once just and wise respecting the publick at large, yet various individuals suppose themselves injured or disappointed by fixing the money at forty to one, and therefore decry the measure. Mr. Laurens by our reverse of fortune in South Carolina has been retarded in his voiage to Holand for which place he sets out from hence in a few days for the purpose of borrowing money for the United States. Mr. Sarel was set out (before yr. letter came to hand)[1] for Holland also, in order to procure Cloathing for the Pennsylvania line of our army, with some other necessaries for the State, which if he is successful, I hope may be of some use to us. Genl. Greens peremptory resignation in the business of Qr. M. Gl——or refusal to act under the new regulation for that department, at this very critical moment, has at once disappointed and thrown Congress into a degree of vexatious distress greater than can well be expressed, or has yet happened in regard of any individual, nine tenths of the difficulty arises from the importance of the present moment. The Committee of Congress at Camp appears to make Genl. Greens continuance of absolute necessity—so that if he is retained the measures of Congress for reforming

that department must be rescinded, & the censures of the publick must remain agst. Congress, as deaf to their remonstrances for the reformation of abuses. The remonstrance of the Genl. Officers was this morning read & committed to a respectable Committee, the greater part whereof will in my opinion meet the cordial attention of Congress, who are as well disposed to do anything in their power that is in itself right, as men can be.

The controversy betwixt you & Genl. Hand gives some pain to all your friends that I have heard speak of it, as tending to derange many things now established & introduce a new field of dispute which cou'd not be well settled again—these and sundry such sentiments prevail at the Board of war, whom it is said are possessed of written opinions of high authority which clearly conclude agst. the utility, if not also agst. the right of your claim; for they will not allow that the Resolution of Congress for securing the rank of Prisoners extends to your case, or at least that this is doubtful.—That *the first appointment* of Genl. Officers being wholly with Congress, belongs not to the ordinary line of rank secured by the resolution to which we have alluded. I cou'd, especially with the consent of my colleagues, bring this matter before Congress, but whether brought on in this way, or by a plain & dispassionate memorial from yourself, the immediate consequence wou'd be a reference to the Board of War, and from thence (as far as I can learn) to the Commander-in-Chief and a Board of Officers at Camp. I have thought it necessary to write you thus plainly, having strong apprehensions that if carried to the uttermost, it will ultimately go agst. you. I therefore wish you cou'd either reconcile it to yourself from what you may have learned of the sense of others, to give it up, or to write me soon, that it may be brought to a period—be assured that sentiments from Camp, and also sentiments formed here promise no success to yr. claim in the present question. I hope you will judge right—and am most sincerely yours.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

The present state of our Southern Department is very forbiding, the letters of Genl. Gates & Baron De Calb, draw the picture of universal want, more particularly in the articles of money & provisions. Genl. Green having so peremptorily refused the necessary service, is likely to be discharged from all other—to-day must end this disagreeable matter. I beg you will present my best wishes to the gents. of our line. I intend this by Coll Johnstone, together with a conference before he sets out. J. A.

CARLISLE, 30th October, 1779.

DEAR GENERAL,

A cold joined to a late hour disenables me to say more at present than that I reached home about a week ago —and found Mrs. Irwin & children, with my own Family also in usual health—and that I beg you will favour me with a line on the prospects of an investiture of New Yorke which by the way I consider through the unexpected stay of the Count & many other circumstances, as abortive for this season.

Before this time I hope farther provision is made for the subsistance of the General Officers of the Army, which at leaving Congress I impressed on the minds of some members who promised suddenly to have it on the carpet, and to which I think there wou'd be no opposition. If any uneasiness shou'd arise to you, my advice still is that you write either to Congress directing to the President or to the Board of War—mentioning only the facts & your confidence that justice will be done you. My compliments to Coll Hay—I am, dear General, sincerely yours,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Wheat £15 per Bushel, Indian corn 9 pounds &c.

I suppose Doctor Shiell, lately from Dublin, will visit the Camp, give me leave to recommend him to your particular notice—He is a gentleman—a genuine Whig and a man of very good sense and breeding.

PHILADA., 17th August, 1780.

DEAR GENERAL,

By Coll. Johnston I had the pleasure of writing you at some length which I

hope you received—the bearer Captain Vanderhorst—otherwise Vanross, I beg leave to recommend to your civilities & those of the gentlemen of the Pennsylvania line.—He is a gentn. who lately possessed a very pretty Fortune in the neighbourhood of Charleston from whence he has been obliged to flee with great loss, whoes hospitallity hath often been witnessed by Coll. Coner & myself—he designs only a visit to Camp, wishes the pleasure & curiosity of seeing Our Commander-in-Chief, then returns to South Carolina——I am grieved to hear of the agitation at Camp of a certain point of delicacy and honr. wherein the Officers of the Army, but more particularly those of our line are deeply interested—having heard this matter but imperfectly, shall only take the liberty of making two short observations—I hope the young gentn. will have prudence and address enough to decline the honr. of that particular command.* But if our officers must make a sacrifice, please to remember, it is not to an individual only, but to the weal & safety of many, to the publick good of these Commonwealths at large—a sacrifice this, which if I mistake not, is second, only to that which we owe to God Himself. My Health has been in jeopardy of late by excessive heat business and confinement, in this city where many of late hath made a sudden exit from the present world—but if my health is spared until the memorial of the General Officers is carried through, Mr. McClane being now come, I intend to retire, before which you will hear from me in a future letter. I begin to doubt whether the 2d Division of the F. Fleet will arrive in time, but still hope that this Campaign will not pass over without some happy event to these States & laurels to the arms of America.

I am, Dear General,
affectionately yours,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Genl. Irwin.

* Referring to the appointment of Major McPherson to a command in the Light Infantry over the heads of others.

CARLISLE, 16th August, 1787.

DEAR GENERAL,

The design of the following lines as you may readily conceive, is only to shew that we have you in remembrance, and perhaps at a leisure moment to draw something better from you.

There are no less than ten new houses of Stone or Brick going on in this town; and yet money is almost invisible—what shall we think of a late estimation of 25,000£s due on the Storekeepers Books of this town, distinct from all other debts either to the publick or to individuals! is it not high time that all ranks should change their gates. two years more in our present course, must sell plantations and change property very fast & very cheap—Some Storekeepers — Lawyers & Speculators, must be the nabobs of this country—we cry out against an aristocracy, but are practically laying the foundation of it with both hands!

Our country thro' the favour of God, have had a tolerable good crop, and a favourable season fore securing it; what quantity thereof will go to the payment of publick dues, is yet unknown.

I had a late visit from a sensible but rigid Constitutionist—he said if the Assembly altered the funding law, or made any discrimination respecting the alienated certificates, it was but a forerunner of, a previous step to throwing off the whole debt! I asked if he thought the State able to pay the whole of the interest agreeable to the law? he acknowledged it is not able, but altho' we had taken too much debt upon us, it is only owing to the bad management of the republicans, whom he thinks has opposed the best measures for a discharge of the debt. I thought there was powerfull reasons for making a distinction in the payment of interest, due on these securities at least in point of time, and perhaps in the manner of doing it too, but that none of them should be disavowed or rejected—and that it is hard to suppose we have any set of men in the rank of legislatures, capable of such an atrocious degree of robery & villany, as to discard the whole! and thereby injure a great many

of their own political friends as well as others. He said aristocracy was their object, and that no wreck nor ruin would by some be regarded (if like Sampson they themselves should even die with the Philistines) in order to get clear of the humiliating line of republicanism &c. These are afflicting considerations, but depraved as mankind are, I hope they would not go these lengths, but if any of our citizens are so totally lost to reason & conscience, there is a farther hope that they will not be permitted. From the prevalence of these kind of jealousies amongst ourselves there is much to fear. Amongst other things, how hard may we suppose it to be, for the Convention to throw out any thing that will give general satisfaction, impossible. but however, or rather whatever their system may be, altho' it must be examined both by Congress & the different States, and perhaps may either require or endure amendments; but in my private opinion, it ought not to be scaned with an eye too critical, but with great candour and many allowances, nor should cold water be poured upon it, because such opposition might naturally produce bad consequences among the people—because it is apparent enough that we are not at present fit, or in a capacity to adopt the most perfect system of Government—and because, an indifferent one is better than none—I wish how many of yr. body may be thus mild in yr. animadversions.

We expect to hear from you soon—Mrs. Irvine & the Children are in good health. I wish you to talk farther with Genl. Vernon on the sale of our College land—the soil I believe is strong & well watered. What have you done with yr. Nagg, or have you obtained some decent old pacer for him—I have two good mares, yet nothing to ride. If you come shortly to Philadelphia you will probably come home for two or three days.

I am dear General,
affectionately yours,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

CARLISLE, 5th January, 1793.

DEAR GENERAL,

I now acknowledge & thank you for your favour of Novr. last. The point respecting the time or call of new members to a seat in Congress I see is very plain, and most probably will not happen before the time you mention—if it should, no doubt the President will some way notify distant members before hand. I have shown your letter to the Doctor with which he is very well satisfied.

You will scarcely be able to recollect whether you franked a letter for Johnny some short time before Mrs. Irwin went to town? I sent it by some person who said he would see you, I remember telling him, if he found you at leisure to give my compliments & ask you to throw a over it—but if he found you busie, to leave it in the post office as it was, but cannot recollect who this person was—the reason I mention this trivial matter is, that by a late letter from him, he complains as having heard nothing from me since my last, only a few lines I had wrote to his wife.

We are much elated with the late good news from France—and happier would it be both for them and us, did our expressions of joy still rise higher & shew themselves thro' different mediums from those of ringing Bells, lighting tapers & washing down an Oyster Supper; not that I object to these in due measure, but we should send them bread to eat, and gratefully & publickly acknowledge the real author of their mercys and our own—this check of these combined tyrants (tho' we cannot call it more) is evidently from the supreme lord of the universe, who has thrown his hook into their noses and turned them back by the way they came, not with laurels, that disdain to grow in such a soil, but covered with a double coat of shame! the policy and arms of France has no doubt been a mean of impeding the diabolical career of these haughty invaders, but the mortifying blood descended from another quarter; and if the whole scene end well, the event will call for the general adoration & thanks of this nation. Two things however have a tendency to dash

the hopes we have conceived for these our distressed friends—I mean the gross ignorance of divine revelation expressed in some of the speeches of that people & their abuse of Old King David, once a greater General than any in France—also the report of the Prussians marching against them—as to the former (and the latter may not be true) altho' infidellity which must produce bad morals also (if this be the prevailing character of the nation) is indeed the very worst system that can attend them, yet their cause is a good one, and not the cause of France only, but of humanity in general therefore there is ground of hope from a Sovereign God who hates oppression and tyranny.

I hope your family are all well, the children recovered of their complaint in their eyes & particularly our Grandson, whom with his Mama, my wife is frequently wishing back again—all is quiet at your house, Callender keeps his College hours punctually, and has taken a part in a wondrous play lately acted here, I saw it not, but if report may be credited, no part nor person failed, and in point of dress it could scarce be surpassed—I must not therefore shade it's beauty by an awkward attempt to describe it, nor would this sheet admit the half—so much for vanity—but apropos—is it possible that the new playhouse in Philadelphia is considered of so much importance as to justify *labour on the Sabbath day?* this report true or false, originated in the city—It is too glaring & atrocious to gain credit here; on the other hand, the report, or strong suspicion having been brought by so many different persons & to various of the back towns, that at best it is but a disagreeable story, and so improbable that I have hesitated on the bare mentioning of it even to you—as the present is supposed to be the favourable season of application on behalf of our College, and as I know you are wrote to on that subject, I need only add, that a sufficient degree of dependance is placed upon your generalship in the several branches of the business—Mrs. Armstrong joines in our best wishes to your self Mrs. Irvine & the Children—with dear General your sincere friend & humble servant,

John Armstrong.

There are two young lads of the name of Irvine lately from the Lurgg in Ireland, of whom Mrs. Irvine can tell you somewhat—they are pretty good English scollars decenter than common from that country & fit to write either in an office or store—the Elder brother is lame of one Leg the younger about 20 years old they are grandsons of Ned Armstrongs of Lisnaban & appear to be proper objects of some notice. I have mentioned them to you merely at a venture in case any little opening shou'd present itself. The father is far from being a mean or despicable man, but has not that command of himself that is sufficient to resist company & strong drink. I pitty him much for this—perhaps he may reform, he is recommended by my Br. Andrew.

Carlisle.

Dear General,

Your knowledge of Military men & things, together with the place of your present residence, will undoubtedly subject you to some trouble in presenting the applications for Military Commissions, of various candidates of your acquaintance—but this trouble is now to be expected & if by it you can render your country any real service I'm persuaded you will have pleasure in doing it. On this principle it is, I now take the liberty of recommending to your notice & assistance, Mr. John Steel of this Town, as a person aparently well formed for military service.

He is personable, very active, has some acquaintance with military movements & exercise, a genteel appearance & possesses a fine constitution, whereby I should consider him well suited to the Western Service. With respect to rank, I need not tell you, that all men look as high as they can at setting out, but as in that respect all cannot be gratified, they must be content with their lot. Mr. Steel has been very desirous that I should recommend him to you, as I now do with full freedom—and am dear General

Very respectfully yours,

John Armstrong.

Carlisle, 1793.

Dear General,

The design of this is only to prevent an entire forgetfulness; for altho' at present if I count right you are a few lines in arrears with me I mean in respect of number, but as to wright, having so little to say, and so long unable to say that little, my claim of compensation is but very light.

We have however the pleasure of hearing frequently of the health of your family, and that Armstrong continues his progress in length and breadth—indeed he has been so much the subject of enquiry, that poor Bill and his little Sisters have been almost forgotten; as has been the case with John & Horatio also, in preference to the other poor things who may happen to be favoured with as much merit as they—but parental weakness is of an antient date & seldom out of the need of amendment.

The killing of the late King of France, or rather the hopes of not killing him, is a common topic here—and some of us regret why Congress & our President have not thrown their weight into the scale of his life. Two things appear to me to dash our hopes of french liberty, tho' they may not overthrow it—one is the sending missionaries, some say into various parts of Europe, all say into the Belgic provinces formally & publickly to seduce the subjects of other powers and induce them to adopt their political creed—the other is the killing of Louis Capet—which I consider no more a national object to the people, than to decree the death of a crow, or a chicken on the dunghill! on these two points I cannot reason on this bit of paper, but think I see an ample field for it, of which their enemies may but too naturally avail themselves—It is not easie to clear either of these possitions of moral guilt; but that they are replete with ill policy & national indignity I have no doubt.

We have been talking a little of a foreign nation entitled as they are to our good wishes and more—but what think you of our own situation—things seem to me as stagnant, or in an indigested state, I mean our military affairs, nor are the causes thereof hard to discover—indeed I pity our old friend the president & think he is inevitably puzzled, whatever may have been the causes thereof—The report said to be bro't down by Coll. Proctor of the ill temper of the Senecas has a bad aspect. I hope they will not be permitted to strike, if they should, they probably draw Monseys, Wyandotes and Delawares against Pennsylvania.

Is there any efforts for the College, or any openings of this session beyond the report of a committee you sent Mr Montgomery? I heard it once read & it had to me the same appearance as that of the opening of roads and waters, taking up too many objects at once; blending things of lesser importance &. better brought forward more gradually, with others of more publick concern, requiring a more immediate establishment. The great plenty of money said to be deposited in the State treasury had induced warm expectations of going on with the building. We hear Mrs. Irwin is soon expected up—until which time My wife joins in our respects to you all, with dear General your sincere friend and humble servant,

John Armstrong.

Callander is in health I saw him yesterday.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON SLAVERY IN THE NORTHERN COLONIES AND STATES.

Continued from Vol. VII., page 367.

NO. III.—MASSACHUSETTS.

The colonists of Massachusetts assumed to themselves "a right to treat the Indians on the footing of Canaanites or Amalekites," *Bancroft*, III. 408, and practically regarded them from the first as forlorn and wretched heathen—possessing few rights which were entitled to respect. Cotton Mather's speculations on their origin illustrate the temper of the times.

"We know not *When* or *How* these Indians first became Inhabitants of this mighty Continent, yet we may guess that probably the Devil decoy'd these miserable Salvages hither, in hopes that the Gospel

of the Lord Jesus Christ would never come here to destroy or disturb his *Absolute Empire* over them." *Magnalia*, *Book* III. *Part* III.

The instructions from the Commissioners of the United Colonies to Major Gibbons, on being sent against the Narragansetts in 1645, further illustrate this spirit.

He was directed to have "due regard to the honour of God, who is both our sword and shield, and to the distance which is to be observed betwixt Christians and Barbarians, as well in warres as in other negociations." It was indeed strange that men, who professed to believe that God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, should upon every occasion take care to preserve this distinction. Perhaps nothing more effectually defeated the endeavors for Christianizing the Indians. It seems to have done more: to have sunk their spirits, led them to intemperance, and extirpated the whole race." *Hutchinson Collection of Papers*, 151.

In 1646 the Commissioners of the United Colonies made a very remarkable order, practically authorizing, upon complaint of trespass by the Indians, the seizure of "any of that plantation of Indians that shall entertain, protect, or rescue the offender." The order further proceeds, "And, because it will be chargeable keeping Indians in prisone, and if they should escape, they are like to prove more insolent and dangerous after, that upon such seazure, the delinquent or satisfaction be againe demanded, of the Sagamore or plantation of Indians guilty or accessory as before, and if it be denyed, that then the magistrates of the Jurisdiccon deliver up the Indians seased to the party or parties indamaged, either to serve, or to be shipped out and exchanged for Negroes as the cause will justly beare." *Plymouth Records*, IX. 71.

The Commissioners themselves were not blind to the severity of this proceeding, although they alleged that it was "just."

There are here two features of historical importance which the reader will not fail to notice, viz. the export for trade of Indians for Negroes, and the measure of "justice" in those days between the colonists and the natives.

It may be observed that in these notes we have not drawn the lines between the Plymouth Colony and that of the Massachusetts Bay. In this connection they may justly be regarded as one, indeed they cannot be separated, for in these and similar proceedings, to quote a significant proverb of that day, "the Plymouth saddle was always on the Bay horse."

In 1658, June 29, certain persons were punished by fines by the County Courts at Salem and Ipswich for attending a Quaker meeting and otherwise "syding with the Quakers and absenting themselves from the publick ordinances." Among them were two children, Daniel and Provided Southwick, sonne and daughter to Lawrence Southwick, who were fined ten pounds, but their fines not being paid and the parties (as is stated in the proceedings) "pretending they have no estates, resolving not to worke and others likewise have been fyned and more like to be fyned"—the General Court were called upon in the following year, May 11, 1659, to decide what course should be taken for the satisfaction of the fines.

This they did, after due deliberation, by a resolution empowering the County Treasurers to sell the said persons to any of the English nation at Virginia or Barbadoes—in accordance with their law for the sale of poor and delinquent debtors. To accomplish this they wrested their own law from its just application, for the special law concerning fines, did not permit them to go beyond imprisonment for non-payment. *Mass. Laws*, 1675, p. 51; *Felt's Salem*, II. 581; *Mass. Records*, IV. i. 366; *Mass. Laws*, 1675, p. 6; *Bishop's N. E. Judged*, 85; *Hazard*, II. 563.

The father and mother of these children, who had before suffered in their estate and persons, were at the same time banished on pain of death, and took refuge in Shelter Island, where they shortly afterwards died. *Mass. Records*, IV. i. 367; *Hazard*, II. 564; *Bishop*, 83. The Treasurer, on attempting to find passage for the children to Barbadoes, in execution of the order of

sale, found "none willing to take or carry them." Thus the entire design failed, only through the reluctance of these shipmasters to aid in its consummation. *Bishop*, 190; *Sewel's Hist. of the Quakers*, I. 278.

Provided Southwick was subsequently in the same year, in company with several other Quaker ladies, "whipt with tenn stripes," and afterwards "committed to prison to be proceeded with as the law directs." *Mass. Records*, IV. i. 411.

The indignant Quaker historian, in recounting these things says, "After such a manner ye have done to the *Servants* of the Lord, and for *speaking* to one another, . . . and for *meeting* together, ransacking *their Estates*, breaking open *their Houses*, carrying away *their Goods* and *Cattel*, till ye have left none, then their *wearing apparel*, and then (as in Plimouth government) *their Land;* and when ye have left *them nothing*, sell *them* for this which *ye* call *Debt*. Search the Records of former Ages, go through the Histories of the Generations that are past; read the Monuments of the Antients, and see if *ever* there were *such* a thing as this since the Earth was laid, and the Foundations thereof in the *Water*, and *out of the Water*. . . . O *ye* Rulers of Boston, ye Inhabitants of the *Massachusetts!* What shall I say unto *you?* Whereunto shall I liken *ye?* Indeed, I am at a stand, I have no Nation with *you* to compare, I have no People with *you* to parallel, I am at a loss with *you* in this point; I must say of *you*, as *Balaam* said of *Amalek* when his eyes were open, *Boston, the first of the Nations that came out thus to war against, to stop Israel in their way to Canaan from Egypt.*" *Bishop's N. E. Judged*, 90.

At the time of King Philip's War, the policy and practice of the Colony of Massachusetts, with regard to slavery, had been already long settled upon the basis of positive law. Accordingly the numerous "captives taken in war" were disposed of in the usual way. The notes which follow are mainly from the official records of the colony, and will be sufficient to show the general current of public opinion and action at that period.

In August, 1675, the Council at Plymouth ordered the sale of a company of Indians, "being men, weomen, and children, in number one hundred and twelve," with a few exceptions. The Treasurer made the sale "on the countryes behalfe." *Plymouth Records*, V. 173.

A little later the Council made a similar disposition of fifty-seven more (Indians) who "had come in a submissive way." These were condemned to perpetual servitude, and the Treasurer was ordered and appointed "to make sale of them, to and for the use of the collonie, as opportunity may present." *Ib.* 174.

The accounts of the Colony of Massachusetts for receipts and expenditures during "the late War"—as stated from 25th June, 1675, to the 23d September, 1676, give among the credits the following,

By the following accounts received in or as silver, viz:	
Captives; for 188 prisoners at war sold	397.13.00

Plymouth Records, X. 401.

There is a peculiar significance in the phrase which occurs in the Records—"sent away by the Treasurer." It means sold into slavery. *Mass. Records*, V. 58.

The statistics of the traffic carried on by the Treasurers cannot be accurately ascertained from any sources now at command. But great numbers of Philip's people were sold as slaves in foreign countries. In the beginning of the war Captain Moseley captured eighty, who were confined at Plymouth. In September following one hundred and seventy-eight were put on board a vessel commanded by Captain Sprague, who sailed from Plymouth with them for Spain. *Drake*, 224.

These proceedings were not without witnesses against their injustice and inhumanity. The Apostle Eliot's indignant remonstrance is a glorious memorial of his fearless devotion to reason and humanity—to which neither rulers nor people of Massachusetts were then inclined to listen.

"To the Honorable the Governor and Council, sitting at Boston this 13t. of the 6t, 75, the humble petition of John Eliot,

Sheweth that the terror of selling away such Indians unto the Ilands for perpetual slaves, who shall yield up y^m^selves to your mercy, is like to be an effectual prolongation of the warre, and such an exasperation of them, as may produce we know not what evil consequences, upon all the land. Christ hath saide, blessed are the mercyfull for they shall obtain mercy. This useage of them is worse than death . . . it seemeth to me, that to sell them away for slaves is to hinder the inlargement of his [Christ's] kingdom . . . to sell soules for money seemeth to me a dangerous merchandize. If they deserve to die, it is far better to be put to death under godly governors, who will take religious care, that meanes may be used, that they may die penitently. . . . Deut. 23, 15–16. If a fugitive servant from a Pagan Master might not be delivered to his master but be kept in Israel for the good of his soule, how much less lawful is it to sell away soules from under the light of the gospel, into a condition, where theire soules will be utterly lost, so far as appeareth unto man." *Plymouth Colony Records*, X. 451–2; *Compare Mather's Magnalia*, Book VII. 109 (753), *concerning the neglect to proselyte the Indians, etc.*

There is nothing to show that "the Council gave heed to the petition of Eliot," but a careful examination of the archives disclosed only a report of a Committee of the General Court, dated Nov. 5, 1675, and adopted by the Magistrates and Deputies the same day, by which several were to be sent away. *MS. Letter.*

Eliot appears also to have been the first in America to lift up his voice against the treatment which Negroes received in New England. Towards the end of his life, Cotton Mather states, "He had long lamented it with a Bleeding and Burning Passion, that the English used their Negro's but as their Horses or their *Oxen*, and that so little care was taken about their immortal Souls; he look'd upon it as a Prodigy, that any wearing the *Name* of *Christians* should so much have the *Heart* of *Devils* in them, as to prevent and hinder the Instruction of the poor *Blackamores*, and confine the souls of their miserable Slaves to a *Destroying Ignorance*, meerly for fear of thereby losing the Benefit of their Vassalage; but now he made a motion to the *English* within two or three Miles of him, that at such a time and Place they would send their *Negro's* once a week to him: For he would then *Catechise* them, and *Enlighten* them, to the utmost of his Power in the Things of their Everlasting Peace; however, he did not live to make much Progress in this Undertaking. *Mather's Magnalia*, Book III. 207 (325). *Compare also* p. 209 (327).

In 1676, November 4th, it was ordered that whereas there is an Acte or order made by the Councell of War bearing date July, 1676, prohibiting any male Indian captive to abide in this Jurisdiction that is above fourteen years of age att the beginning of his or their captivity and in case any such should continue in the Collonie after the time then prefixed they should be forfeit to the use of the Gov^t^ this Court sees cause to ratify and confirme that order and acte, and do therefore order; that all such as have any such Indian male captive that they shall dispose of them out of the Collonie by the first of December next on paine of forfeiting every such Indian, or Indians to the use of the Collonie; and the Constables of each town of this Jurisdiction are hereby ordered to take notice of any such Indian or Indians staying in any of the respective towns of this Colonie after the time prefixed and shall forthwith bring them to the Treasurer to be disposed of to the use of the Government as aforesaid. *Plymouth Records*, XI. 242.

There were a few, about five or six, exceptions made to this order, in favor of certain Indians, who had been assured by Capt. Benjamin Church that they should not be sold to any foreign parts, upon good behavior, &c. *Ib.* 242.

The Mass. Genl. Court made an order in 1677, 24 May, that the Indian children, youths or girls, whose parents had been in hostility with the Colony, or had lived among its enemies in the time of the war, and were taken by force, and given or sold to any of the inhabitants of this jurisdiction, should be at the disposall of their masters

or their assignes, who were to instruct them in Civility and Christian religion. *Mass. Records*, V. 136. *Note the distinction between friendly Indians whose children were to be held until* 24 *years of age, both in this order and in Plymouth Records*, V. 207, 223.

The Court, in the following year (1678), found cause to prohibit "all and every person and persons within our jurisdiction or elsewhere, to buy any of the Indian children of any of those our captive salvages that were taken and became our lawfull prisoners in our late warrs with the Indians, without special leave, liking and approbation of the government of this jurisdiction." *Ib.* 253.

In the following year (1679) the following entry appears in the records:

"In reference unto severall Indians bought by Jonathan Hatch of Capt. Church, the brothers of the woman, desireing shee might be released, appeared in Court with the said Jonathan Hatch, and came to composition with her for the freedom of both her and her husband, which are two of the three Indians above named; and her brothers payed on that accompt the sume of three pounds silver mony of New England, and have engaged to pay three pounds more in the same specie, and then the said man and woman are to be released; and for the third of the said Indians, it being younge, the Court have ordered, that it shall abide with the said Jonathan Hatch untill it attains the age of 24 years, and then to be released for ever." *Plymouth Records*, VI. 15.

It were well if the record were no worse, but to all this is to be added the baseness of treachery and falsehood. Many of these prisoners surrendered and still greater numbers came in voluntarily to submit upon the promise that they and their wives and children should have their lives spared and none of them transported out of the country. In one instance, narrated by the famous Captain Church himself, no less than "eight score persons" were "without any regard to the promises made them on their surrendering themselves, carried away to Plymouth, there sold and transported out of the country." *Church*, 23, 24, 41, 51, 57.

Nor did the Christian Indians or Praying Indians escape the relentless hostility and cupidity of the whites. Besides other cruelties, instances are not wanting in which some of these were sold as slaves, and under accusations which turned out to be utterly false and without foundation. *Gookin's Hist. of the Christian Indians.*

Some of them are probably referred to by Eliot, in his letter to Boyle, Nov. 27, 1683, in which he says, "I desire to take boldness to propose a request. A vessel carried away a great number of our surprised Indians, in the times of our wars, to sell them for slaves; but the nations, whither she went, would not buy them. Finally, she left them at Tangier; there they be, so many as live, or are born there. An Englishman, a mason, came thence to Boston, he told me they desired I would use some means for their return home. I know not what to do in it; but now it is in my heart to move your honour, so to meditate, that they may have leave to get home, either from thence hither, or from thence to England, and so to get home. If the Lord shall please to move your charitable heart herein, I shall be obliged in great thankfulness, and am persuaded that Christ will, at the great day, reckon it among your deeds of charity done unto them, for his name's sake." *M. H. S. Coll.*, III. 183.

Cotton Mather furnishes another extract appropriate in this connection.

"Moreover, 'tis a Prophesy in Deut. 28, 68. *The Lord shall bring thee into Egypt again with ships, by the way whereof I spake unto thee. Thou shalt see it no more again; and there shall ye be sold unto your Enemies, and no Man shall buy you.* This did our Eliot imagine accomplished, when the Captives taken by us in our late Wars upon them, were sent to be sold, in the Coasts lying not very remote from Egypt on the Mediterranean Sea, and scarce any Chapmen would offer to take them off." *Mather's Magnalia*, Book III., Part III.

Mr. Everett, in one of the most elaborate of his finished and beautiful orations, has narrated the story of two of the last

Captives in that famous war, in a passage of surpassing eloquence which we venture to quote:

"President Mather, in relating the encounter of the 1st of August, 1676, the last but one of the war, says 'Philip hardly escaped with his life also. He had fled and left his *peage* behind him, also his squaw and son were taken captive, and are now prisoners at Plymouth. Thus hath God brought that grand enemy into great misery before he quite destroy him. It must needs be bitter as death to him to lose his wife and only son (for the Indians are marvellous fond and affectionate towards their children) besides other relations, and almost all his subjects, and country also.'

"And what was the fate of Philip's wife and his son? This is a tale for husbands and wives, for parents and children. Young men and women, you cannot understand it. What was the fate of Philip's wife and child? She is a woman, he is a lad. They did not surely hang them. No, that would have been mercy. The boy is the grandson, his mother the daughter-in-law of good old Massasoit, the first and best friend the English ever had in New England. Perhaps—perhaps now Philip is slain, and his warriors scattered to the four winds, they will allow his wife and son to go back—the widow and the orphan—to finish their days and sorrows in their native wilderness. They are sold into slavery, West Indian slavery! an Indian princess and her child, sold from the cool breezes of Mount Hope, from the wild freedom of a New England forest, to gasp under the lash, beneath the blazing sun of the tropics! 'Bitter as death;' aye, bitter as hell! Is there any thing,—I do not say in the range of humanity—is there anything animated, that would not struggle against this?" *Everett's Address at Bloody Brook*, 1835; *Church*, 62, 63, 67, 68.

Well might the poet record his sympathy for their fate—

"Ah! happier they, who in the strife
For freedom fell, than o'er the main,
Those who in galling slavery's chain
Still bore the load of hated life,—
Bowed to base tasks their generous pride,
And scourged and broken-hearted, died!"

or in view of this phase of civilization and progress, sigh for that elder state, when all were

"Free as nature first made man,
Ere the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran."

After the death of King Philip, some of the Indians from the west and south of New England who had been engaged in the war, endeavored to conceal themselves among their brethren of Penacook who had not joined in the war, and with them of Ossapy and Pigwackett who had made peace.

By a "contrivance" (as Mather calls it) which savors strongly of treachery, four hundred of these Indians were taken prisoners, one half of whom were declared to have been accessories in the late rebellion, and being "sent to Boston, seven or eight of them who were known to have killed any Englishmen, were condemned and hanged; the rest were sold into slavery in foreign parts."

Some of those very Indians, who were thus seized and sold, afterwards made their way home, and found opportunity to satisfy their revenge during the war with the French and Indians known as King William's War. *Belknap*, I. 143, 245; *Mather's Magnalia*, Book VII. 55 (699).

Edward Randolph, in 1676, in an answer to several heads of enquiry, &c., stated that there were "not above 200 slaves in the colony, and those are brought from Guinea and Madagascar." *Hutchinson's Collection of Papers, p.* 485.

Gov. Andros reported that the slaves were not numerous in 1678—"not many servants, and but few slaves, proportionable with freemen." *Col. Hist.* III. 263.

In May, 1680, Governor Bradstreet answered certain Heads of Inquiry from the Lords of the Committee for Trade and Foreign Plantations. Among his statements are the following:

"There hath been no company of blacks or slaves brought into the country since the beginning of this plantation, for the space of fifty years, onely one small Vessell about

two yeares since, after twenty months voyage to Madagascar, brought hither betwixt forty and fifty Negroes, most women and children, sold here for ten, £15 and £20 apiece, which stood the merchant, in near £40 apiece: Now and then, two or three Negroes are brought hither from Barbados and other of his Majestie's plantations, and sold here for about twenty pounds apiece. So that there may be within our Government about one hundred or one hundred and twenty. There are a very few blacks borne here, I think not above six at the most in a year, none baptized that I ever heard of. . . *M. H. S. Coll.* III. viii. 337.

The following century changed the record. Many "companies" of slaves were "brought into the country" and the institution flourished and waxed strong.

The royal instructions to Andros, when he was sent out in 1688, as Governor of New England, required him to "pass a law for the restraining of inhuman severity which ill masters or overseers may be used by towards the Christian servants or slaves; wherein provision is to be made that the wilful killing of Indians and Negroes be punished with death, and a fitt penalty imposed for the maiming of them." *Col. Doc.* III. 547.

The Law of 1698, chapter 6, forbids trading or trucking with any "Indian, molato or negro servant or slave, or other known dissolute, lewd, and disorderly persons, of whom there is just cause of suspicion."

Such persons were to be punished by whipping for so trading.

The Law of 1700, chapter 13, was enacted to protect the Indians against the exactions and oppression, which some of the English exercised towards them "by drawing them to consent to covenant or bind themselves or children apprentices or servants for an unreasonable term, on pretence of or to make satisfaction for some small debt contracted or damage done by them." Other similar acts were afterwards passed in 1718 and 1725, the latter having a clause to protect them against kidnapping.

In 1701, the Representatives of the town of Boston were "desired to promote the encouraging the bringing of white servants, and to put a period to Negroes being slaves." *Drake's Boston*, 525.

We have no knowledge of the efforts made under this instruction of the town of Boston, but they failed to accomplish anything. Indeed, the very next enactment concerning slavery was a step backward instead of an advance towards reform.

The law of 1703, chapter 2, was in restraint of the emancipation of "Molatto or Negro slaves." Security was required against the contingency of these persons becoming a charge to the town, and "none were to be accounted free for whom security is not given." This act was still in force as late as June, 1807, and continued until a much later period to govern the decisions of courts affecting the settlement of town paupers.

Chapter 4 of the same year prohibited Indian, Negro and Molatto servants or slaves, to be abroad after nine o'clock at night, &c.

The Law of 1705, chapter 6, "for the better preventing of a Spurious and Mixt Issue, &c.;" punishes Negroes and Molattoes for improper intercourse with whites, by selling them out of the Province. It also punishes any Negro or Molatto for striking a Christian, by whipping at the discretion of Justices before whom he may be convicted. It also prohibits marriage of Christians with Negroes or Molattoes—and imposes a penalty of Fifty Pounds upon the persons joining them in marriage. It provides against unreasonable denial of marriage to Negroes with those of the same nation, by any Master—"any Law, Usage, or Custom, to the contrary notwithstanding."

In 1786, the legislature of the State of Massachusetts passed an "Act for the orderly solemnization of Marriage," by section 7 whereof it was enacted "that no person authorized by this act to marry shall join in marriage any white person with any Negro, Indian or Mulatto, under penalty of fifty pounds; and all such

marriages shall be absolutely null and void."

The prohibition continued until 1843, when it was repealed by a special "act relating to marriages between individuals of certain races."

The statute of 1705 also provided an import duty of four pounds per head on every Negro brought into the Province from and after the 1st day of May, 1706, for the payment of which both the vessel and master were answerable. A drawback was allowed upon exportation, and the like advantage was allowed to the purchaser of any Negro sold within the Province, in case of the death of his Negro within six weeks after importation or bringing into the Province.

In 1727, the traffic in slaves appears to have been more an object in Boston than at any period before or since, and in the following year (1728) an additional "act more effectually to secure the Duty on the importation of Negroes" was passed, by which more stringent regulations were adopted to prevent the smuggling of such property into the Province, and the drawback was allowed on all negroes dying within twelve months.

This act expired by its own limitation in 1735, but another of a similar character was passed in 1738, which recognised the old law of 1705 as being still in force. It reduced the time for the drawback on the death of negroes to six months after importation.

Free Negroes not being allowed to train in the Militia, an act passed in 1707, chapter 2, required them to do service on the highways and in cleaning the streets, &c., as an equivalent. The same act prohibited them to entertain any servants of their own color in their houses, without permission of the respective masters or mistresses.

In 1712, an act was passed prohibiting the importation or bringing into the Province any Indian servants or slaves. The preamble recites the bad character of the Indians and other slaves, "being of a malicious, surley and revengeful spirit; rude and insolent in their behaviour, and very ungovernable." A glimpse of future reform is to be caught in this act, for it recognises the increase of slaves as a "discouragement to the importation of White Christian Servants." But the chief motive of the act was in the peculiar circumstances of the Province "under the sorrowful effects of the Rebellion and Hostilities" of the Indians, and the fact that great numbers of Indian slaves were already held in bondage in the Province at the time.

In 1727, all Indian, Negro and Molatto servants for life were estimated as other Personal Estate—viz: Each male servant for life above fourteen years of age, at fifteen pounds value; each female servant for life, above fourteen years of age, at ten pounds value. The assessor might make abatement for cause of age or infirmity. Indian, Negro and Molatto Male servants for a term of years were to be numbered and rated as other property, and not as Personal Estate.

In 1734 the law was changed, and all Indian, Negro and Molatto servants, as well for term of years as for life, were included in the rateable estates. The supply bills for 1738, 1739, 1740, directed the assessors to estimate Indian, Negro and Molatto servants proportionably, as other personal estate, according to their sound judgment and discretion.

An Indian girl brought fifteen pounds, at Salem, in August, 1710. *Coll. Essex Institute.* I. 14. The highest price paid for any of a cargo brought into Boston in 1727, was eighty pounds. *Felt's Salem*: II. 416.

"The Guinea Trade," as it was called then, since known and branded by all civilized nations as piracy, whose beginnings we have noticed, continued to flourish under the auspices of Massachusetts merchants down through the entire colonial period, and long after the boasted Declaration of Rights in 1780 had terminated the legal existence of slavery within the limits of that State. *Felt's Salem*: II. 230, 261, 265, 288, 292, 296. Those who are curious to see what the instructions given by respectable merchants in Massachusetts to their slave captains were in

the year 1785 will find them in *Felt's Salem*, II. 239–90; probably the only specimen extant. The slaves purchased in Africa were chiefly sold in the West Indies, or in the Southern colonies; but when these markets were glutted, and the price low, some of them were brought to Massachusetts. The statistics of the trade are somewhat scattered, and it is difficult to bring them together, but enough is known to bring the subject home to us. In 1795, one informant of Dr. Belknap could remember two or three entire cargoes, and the Doctor himself remembered one somewhere between 1755 and 1765 which consisted almost wholly of children. Sometimes the vessels of the neighboring colony of Rhode Island, after having sold their prime slaves in the West Indies, brought the remnants of their cargoes to Boston for sale. *Coll. M. H. S.* I. iv. 197.

The records of the slave-trade and slavery every where are the same—the same disregard of human rights, the same indifference to suffering, the same contempt for the oppressed races, the same hate for those who are injured. It has been asserted that the miseries of slavery were mitigated, and that especially in Massachusetts, some of its worst features were unknown. But the record does not bear out the suggestion.

The first newspaper published in America illustrates among its advertisements the peculiar features of the institution to which we refer, and in its scanty columns of intelligence may be found thrilling accounts of the barbarous murders of masters and crews by the hands of their slave cargoes. The case of the Amistad negroes had its occasional parallel in the colonial history of the traffic—excepting that the men of New England had a sympathy at home in the 17th and 18th centuries, which was justly withheld from their Spanish and Portuguese imitators in the 19th. As the advantages of advertising came to be understood, the descriptions of slave property became more frequent and explicit.

Negro men, women, and children were mixed up in the sales with wearing apparel, Gold Watches and other Goods—"very good Barbados Rum" is offered with "a young negro that has had the Small Pox"—and competitors offer "Likely negro men and women just arrived"—"negro men *new* and negro boys who have been in the country some time," and also "just arrived, a choice parcel of negro boys and girls." "A likely negro man *born in the country* and bred a Farmer, fit for any service," "a negro woman about 22 years old, with her boy about 5 months," &c., and a "likely negro woman about 19 years and a child about six months of age *to be sold together or apart*," must conclude these extracts.

At this point it may be necessary to interpose a caution with reference to the judgment which may be pronounced against the policy which has been illustrated in these notes; and a recent writer of English history has so clearly stated our own views that his language requires very little change here.

It would be to misread history and to forget the change of times, to see in the Fathers of New England and their successors mere commonplace slavemongers; to themselves they appeared as the elect to whom God had given the heathen for an inheritance; they were men of stern intellect and fanatical faith, who believing themselves the favourites of Providence, imitated the example and assumed the privileges of the chosen people, and for their wildest and worst acts they could claim the sanction of religious conviction. In seizing and enslaving Indians, and trading for negroes, they were but entering into possession of the heritage of the saints; and New England had to outgrow the theology of the Elizabethan Calvinists before it could understand that the Father of Heaven respected neither person nor color, and that his arbitrary favor—if more than a dream of divines—was confined to spiritual privileges. *Compare Froude's Hist. of England:* viii. 480.

It was not until the struggle on the part of the colonists themselves to throw off the fast closing shackles of British oppression culminated in open resistance

to the mother country, that the inconsistency of maintaining slavery with one hand while pleading and striking for freedom with the other, compelled a reluctant and gradual change in public opinion on this subject.

It is true that at no period of her history was Massachusetts without her "protestants" against the whole system; but their example was powerless in their day and generation. The words and thoughts of a Williams, an Eliot, a Sewall, and a Dudley, fell unheeded and unnoticed on the ears and hearts of the magistrates and people of their day, as the acorn fell two centuries ago in the forests by which they were surrounded. E. Y. E.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

THE PUBLISHER OF THE FIRST REGULAR AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

On looking over the remarkable collection of autograph letters and other historical documents belonging to Peter Force, Esq., relative to the early history of this country, I found two autograph memorials of John Campbell, who started the first regular newspaper on this continent; they are probably unique. With the kind permission of Mr. Force, I have made exact copies of them for the Historical Magazine.

As New York has recently honored the memory of her first printer and publisher, Wm. Bradford, a short sketch of the pioneer Boston newspaper publisher may be excused. It appears he was a Scotchman, the Postmaster of Boston, and started the Boston News-Letter "April 17 to 24, 1704." It was printed in a half sheet of old-fashioned pot paper, in small pica type. The first page of No. 1 is filled with an extract from "The London Flying Post," respecting the Pretender (who styled himself James VIII. of Scotland,) sending Popish missionaries from France into Scotland, by which the kingdoms of England and Scotland were endangered. The Queen's Speech to both Houses of Parliament on the occasion; a few articles under the Boston head; four short paragraphs of marine intelligence from New York, Philadelphia, and New London; and one advertisement, form its whole contents. The advertisement is from Campbell, the publisher of the paper, and is as follows:

"The News-Letter is to be published weekly; and all Persons who have any Houses, Lands, Tenements, Farmes, Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares, or Merchandises, &c to be Sold or Lett; or Servants Runaway; or Goods Stoll or Lost may have the same Inserted at a Reasonable Rate; from 12d. to 5s. and not to exceed; Who may agree with *Nicholas Boone* for the same at his Shop next door to Major Davis's, Apothecary in *Boston* near the Old Meeting House."

The News-Letter was carried on by Campbell till 1722, when he transferred his interest to B. Green. The latter died in 1733, when the paper was continued by John Draper, his son-in-law, till 1762; and after several changes, its publication ceased in 1776, when the British evacuated Boston,—seventy-two years in all. It was the first regular newspaper published in America, and the only one printed in Boston during its siege. Many able Tory writers filled its pages in the political discussions that culminated in the American Revolution.

Campbell, the original proprietor, died about five years after he transferred his right to Green. His death is thus mentioned in the News-Letter of March 7, 1728:

"On Monday Evening last, the 4th currant, about 8 a Clock died here John Campbell, Esq Aged 75 Years, formerly Post Master in this place, Publisher of the Boston News-Letter for many Years, and One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Suffolk."

Here follow Mr. Campbell's memorials:

To His Excellency Joseph Dudley Esqr. Capt Generall And Governour In Chief in and over Her Maj's. Province of New Hampshire &c And to the Honble Her Maj's. Council

The Humble Petition of John Campbell, Post-Master of New England,

Showeth

That Whereas yor. Petitioner, has had a yearly Allowance from this Government, the better to enable him to discharge his Trust, in the management of sd Office, And taking due care of the Publick Letters, which saves this Colony Considerably in a year, seeing that the Income by the sd office are not yet able to allow him a Competent Sallary for the same,

Your Petitioner also having last year sett on Foot a Weekly Letter of Intelligence for Foreign and Domestic occurrences expecting that the Income thereby, being sett a Moderate Rate would be sufficient to defray the necessary charge Thereof, the which it did not do, And several Gentlemen Merchts. and others being willing it should be continued, have agreed to contribute Toward its support, yet notwithstanding there are not a competent number to carry it on, And it being found of Publick use and service to the country.

Your Petitioner therefore most Humbly Prays, That your Excellency and Honble. Council will be pleased to take the premises into yor. most Mature and wise consideration and Grant yor. Petitioner such allowance and Encouragement as may enable him in the discharge of both Trusts.

And yor. Petitioner as In Duty bound Shall ever Pray being always

Yor. Excellency's and Honours most Humble, most obedient and faithful Servant

JOHN CAMPBELL.

[Endorsed]

John Campbell's petition

Postmaster

1705.

To His Excelly. Joseph Dudley Esqr. Capt. Generall Govr. In Chief In and over Her Maj's. Province of New Hampshire &c And to The Honble Her Maje's Council

The Humble Petition of John Campbell Post-Master of N. England

Showeth

That Whereas your Petitioner has had no allowance since the First of Febry. Seventeen Hundred & three, for his extraordinary Services and care about the Public Letters, in giving Due dispatch to the same,

Your Petitioner therefore most Humbly prays

That your Excellency and Honours will be Pleased to take the same into your most mature Consideration and grant your Petitioner allowance to encourage him in said Duty for the future, and yor. Petitioner as in Duty bound Shall ever pray, being allways

Yor. Excelly's. and Honours most obedient & faithful servant

JOHN CAMPBELL.

[Endorsed]

Petition

John Campbell

Rd May 1705.

Read and allowed 6th in Council.

[The sum allowed is very obscure; it may be 6s. or £6. It looks like 6ts in the MS.]

J. B. R.

Washington, D.C.

EARLY CONGRESSIONAL CUSTOMS.

THE late movement in the House of Representatives for inviting Cabinet Officers to take seats in the House, make explanations, and take part in debates relating to their particular branches of the Government, as is done in the British Parliament, brings to mind the early practice of the Senate on this subject.

When the government was first organized under the Constitution, in New York, in 1789, it was customary for the Senate to sit with closed doors in all cases, legislative and executive. This practice continued till the 20th of February, 1794, when the contested election of Albert Gallatin was under discussion. It was then directed, by a vote of 19 to 8, "that suitable galleries be provided for the Senate chamber, and that the same be opened every morning, except in such cases as in the opinion of the Senate require secrecy."

In forming treaties and in making appointments, the "*advice* and consent" of the Senate is required by the Constitution.

Washington very naturally gave these words their obvious meaning, and thought the advice and consent should be obtained beforehand. In executive sessions, therefore, he attended the Senate in person, and took the presiding officer's chair. The latter was assigned a chair on the floor of the Senate, and was considered as the immediate presiding officer; he put all questions to the Senators, who answered *Aye* or *No*. The President consulted the Senate beforehand, upon the negotiation of Indian Treaties, and had the Secretary of War present to give all necessary explanations. The other Secretaries attended the Senate when required to bring papers and give explanations; a method now supplanted by their Annual Reports. The early Senators thought the former mode the best to obtain the exact information wanted, and the best security against the appointment of incompetent Secretaries.

Other customs connected with the inauguration of a new President have fallen into disuse; such as the proclamation by the Chief Justice, after administering the oath, "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!"—the President then repairing to church to attend divine service, accompanied by both Houses of Congress—then re-conducted to his own house by a Committee of both Houses—and the Answer to the Inaugural Address by the House.

Instead of taking the "advice" or asking the "consent" of the Senate beforehand in the formation of treaties, for many years they have been generally negotiated without even the knowledge of Senators, and then their ratification urged as an administrative measure.

A Col. Fishbourne, having been nominated as Collector of Savannah, was rejected by the Senate at the wishes of the Georgia Senators, who preferred another man. Washington was evidently annoyed by this rejection, as the Colonel had been a favorite officer with him during the Revolution; and it is asserted he never presided at any more executive sessions, and the attendance of his Secretaries also soon fell into disuse.

When John Quincy Adams was Secretary of State in 1822, he entered the House, it was said, to request some member to make a call for a certain paper connected with his famous controversy then pending with Jonathan Russell respecting the Fishery question at the treaty of Ghent. His political opponents in the violent Presidential campaign then opening, affected to consider his presence in the House a great violation of "the proprieties of his position."

President Polk consulted the Senate in the formation of the Oregon Treaty of 1846, asking their advice beforehand on the point of establishing the boundary line with Great Britain on the parallel of 49°.

Secretary Chase was frequently in attendance in one of the Committee rooms of the Senate during the session of the last Congress, when his important financial measures were under discussion. How much more direct and satisfactory for the Secretary to have been present in the House, and given all necessary explanations in person.

J. B. R.

Washington, D. C.

Notes and Queries.

Phillis Wheatley, the Negro-Slave Poet.—The recent appearance in print of the poetical writings of Phillis, the negro servant of Mr. John Wheatley of Boston, leads me to present at this time a few facts relating to this remarkable woman, which are not generally known, and which have escaped the notice of her biographers.

Phillis is supposed to have been about seven years of age when she was stolen from her parents in Africa and brought to Boston in the year 1761, to be sold as a slave. Fortunately, at that time a benevolent woman, the wife of John Wheatley, a tailor dwelling in Boston, was in need of a domestic possessing traits of disposition which would make her an agreeable com-

panion rather than a drudge and servant of all work. Phillis, being of feeble constitution, and very gentle in her demeanor, appeared to be just the person Mrs. Wheatley required, and was, therefore, purchased of the slave-dealer and taken home; where, after decent clothing superseded her miserable rags, she gave evidence of vivacity of genius, a superiority of intellect, good personal appearance, and affectionate disposition, which surprised and gratified, not only the family in which she was domesticated, but also the principal personages of the town, who were frequent visitors to Mr. Wheatley's hospitable mansion.

The family consisted then of Mr. Wheatley, his wife Susanna, and their son Nathaniel and daughter Mary, twins, with a few slaves who had grown old in service, and who could not be relied upon for the time when the young folk should leave the mansion of their parents to become the heads of other families. Miss Mary, then eighteen years old, took charge of the new inmate of the family, and so rapid was the young negress in the acquisition of learning, that in less than a year and a half after the time of her importation, she could converse fluently in English, a language she had never heard spoken before she was kidnapped, and could read and correctly pronounce the most difficult passages of the sacred writings; and before she had been under pupilage ten years she wrote letters and poetry that astonished the literary men of New England, who were then numerous, and had acquired for the metropolis the name of the Modern Athens.

On the thirty-first of January, 1771, when about seventeen years of age, Phillis was called to suffer her first grief; her young mistress was taken from the family to become the wife of the Rev. John Lathrop, the pastor of the second church in Boston. The event may have led her to the step which she took on the eighteenth of the following August; for then, under the simple and unpretending name of Phillis, with no surname whatever, she became a communicant of the Old South Church in Boston, then destitute of a settled minister, but which had lately experienced the excellent teachings of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Sewall. About this time Phillis began to fail in health, and in the fall of 1773 her decline became so apparent that by the advice of friends she left Boston to visit England, in company with Mr. Nathaniel Wheatley and his family, he going to London to open a branch of his mercantile business, which had already become large for a New Englander. While in England she received much attention from the patrons of literature; and there her poems were published, and were bringing her into considerable note, when she was recalled to Boston to attend her mistress in her last hours.

Mrs. Wheatley, her kind friend as well as mistress, died in the sixty-fifth year of her age, on the third of March, in the year 1774, and Mr. Wheatley on the twelfth of March, 1778, aged seventy-two. This left Phillis alone. Mary was the wife of the Rev. Mr. Lathrop, and Mr. Nathaniel was married and residing in London. At this sad hour of her existence she became acquainted with a "colored gentleman," John Peters, whom she married in April, 1778, about a month after her kind master's decease. He was indeed a colored gentleman, for report says of him that he kept store, wore a wig, and carried a cane, and felt himself superior to all kinds of labor. At the time of her marriage she was styled "a free negro," and it is supposed that Mrs. Lathrop, who became her owner at the decease of her father, gave her her freedom, perhaps in words similar to those of the Rev. Increase Mather, who manumitted his slave with the following words in his will: "It is my mind and will that my negro servant called Spaniard shall not be sold after my decease, but I do then give him his liberty—let him then be esteemed a 'free negro.'"

Sadder times, however, came to Phillis. A few months later she lost her kind young friend; for Mrs. Lathrop died at the age of twenty-five on the twenty-fourth of September, 1778, and she was left entirely to her miserable husband, who proved to be improvident, failing in business, and becoming too lazy to do anything that would conduce to her comfort in the days of her

sickness and sorrow. In the summer of 1788 Mr. Nathaniel Wheatley also died, the last of her natural protectors, and about this time she lost two of the three children born to her while she temporarily dwelt in Wilmington, Mass. And now her disease rapidly increased, and on the fifth of December, 1788, at the early age of thirty-one years, poor Phillis Peters, *alias* Wheatley, drew her last breath, and soon, together with her last offspring, which seemed to have been left till then to make the occasion more mournful, was carried to her last earthly resting-place, without one of the friends of her prosperity to follow her, and without a stone to mark her grave.

All that is known of the death and burial of this talented person may be summed up in the following notice published on the Thursday succeeding her decease, in the *Independent Chronicle:* "Last Lord's day, died Mrs. Phillis Peters, (formerly Phillis Wheatley,) aged 31, known to the literary world by her celebrated miscellaneous poems. Her funeral is to be this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the house lately improved by Mr. Todd, nearly opposite Dr. Bulfinch's at West Boston, where her friends and acquaintances are desired to attend." Could the spot of her burial be found, there could be no more befitting epitaph than the words from her own pen—

> Remember, Christians, negroes black as Cain
> May be refined, and join the angelic train.

N. B. S.

CURIOUS LETTER OF CORNPLANTER, THE INDIAN CHIEF, FROM THE IRVINE PAPERS.

GINASHADGO, 24 May, 1794.

SIR:—I have Returned home safe. I wrote a letter to you, (hope you received it,) in Regard to the British sending a man to Catarogaras & he sent for me—I went to see him, not him alone, but likewise the Moneyes Respecting the man that was killed at French-creek as you wrote to me concerning that buisness.

Brother this man that sent for me to Catarogaias wanted to know what we were about, it seemed to him as if we were hideing ourselves. I spoke to him, & told him the reason of our Hiding our selves—That the White People think that we are Nobody—I have told him every thing from the Begining. That the Six Nations could not be heard By any Body—This was all passed betwen this British man & myself —his Name is Wm. Johnston.

Brother then I spoke to the Moneyes in Regard of your writing to me to help you, and I asked their minds as the Tommyhawk was Sticking in their Heads.—Then the Moneys Spoke & told me they was not Drunk about this affair—As you writ to me, and told me You wanted to make our minds easy about this Affair.—*As you Writ to me that you wanted our minds easy*—It Shall be so—This is all I have to say this present time about it.

As I went there every thing happened Right, & you will hear a little what Bears-Oil Chief said as he was sent there by the Chiefs of *Conniatt* (Conyaut) I send You three Strings of Wampum given to me by Bears Oil Chief & his words were that God almighty had mad day and Night, and when he saw me it appeared to him as if it was Daylight—Brother says Bears Oil, my mind is very uneasy when I live at Conneat every Summer & I see the bad Indians and always tell them not to interupt our friends this Way.

Bears Oil says his mind is very uneasy and the Reason is, that he cannot hardly keep these Western Nations back any more,* as *they* the white people are making Forts in their Country and another thing Our Worriors & Children are very uneasy. They say that they cannot go out of Doors to ease themselves for Fear of Spoiling Gen[l] Washingtons lands—*& that may* (which must) be the Reason we *will or can* (are to) be Killed.—Bears Oil speeks and says he was sent by all the Chiefs, & they looked out which was the best way for him to Go. by Water their was a lake that God almighty had made for every Body & he hoped that Gen[l] Washington would have Nothing to say if he went by Water

Now Brothers says Bears Oil to the six Nations I have com to know your minds and if you want me to com down hear to live, I shall com, and I send you five strings

of Wampum as his speech on that head—I spoke to Bears Oil Chief for Wm. Johnston to help him, as the white People thinks Nothing of us, Then Johnston spoke and told him he would help him, and *for* (told) him to go home and tell his Worriors & Children to go to work, plent Corn & Git their living—I then spoke to Bairs Oil myself to make his mind Easy & go home, and if he *See* (saw) any of the Western Nations Going to war, to tell them not to enterupt any Body about French-creek or any where in that Country,† and if he Should see them, to tell them to go Back, to those that ware at war—I told Bears Oil afterwards that if You dont see any of them, & they do any Mischief we cannot help it—Then after that I Considered & Dispached Runners to Oswego & to Buffalow-creek & to the Genessees for all the Chiefs to Rise and Likewise Gen[l] Chapin Supiren[t] of Indian affairs.

Then M[r] Johston spoke & said if the six Nations went, he would Go with them.—Their is but Eight Days to Com when they will meet at this Place if they like what I have said—Brothers at French-creek if it should happen that they dont come You must not Blame me, for it is not my fault, Because you know very well I am almost Tired of talking, because, none of you will hear me—It will be but a few Days Before I will know whether they are Coming, & if they are Coming, you will Know it Imeadeatly

I am Your friend & Brother
his
JOHN x OBAIL
mark
(Cornplanter)

Lieut. John Polhemus
Command[g] F F

I wrote you Last about stoping the Troops—I hope you will till Affairs *is* (are) settled ‡

INDENTURE OE JOHN PETER ZENGER.

[From Indentures of Palatine Children in Secretary of State's Office, Albany, N. Y.]

THIS INDENTURE made the *Twenty Sixth* Day of *October Anno Domini*, 1710, and in the Ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady ANNE by the Grace of God of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Queen, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* Between His Excellency *Robert Hunter*, Esqr; Capt. General and Governour in Chief of the Provinces of *New York*, *New Jersey*, and Territories depending thereon in *America*, and Vice-Admiral of the same *&c.* of the one part, And *William Bradford of the City of New York Printer* of the other part, Whereas his said Excellency in Council having determined the putting out of the Orphans of the *Palatines* (and some of those other Children whose Parents have too many to look after them and mind their Labour) for a certain time, upon the Conditions following, (to wit) The Boys till they arrive at the Age of Twenty one years, and the Girls till they arrive at the Age of Nineteen years; The Persons taking them entring into Indentures, and Bond with Surety, in the Secretary's Office, to provide them with Good and Wholesom Meat, Drink, Lodging and Cloathing, and at the Expiration of the time to Surrender them to the Government; his Excellency and Council engaging they shall respectively serve till they arrive at the Ages aforesaid. Now this *Indenture Witnesseth*, That *John Peter Zenger* of the Age of *Thirteene* Years or thereabouts, *Son of Hannah Zenger Widow* One of the *Palatines* aforesaid, of *his* own free and Voluntary Will *by the Consent of his said Mother and also* By the consent and approbation of his Excellency, hath put *him* self out to the said *William Bradford his Executors and Administrators* with *him and them* to dwell and serve from the day of the date hereof for and during and unto the full end and term of *Eight* years from thence next ensuing and fully be compleat and Ended, for all which said Term of *Eight* years the said *John Peter Zenger* the said *William Bradford his Executors and Administrators* well and truly shall serve *his & their* Commands lawful and honest every where he shall do; The Goods of *his* said *Master his Executors or Administrators* he shall not waste or destroy, nor from the Service of *his* said *Master his Executors or Ad-*

ministrators day nor night shall absent or prolong *him* self, but in all things as a good and faithful Servant shall bear and behave *him* self towards *his* said *Master his Executors & Administrators* during the said Term aforesaid. And the said *William Bradford* for *him* self *his* Executors and Administrators and every of them doth Covenant, Promise and Grant to and with his said Excellency and his Successors, that *he* the said *William Bradford his Executors & Administrators* shall and will during all the said Term of *Eight* years find and provide for the said *John Peter Zenger* good, sufficient and wholesom Meat, Drink and Cloathing; And also shall and will at the end and Expiration of the said Term of *Eight* years Surrender and deliver up the said *John Peter Zenger*, well Cloathed to his said Excellency, or to the Governour or Commander in Chief of the said Province of *New York*, for the time being. *In Witness* whereof his said Excellency and the said *William Bradford* have hereunto Interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the day and year first above Written.

WILL BRADFORD [Seal.]

Sealed and delivered in the Presence of (*the several Interlineations aforesaid of ye Words Executors and Administrators being first Interlined.*)

H. WILEMAN.

THE LAST SURVIVOR OF WASHINGTON'S LIFE GUARD.—Among the papers of my father I find the following letter. It will be remembered that about 1852 a revolutionary soldier named Gibson died in Orange County, and it being supposed at the time that he was *the last of the Life Guard of Washington*, he was buried in Greenwood at the expense of one of the New York City Regiments and with military honor—having lain in state during the day prior to the burial in the Governor's Room in the City Hall. He claimed for many years before his death that he was not only one of the Guard, but a short time before his decease stated to the Rev. Robert Armstrong, of Newburgh, that he was one of a hundred horsemen (Life Guards) who escorted Washington to Mt. Vernon at the close of the Revolution. Mr. Armstrong subsequently published this statement, and it was, I think, generally credited. My father (who had previously published several articles to show that the Life Guards were INFANTRY and not mounted men) discredited the statement of Gibson as to the escort to Mt. Vernon. This led to a controversy in the Newburgh papers between Mr. E. and Mr. A. as to the fact whether the Guards were footmen or horsemen. The former wrote to George Washington Parke Custis, then at Arlington House, detailing the statement of Gibson as to the escort, and also asking him as to the military character of the Guards. It brought the following letter, which was conclusive upon both points.

The real survivor of the Life Guards was Uzual Knapp, who was buried at the Head Quarters of Washington at Newburgh. The remains of his wife (whom he had survived for many years) were subsequently deposited by his side. The graves are within a few steps from the north-east corner of the old building. A portrait of Mr. Knapp by Charles Rice, Esq., hangs in the large room of the building. I believe it is the only likeness ever taken of him. He was an exceedingly intelligent and pleasant man, of small stature, though compactly built, and with one of the finest profiles I ever saw.

Yours truly,

JOHN M. EAGER.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, April 2, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR,

Yours is received. The story told by Gibson, "the old Life Guardsman," of Washington's being escorted to Mt. Vernon in 1783 by a hundred horsemen is a fable.

The Life Guards was A CORPS OF INFANTRY. When the Chief had taken leave of his officers in the memorable scene at Francis' Tavern, he proceeded himself on his way to Annapolis, then the seat of Government, and there to resign his commission, accompanied *only by two aide-de-*

camps and three servants. Not a soldier of any sort! He tarried with Robert Morris—called at his head-quarters when in Philadelphia, and then on to Annapolis.

After the resignation of the commission, Washington, as a private citizen, accompanied by Colonel Humphries (one of his aide-de-camps at Yorktown), called at my grandfather's, the Honorable Benedict Calvert, at his seat in Prince George's County, Maryland, and stayed one night, and then reached Mt. Vernon on the next day.

During the journey the beloved chief was greeted by the love, gratitude, and acclamation of the people, who turned out as volunteers to bid him welcome to their hearts and homes, and everywhere escorted him from place to place; *but not a single Continental soldier escorted him anywhere.*

Very respectfully, sir,
your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

Hon. Samuel M. Eager, Newburgh, New York.

AMERICANISMS IN GERMAN ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.—German English Dictionaries have always been noted as receptacles for slang, inserted not as slang but as genuine English. Taking up Elwell's New and Complete American Dictionary of the English and German Languages, New York, 1851, I have been amused to see what amount of vulgarisms has been thrust into it as English.

Not by a jugfull, is favored with an especial heading.

Clamshell, is given as one of the equivalents of mouth, but the word *clam*, as the name of a shell fish, is not.

Boss, is given as a noun and as a verb.

Bubbler, a word unknown to me, is given as the name of a fish in Ohio.

Buster.

Burgoo, is given as a preparation of oatmeal.

Carpetwed, as a creeping plant.

Cisco, as a small fish.

Frough, is given as meaning rancid.

Forment is interpreted *gegenüber*, but on looking to that German word I find he intended the Irish *forninst!*

Energize, citizenize, funkify, noncommittalism, and many similar words abound, and the pages bristle with such expressions as fork over, hurry up the cakes, the jig is up, jiminy, killing, to kick up a row, kinder, kilter, loaf, lovyer.

Spunk, underwood, improperly called in some parts punk, is given only in the incorrect form.

The Indian sled, *tabogan*, is given *tarboggin.*

The book is worth a closer examination than I have taken time to give it, by any student of Americanisms. I.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON IN AMERICA.—In 1786, Owen Salisbury Brereton, Esq., exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of London an impression of a seal used prior to the reign of George I. by the Bishop of London for American documents. It bore the legend, "SIGILLUM EPISCOPI LONDINENSIS. PRO COMISS. AMERICANIS." It is stated in Notes and Queries that in the reign of George I. this question was referred to the law officers of the crown: "Whether America was so far to be deemed within the diocese of London, that the bishop thereof had all power in America?" They decided that a royal patent was necessary to sustain such a power, but Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London, refused to take out a patent.

REVISED STATUTES.—At page 225, vol. 1, of the 5th ed. of this work, the beginning of the town of Lewis, Essex Co., is stated to be "where the river Raquette crosses the town line." There is no river "Raquette" in Essex County. The river of that name is in St. Lawrence Co. The Essex County river is called *Boquet*, and it ought to have been so printed in the Statutes, for it is so written in the minute of the Board of Supervisors, which is quoted.

In the same vol., p. 206, the town of Gilboa is described as beginning at the mouth of the "Mauer" Kill. It should have been printed *Manor Kill.*

Resolved Waldron's will was proved 1st June, 1761. He left the following children: John, Jacob, Adrian, Anne, Elizabeth, Peggy, Caty. Anne *m.* Strauts Springstein; Elizabeth *m.* Patrick Kine; Peggy married Abraham Lent, and Caty *m.* Alexander Buleen. Jacob settled eventually at Haverstraw, Orange County, near Strong Point, on lands inherited from his father. It may be well to preserve these particulars of the descendants of one of Gov. Stuyvesant's ambassadors to Virginia. E. B. O'C.

Clockville, Madison Co., N.Y.—This is an instance where the misspelling of a word destroys the only link whereby correct information may be obtained of the origin of the name of the place. It was called "Klockville" after John Klock, the original grantee of lot No. 10 in the town of Lenox, in which the village is situated, and has no connection with those timepieces called "clocks," as one would be led at present to infer. E. B. O'C.

"During Men."—This name, as I was informed by the late Samuel Stevens, a son of Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, of Revolutionary memory, was used to distinguish the troops enlisted to serve through the War of Independence, as contra-distinguished from those called out for a limited time.

G. G.

An Antient Landmark.—One Thomas Jones petitioned in 1709, for 2000 acres of land in Orange County, the bounds of which are described as beginning "at *a certain wiggwam* on the North side of Murderer's Creek, about seven miles from its mouth." It is evident from this that the Indians inhabited the Highlands in the neighborhood of Westpoint, at the above date. O'C.

Throgs Neck.—This name is most absurdly converted into "Frogs neck" in the Revised Statutes of our state. It is derived from that of John Throgmorton, who obtained a patent for the land as far back as 1658. It is about time, is it not, that those who undertake to form or revise our laws should know something of the early history of the country?

Earl Bellomont—Joe Daveiss.—Although the New York Colonial History and Colonial documents give the name of Earl Bellomont correctly, as above, in accordance with his own custom, for I have his handsome autograph before me, the earlier writers, such as Hutchison, and even some as late as Grahame, Sparks, and Hildreth, write it Bellamont. The title is, inverted, that of one of Napoleon's Generals, the Duke of Montebello, and exists even in England in the French form Beaumont. How the incorrect letter came in is not easily explained.

Jos. H. Daveiss, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811, and after whom several counties in various states have been named, spelt his name as I have written it. In the official list of post-offices it is uniformly spelt Daviess. These particulars are not important, but it is pleasant to see names correctly printed.

J. B. R.

Washington, D. C.

Dying in the Last Ditch.—This expression, so frequently used by the Rebels, originated with the Prince of Orange, in his reply to the Duke of Buckingham in 1679. "There is one certain means," said the prince, answering the remark that the Commonwealth was ruined, "by which I can be sure never to see my country's ruin; I will die in the last ditch." Hume's Hist. of England, vol. iv., page 261.

J. W.

Belfast, Maine.

A Bibliographical Anecdote.—The visitor to the British Museum who pauses at Show-case VIII., in the King's Library, where specimens of the early English press are displayed, may notice, quite at the end, an open volume, bearing the following label:—

"The book of St. Alban's. The bokys of Haukyng and Huntyng, and also of Coot armuris. Written by Dame Juliana Barnes, or Berners, Prioress of Sopwell

Nunnery. Printed at St. Alban's in 1486. Bequeathed by the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville."

The following adventures which befell this very volume before it found its present secure resting-place, are, I think, worthy of a place in the first rank of bibliographical romance.

The story has never, so far as I know, been published; and originally formed part of a letter written on bibliographical matters by the Rector of Pilham, in 1847, to the Rev. S. R. Maitland. By the kind permission of the latter gentleman, I have been allowed to copy it:—

"In June, 1844, a pedlar called at a cottage at Blyton, and asked an old widow named Naylor whether she had any rags to sell. She said, 'No!' but offered him some old paper; and took from a shelf *The Book of St. Alban's* and others, weighing 9 lbs., for which she received nine pence. The pedlar carried them through Gainsboro', tied up in a string, past a chemist's shop, who, being used to buy old paper to wrap drugs in, called the man in; and, struck by the appearance of *The Boke*, gave him three shillings for the lot. Not being able to read the colophon, he took it to an equally ignorant stationer and offered it to him for a guinea; at which price he declined it, but proposed that it should be exposed in his window as a means of eliciting some information about it. It was accordingly placed there, with the label—"Very old curious work." A collector of books went in, and offered 2*s.* 6*d.* for it. This excited the suspicions of the vendor. Soon after Mr. Bird, the Vicar of Gainsboro', went in and asked the price, wishing to have a very early specimen at a reasonable price; not knowing, however, the great value of the book. While he was examining the book, Stark, a very intelligent bookseller, came in, to whom Mr. Bird at once ceded the right of pre-emption. Stark betrayed such visible anxiety that the vendor, Smith, declined settling a price. Soon after, Sir C.—— came in, and took the book to collate; and brought it back in the morning, having found it imperfect in the middle, and offered 5*l.* for it. Sir Charles had no book of reference to guide him to its value; but in the mean time, Stark had employed a friend to obtain for him the refusal of it, and had undertaken to give a little more than Sir Charles might offer. On finding that at least 5*l.* could be got for it, Smith went to the owner and gave him two guineas, and then proceeded to Stark's agent and sold it for 7*l.* 7*s.* Stark took it to London, and sold it to the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville for 70 or 80 guineas.

"It must now be stated how it came to pass, that a book without covers of such extreme age was preserved. About fifty years since, the Library of Thonock Hall, in the parish of Gainsboro', the seat of the Hickman family, underwent great repairs; and the books were sorted over by a most ignorant person, whose selections seem to have been determined by the coat. All books without covers were thrown into a great heap, and condemned to all the purposes which Leland laments in the sack of the Conventual Libraries by the visitors. But they found favor in the eyes of a literate gardener, who begged leave to take what he liked home. He selected a large quantity of Sermons before the House of Commons, local pamphlets, tracts from 1680 to 1710, opera books, &c., &c. He made a list of them, which was afterwards found in his cottage; and No. 43 was 'Catermouris.' The old fellow was something of a herald, and drew in his books what he held to be his coat. After his death, all that could be stuffed into a large chest were put away in a garret; but a few favorites, and *The Boke* among them, remained on the shelves of the kitchen for years, till his son's widow became so *stalled* of dusting them that she determined to sell them."

Here ends the material of the story. The volume was afterwards splendidly bound, and is now the only copy in the British Museum.

Description of a Fashionable Lady 107 Years Ago.—

THE PETITION.

Artful Painter, by this Plan
Draw a Female if you can

Paint her features bold and gay,
Casting Modesty away;
Let her Air the mode express,
And fantastick be her Dress;
Cock her up a little Hat
Of various colours, this and that;
Make her Cap the Fashion new,
An Inch of Gauze or Lace will do;
Cut her hair the shortest dock;
Nicely braid the Forehead Lock;
Put her on a Negligee,
A short Sack or Sheperdee,
Ruffled up to keep her warm,
Eight or ten upon an Arm;
Let her Hoop extending wide
Shew her Garters and her Pride.
Her Stockings must be pure and white,
For they are seldom out of sight.
Let her have a high heel'd shoe,
And a glittering Buckle too;
Other Trifles that you find,
Make quite careless as her Mind.
Thus equip'd she's charming ware
For the Races or the Fair.

New York City, March 29, 1756.

QUERIES.

Negro Burying Ground.—There was a "Negro burying ground" in 1738 upon a place called Little Neck, in the town of West Farms, Westchester Co. Does any trace of it remain?

Epishemo.—Can any one give me the derivation of this word, in common use in Oregon, meaning the housings of a horse? I have looked in vain in French and Spanish dictionaries for a word from which it might come. G. G.

O'Reilly at Algiers.—Can any of your correspondents give an account of the Spanish expedition which, under the command of an Irishman, General Count O'Reilly, and of an English Baronet, went from Carthagena to take Algiers, but according to Lord Byron (note to *Don Juan*) instead of O'Reilly taking Algiers, Algiers very nearly took him? What was the real story? P. O.

Letters of "Patrick Henry."—Who wrote the letters to Vice-President Calhoun, in 1826, signed "Patrick Henry?" They were originally published in Mr. Force's National Journal, and afterwards collected in a pamphlet of 96 pages. They relate to Mr. Calhoun's course as presiding officer of the Senate, when the famous "Retrenchment" Resolutions were before that body; and John Randolph, for day after day, indulged in those well remembered rhapsodies of hostility to the administration without reference to its measures, outraging all decorum by his gross personalities against Mr. Adams, Mr. Day, and their friends both in and out of Congress. As far as Mr. Day was concerned, it resulted in a duel between himself and Mr. Randolph.

Mr. Calhoun's course was severely reviewed in a series of letters in the National Journal, signed "Patrick Henry." They were written in a trenchant style, and have abundant evidence of the pen of John Quincy Adams, to whom they were generally inscribed in the papers of the day.

Norris's Journal of Sullivan's Expedition to the Genesee Country, 1779.—I have the original manuscript journal of Major James Norris, of New Hampshire, who was in the campaign. It covers 70 foolscap pages, and is much more intelligent than the account of Grant. (Hist. Mag., vol. vi., page 233.) Was this journal of Norris ever published, and if so, when and where?

J. W.

Belfast, Me.

John Paul Jones.—Was he ever allowed by Congress to receive a title from France, and if so, when and where?

J. W.

Belfast, Maine.

Copperhead: When was the term First Used? (Hist. Mag., vol. vii., page 166).—As applied to individuals by Irving, in his History of New York. "The Yankees sneeringly spoke of the round-crowned burglars of the Manhattoes as the Copperheads." (See the author's revised edition, 1849, page 385). In the modern sense of the term it was probably first used by E.

W. Flagg, Esq., of Bangor, in the Maine Democratic Convention, in August, 1861.

J. W.

Belfast, Me.

"Cease, rude Boreas, blustering Railer." (Vol. vii., p. 198.)—This ballad must have been well known as early as 1779, for it is contained in a manuscript collection, dated "Wyoming, Forty Fort, July 6, 1779." The following song from the collection I do not remember to have seen before. It may be interesting at the present time.

Husbands must leave their loving wives,
And spritely youths attend,
Leave their sweet hearts and goe with speed,
Our country to defend.

May their heavens guard us in the field,
And keep us safely their;
We Pray the Lord to be our Shield
Where thundering Cannon Roar.

And in the Great Jehovah's Name
And under his command,
We will goe forth against our foe,
While they Invade our Land.

The Cause for which we Do Contend
We know is just and rite,
Therefore we Pray the Lord of host
to Put our foes to flight.

Our Property we will maintain,
Our rights we'l near Resign;
They Shan't be sold for glitering gold,
Nor heaps of Spanish Coine.

J. W.

Belfast, Me.

REPLIES.

John Simcock, etc.—I can give your correspondent, "Philadelphia," some facts relating to three of the persons mentioned in his communication:—John Simcock, John Cadwalader, and Nicholas Newlin.

John Simcock, of Ridley, Esquire, came from a place of that name in Cheshire with Wm. Penn about 1682. He was a member of the Provincial Council and Assembly, and sometimes Speaker of that body; a Judge of the Common Pleas, and, afterwards, of the Supreme Court; one of the Commissioners to settle the Maryland boundary; and Deputy President of the Society of Free Traders. He was a Quaker preacher, and was at one time fined £100 and imprisoned fifteen months for his religion. He was a large landowner. He died in 1703, aged 73. His son John was Deputy Recorder of Chester County, and his son Jacob was Deputy Register General under James Claypoole.

The John Cadwalader referred to is, doubtless, the Quaker Preacher of that name. There was a John Cadwalader in the Assembly, I suppose it was the same person. The Philadelphia family is, I think, descended from another John Cadwalader and not this one. Of this, however, I am not certain.

Nicholas Newlin, of Birmingham and Concord, Esquire, was an English gentleman of ancient family, and came to Pennsylvania from Mt. Mellick in 1683. He was a member of the Provincial Council, and a Judge of the Common Pleas. He died in 1699 aged 70. His son, Nathaniel Newlin, of Concord, Birmingham, and Newlin, Esquire, was a Justice of the County Courts, a Member of the Provincial Assembly, Commissioner of Property, one of the Trustees of the General Loan Office of the Province, etc. He married in 1685 Miss Mary Mildenhall, of Mildenhall in Suffolk, and died in 1729 aged 70. His son, Nathaniel Newlin, of Concord, Birmingham and Newlin, Esquire, was a Justice of the County Courts, and Member of the Assembly. Newlin Township was first purchased by and called after the elder Nathaniel.

X.

The Redeemed Captive (vol. vii. p. 382).—I have a fragment of a volume containing only 56 pages. The running title is "The Redeemed Captive Returning to Zion." The titlepage of the work itself is gone, but that of the sermon is as follows: Reports of Divine Kindness: | or, | Remarkable Mercies | should be faithfully published, | for the | Praise of God the Giver. | Set forth in a | Sermon | preached at Boston Lecture *December* 5, 1706. | By *John Williams* | Pastor of the Church of

Christ in Deerfield, | soon after his return from a doleful captivity. | Psal. 107. 13, 14, 15, 32 (quoted in full); Psal. 34. 3 (quoted in full). | New London: Reprinted and sold by T. Green, 1776. |

I think it adds one to the list of editions given by G. in the *Magazine* for December.

D. W. PATTERSON.

West Winsted, Conn.

Alden Family (vol. vii. 355).—There were families of this name seated at Newton Longville, Bucks, and Rickmansworth, Herts., in 1634; and their pedigrees are preserved in the British Museum. I do not know whether they were connected with the American family or not, nor how long they had been seated at this place. Sims gives the references to these pedigrees in his *Index to the Herald's Visitation in the British Museum.*

X. Y. Z.

New York Names.—Mr. Strong, of Irving, N.Y., is represented as saying (*Hist. Mag.*, vii. 313), "he has not been able to find a river, creek, lake or mountain in our state that now bears the name of any herbivorous animal." By turning to the map of Northern New York, *Deer* River, and *Moose* River, and *Deer Lake* and *Moose Lake* will be found laid down.

E. B. O'C.

Retrospective,

LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN.

The Life of Father Antonio Margil.—A very uncommon though comparatively recent work is the life of the Franciscan Missionary in Texas and other parts of Mexico, Father Antonio Margil de Jesus. It is, as I am informed by one of the best informed scholars in the Spanish part of our history, so rare in Mexico and Spain that he met with but two copies in his investigations in both countries, and one of these was a well worn one in the hands of the Margil family at Valencia. It is possible, however, that its strange title may have caused it to be overlooked in some cases. The title is as follows:

El Peregrino | Septentrional Atlante: | Delineado | en la exemplarissima Vida | Del Venerable Padre | Fr. Antonio Margil | de Jesus | Fruto de la floridissima ciudad de Valencia, | Hijo de su Serafica Observante Provincia, Predicador Missionero, | Notario Apostolico, Comissario del Santo Oficio, Fundador, | y Ex-Guardian de tres Colegios, Prefecto de las Misiones | de *Propagande Fide* en todas las Indias Occiden- | tales, y aclamado de la piedad | Por nuevo Apostol de Guatemala | Dedicase | A los dos gloriosissimos Juanes | Bautista, y Evangelista: | A expensas de un amartelado del V. P. y de la Serafica Religion. | Escrivela | El Padre Fr. Isidro Felix de Espinosa, | Predicador, y Misionero Apostolico, Ex-Guardian del Colegio | de la Santa Cruz de Queretaro, su Chro- | nista, y menor Hijo. | Con Licencia: | En Valencia: Por Joseph Thomàs Lucas, Impressor del Illustris- | simo Señor Obispo de Teruel. Año de 1742. | *Vendese en casa de Salvador Fauli, Librero, en la Plaza de Villarrasa.*

It is a quarto of 426 pages double column. Title and preliminary pages unfolioed 10, then page 1 to 411, 412 blank, and 4 pages Indice without folios.

His Texan missions are described on pages 248 to 265. It is divided into three books, two of which are historical, the third being, as is usual in the lives of saints, devoted to a portrait of his virtues, each head being treated separately.

The volume contains, moreover, some very curious matter relative to the Pagan rites secretly preserved among the Indians.

Father Margil was born at Valencia Aug. 18, 1657, and died at Mexico Aug. 6, 1726.

Societies and their Proceedings.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven Historical Society.—*New Haven, Nov.* 30, 1863.—The New Haven Historical Society held their first annual meeting under the charter from the State Legislature. After the usual preliminaries attending such meetings, Henry Bronson, M.D., read a paper on the Currency of Massachusetts and Connecticut. It began with an introductory concerning the wants of all communities, whether civilized or barbarian, of a medium of commercial exchange, and the various devices which have been adopted to meet such want. The early settlers found the aborigines using for money what they termed wampum, consisting of several kinds of shells, the value of which was determined by its light or dark color, and by other circumstances. For many years this wampum, to a certain extent, passed current among the settlers, the value being determined by act of court. The Doctor presented many highly interesting facts concerning this shell money, as also the method of exchange in commodities in those early days, and then passed to the use of coin, the mode of coining—the coin being hammered out—and the gradual development of our system of bills of exchange and the general features of our system of banking.

The report of Mr. John Collis, the Curator, was read. It showed that there had been received during the year 444 bound volumes, 2,064 pamphlets, 16 bundles newspapers, 27 handbills, 88 volumes of autograph letters and manuscripts, 70 volumes manuscripts, 7 mounted maps, 20 framed engravings, 34 other engravings, 2 oil paintings, 1 bust, 59 curiosities, 7 pieces ancient furniture.

The Treasurer's report shows a balance in hand of $388 48.

Mr. White was elected *President*, Dr. E. E. Beardsley, *Vice President*, Mr. Horace Day, *Secretary*, and Mr. Nathan Peck, *Treasurer*. The *Directors* are Messrs. Leonard Bacon, Henry Bronson, Wm. A. Reynolds, Thos. R. Trowbridge, Samuel Punderson, Elliott T. Foote, Henry C. Kingsley, Chas E. English, Elisha L. Cleveland, Chas. R. Ingersoll, Edward H. L. Leffingwell.

It was voted that a book be procured for the reception of the autographs of visitors.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago Historical Society.—*Chicago, Nov.* 17, 1863.—The annual meeting was regularly held—W. L. Newberry, Esq., President, in the chair.

The additions to the library for the past month (in all 1,066) were received from 61 contributors; and included the entire publications, in uniform binding, of the documents of the first and second sessions of the 37th Congress; those of the "Loyal Publication Societies" of Boston, New York, and Cincinnati; the entire documents of the Territory of Colorado; the Journal of the (seceding) Convention of Louisiana, in English and French, with Gayarré's History of Louisiana, the obliging gift of Maj. General Banks; numerous publications on the war, and relics from the battle-field of Gettysburg, etc.

Of the correspondence for the month reported (nineteen letters received and seventy-one written), letters of interest were read from Gen. Charles B. Stuart, Geneva, N. Y., relative to material improvements in the North-west; from the Hon. John Young, M.P.P., Montreal, in regard to the Provincial Documents of Canada; also from the Hon. Charles Mason, New York; Gov. J. Evans, of Denver City, Col., and George Livermore, Esq., of Massachusetts.

The following were then elected to fill the principal offices of the Society for the ensuing year:

President, Walter L. Newberry, Esq.; *Vice-Presidents*, Hon. W. B. Ogden, and J. Y. Scammon; *Treasurer*, Dr. F. Scammon; *Rec. Secretary and Librarian*, William Barry; *Corresponding Secretary*, E. B. McCagg, Esq. The usual Committees of Business, Research, etc., were re-elected with slight modifications.

The Society's thanks were directed to be returned to the editors or publishers of serials forwarded to the Library the past year.

Nov. 24.—The adjourned annual meeting was held at the private residence of Mr. Bross, and was numerously attended by members, with their ladies and invited guests.

An address was read by Mr. J. Y. Scammon, presenting a historical sketch of Banks and Banking in Illinois; which was followed by the annual report of the Secretary, reviewing the transactions of the year.

The following summary was given of the Society's collections:

	For the year.	Aggregate.
Bound books	1,005	12,829
Unbound books and pamphlets	9,779	51,892
Files of serials	197	1,573
" " newspapers	48	1,020
Old and rare newspapers	40	320
Maps and charts	108	1,097
Manuscripts	762	1,242
Prints, photographs, etc.	45	159
Cabinets single and collective	44	73
Collections of miscellanies	47	82

MASSACHUSETTS.

New England Historic Genealogical Society.—*Boston, Wednesday, Dec.* 2.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, Rev. Martin Moore, Vice-President for Massachusetts, in the chair.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the Corresponding Secretary, reported that since the last meeting letters had been received from the following gentlemen accepting the membership to which they had been elected, viz.:

Corresponding.—Hon. George P. Fisher, of Washington, Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Resident.—Thomas Parsons, M.D., of Boston, Edward S. Moseley, of Newburyport, and Charles C. Dana, of Boston.

William B. Trask, the Historiographer, read an able and very interesting memoir of the Right Honorable John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst, an Honorary Member of the Society, who died in London, Oct. 12, 1863, at the age of 91 years.

John H. Sheppard, the Librarian, reported as donations, during the past month, 21 volumes, 33 pamphlets, large map, and three photographs. These photographs, which represent a relic recently discovered at Valley Forge, were sent to the Society by John A. McAllister of Philadelphia, who gave this account of the relic:—"A few weeks ago, workmen engaged in removing the foundations of an ancient building near Washington's Head Quarters at Valley Forge, found what appeared to be a block of wood three inches square. It remained among the rubbish for several days, when one of the laborers turned it over and discovered it to be a box. This outer box appears to be of some composition metal resembling copper, but somewhat corroded. On removing the outside box another was discovered plated with silver, and in this case, carefully packed to protect it from moisture, was a miniature beautifully painted and in excellent preservation. The miniature represents a person in an embroidered coat, ruffled shirt, and powdered wig, and from the costume was evidently painted between 1730 and 1740. The painting is on enamel and has on its edge near the right shoulder, the letters HALL, which can be distinguished in the photograph with the aid of a powerful magnifier. The house in which the relic was discovered is said to have been built about the year 1770." Mr. Sheppard suggested that HALL might be the name of the painter.

After the transaction of the ordinary business the meeting was dissolved.

NEW YORK.

New York Historical Society.—*December*, 1863.—The regular meeting of the Society was held in the Fire Proof Building, the Rev. Dr. Dewitt in the chair.

Among the important matters transacted was the appointment of a committee to nominate officers for the election in January.

Mr. Moore, the librarian, also read a notice of the career of the late Judge Macdonald, and offered a series of resolutions expressive of the regret of the Society for the loss of one who, amid the annoyances of ill-health, so cheerfully devoted himself to literary and historic pursuits.

The paper of the evening, a Memoir of Edward Lovington, the law-giver of Louisana, was read by Mr. Charles H. Hunt, and was an interesting account of one of our greatest men.

Among the donations presented were the accounts of Washington's executors, rescued at Fairfax Court House by Captain James B. Kirker, and presented to the Society.

Onondaga Historical Association.—*Syracuse, Dec.* 3.—Officers: *President*, Mr. Clark; Vice-Pres., N. B. Smith; Secretary, R. F. Trowbridge. The regular meeting was held at the Society's rooms, President Clark in the chair.

A number of contributions to the library and museum were reported.

The Secretary read a letter from H. C. Van Schaack, Esq., offering to present an unbroken file of the New York Spectator for more than twenty years, on certain terms, which were agreed to by the Board.

A communication from Prof. Agassiz having been received, Mr. Smith moved that the Lecture Committee be instructed to circulate a subscription.

Mr. Noxon introduced Mr. Griffin, an Indian, who produced a number of Indian curiosities. His conversation showing him to be intelligent; he was employed by the Board to secure Indian relics and curiosities for the Museum, and a sum of money advanced to him for that purpose.

Mr. Noxon, from the Committee on Rooms, reported the bills of expenditure, &c., in rearranging the rooms. The bill of D. S. & S. P. Geer $32.29, Alpetre & Hoffman $95.41, E. R. Dandford $24.60, balance of Stoddard's account $19.75, Jas. Noxon $7.22, were audited and ordered paid.

Mr. Leach reported the lease as drawn, which was accepted, and on motion the President or Vice-President was authorised to execute it on the part of the Association.

Mr. Noxon moved that an insurance of $1,000 be procured on the property of the Association.

The following letter was read by the Secretary:

SYRACUSE, N.Y., Dec. 3, '63.

R. F. TROWBRIDGE, Esq., Sec'y of Onondaga Co. Historical Society, &c.:

DEAR SIR:—Please accept in behalf of the Onondaga Historical Society the accompanying portrait and biography of one of Onondaga's pioneers—Capt. Oliver Teall. It is needless for me to pronounce a eulogium upon his character, for he was too well known throughout this section of the State to require it at my hands. Suffice it to say that he was one of Nature's noblest works—an honest man.

Yours, for the welfare of the Association,
GEO. G. GARDNER.

The portrait and biography were received, and the thanks of the Association given to the donor.

The thanks of the Association were also voted to several other donors, and the Board adjourned.

OHIO.

FIRE LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, *New London, December* 9, 1863.—The Society convened in the M. E. Church at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by Judge S. C. Parker, Vice President.

The minutes of the Quarterly Meeting of Fairfield were read, after which the report of the Secretary was presented. It noticed the progress of the work of the Society, the reception of publications from the Essex Institute of Salem, Mass., H. A. Smith, Esq., of Cleveland, A. Banning Norton, Esq., of Mt. Vernon, and Judge Parker, of Greenfield, and called attention to the necessity of early steps to secure the publication of the next volume of the *Pioneer*.

Letters were read from Samuel Holden Parsons, Esq., of Middletown, Conn., and Rev. John Seward, of Tallmadge, Ohio. The former, a grandson of Judge S. H. Parsons, the first Judge of the Northwestern Territory, suggested some corrections in the history of the Fire Lands grant, in the 3d vol. of the *Pioneer*, from documents in his possession. The latter gave some additional facts concerning his Missionary tour to the Fire Lands in 1819, and expressed his intention to give a more full description of it at some future time.

The names of standing Historical Committees of the several townships were called, and the following presented reports: Dr. Skellenger, of New London—Sketches of Joseph Seymour Merrifield and Mrs. Hendrix, early Settlers of that township. D. A. Pease, Norwalk—a genealogical sketch of Rev. Hezekiah Ripley, from whom the township of Ripley was named, and a letter from the venerable Thomas D. Webb, of Warren, relating to the manner in which the Fire Lands were distributed among the proprietors. Rev. C. F. Lewis, Wakeman—Indian Reminiscences, relating in particular to the method of manufacturing canoes, sap troughs, etc., of bark.

The following special Committees, appointed to secure the histories of the townships named, reported their work as in progress: Greenwich, Luther Mead; Richmond, J. H. Niles; Ruggles, S. C. Sturtevant; Sherman, D. H. Pease.

The Constitution was then read, and thirty-nine persons became members of the Society. A portion of the last Annual Report of the Secretary was then read by the Rev. C. F. Lewis, and on his motion the Society requested the press of the Fire Lands and other papers circulating there to publish it. The Society also, on motion of the same, voted to request of the Rev. L. B. Gurley a copy of the Poem referred to in his address, for preservation.

The President, Platt Benedict, Esq., having arrived, made a few appropriate remarks on assuming the chair, expressing for himself and the Society their gratification at the interest manifested at this meeting by the citizens of New London, as well as of Ruggles, Rochester, and other adjoining towns, so many of whom were present.

The Rev. John Keep, of Oberlin, then delivered an address on the duty and advantages of not only *gathering* history for ourselves and posterity, but of *living* it. It was remarkable for power, variety, and originality, and held the undivided attention of the crowded audience till its close. The Society, on motion of Dr. Skellenger, unanimously requested a copy for publication. The Rev. Mr. Keep also presented the Society a copy of the book containing the first sermon ever preached in New England, and also accounts of the first prayer meeting and first Thanksgiving on "Wild New England Shore;" a book entitled "Congregationalism and Church Action," and last, but "not least," a copy of the New England Primer, edition of 1691.

Castalia was selected as the place for the next meeting, March 9, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The American Baptist Historical Society, was founded in Philadelphia about ten years ago. It aims to collect whatever remains of the history of the Church, and especially of such portions of it as in every age have maintained the sentiments of those who now constitute the Baptist denomination. Also books and pamphlets by Baptist authors on any subject, all religious Baptist periodicals, existing or extinct; likenesses, autograph letters and manuscripts of British ministers; and views of Baptist churches and literary institutions.

The Society is incorporated. *President*, Rev. Howard Malcom, D.D., LL D. Its library is yet small, embracing about 1200 volumes, 7000 pamphlets, and some valuable manuscripts. Its constitution connects it intimately with the American Baptist Publication Society, and its room is in their building, 530 Arch street, Philadelphia.

VERMONT.

The Vermont Historical Society.—*Montpelier, October* 20, 1863.—At the annual meeting of this Society, October 20, choice was made of the following officers:

Highland Hall, North Bennington, *President.*

Daniel Kellogg, Brattleboro', Rev. William H. Lord, Montpelier, George W. Benedict, Burlington, *Vice-Presidents.*

George F. Houghton, *Recording Secretary.*

Albert D. Hager, Proctorsville, John S. Adams, Burlington, *Corr. Secretaries.*

Charles Reed, Montpelier, *Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper.*

George B. Reed, Montpelier, *Treasurer.*

Rev. John A. Hicks, D.D., Burlington, Rev. F. W. Shelton, Montpelier, Henry Clark, Esq., Poultney, Rev. P. H. White, Coventry, Dugald Stewart, Middlebury, and John B. Perry, Swanton, *Curators.*

The Publishing Committee were, on motion, requested to publish a volume of Collections as soon as sufficient funds were raised for the purpose. Dr. David P. Holton argued the importance of preserving a careful record, not only of Vermont officers, but of all the men who had joined the Volunteers from Vermont. Albert D. Hager, Esq., then read a paper on the "Copper Mines of the United States and Canada." Several valuable donations were reported from General J. Watts de Peyster, of Tivoli, N.Y., Hon. W. C. Watson, of Port Kent, N.Y., H. B. Dawson, Esq., of Morrisania, Rev. W. H. Lord, and Dr. Earl Cushman, of Orwell. Messrs. L. C. Kellogg, A. Clark, Moses Cheney, Dr. H. F. Stevens, and A. D. Hager, Esq., were requested to prepare papers on given subjects to be read at some early meetings of the Society. The subject of "Ancient Mining in the Lake Superior region" was assigned to Albert D. Hager, Esq. In the evening the annual address was delivered to a large audience in the Representatives' Hall, by General J. Watts de Peyster, of Tivoli, N.Y., upon the subject of Secession in Switzerland. The speaker drew a line of comparison between the secession of Swiss Cantons and the Seceded States of the American Union. He traced the war for the preservation of the Swiss Republic, and told the tale of the triumph of those braves who triumphed for human liberty. General de Peyster predicted a similar success in our own country, and that the doom of the rebels in Switzerland awaits the Southern arch-rebel and his co-conspirators. The address was learned and eloquent, and very acceptable to the large audience assembled at the State House.

The President then introduced Hon. Winslow Watson, of Port Kent, N.Y., who read an elaborately prepared and interesting paper on "The Life and Services of Hon. Richard Skinner, Governor of Vermont in 1820, '21, and '22."

Thanks were returned to the speakers, and copies of their papers solicited for the archives of the Society.

Luther G. Emerson, Esq., of Ontonogon, Michigan, was, on motion, elected a corresponding member of the Society.

The next special meeting of the Society will be held at Brandon, January 27th and 28th, 1864, and the summer meeting will be holden at St. Johnsbury in the month of June, 1864.

The Standing Committees for the year 1863-4 are constituted as follows:

On Library and Cabinet—F. W. Shelton, Albert D. Hager, and Henry Clark.

On Printing and Publishing—George F. Houghton, Charles Reed, and Pliny H. White.

On Finance—Daniel Kellogg, Albert D. Hager, and Charles Reed.

To Manage and Superintend the Historical Department—W. H. Lord, P. H. White, and Henry Clark.

To Manage and Superintend the Department of Natural History—George W. Benedict, John B. Perry, and John A. Hicks.

To Manage and Superintend the Department of Horticulture—Daniel Kellogg, John A. Hicks, and Dugald Stewart.

Notes on Books.

An Address delivered at the Celebration by the New York Historical Society of the Two Hundredth Birth-day of Mr. William Bradford, who introduced the art of Printing into the Middle Colonies of British America. By John Wm. Wallace, of Philadelphia. Albany: Munsell, 1863. 8vo.

A TRIBUTE to a printer most fitly calls for typographic beauty, and Mr. Wallace, in giving his address in full, inserting the parts omitted in delivery, has given Mr. Munsell full scope, and must certainly feel satisfied with the edition which he has privately issued. Of the address itself we need not speak. Our readers are to some extent already acquainted with it.

It is here given complete, with many interesting notes, including a well merited tribute to the Alban disciple of Aldus.

Mr. Wallace, in his enthusiastic admiration of our first printer, has gathered all the items of his history, and gleaned all interesting information as to the issues of his press, but not content with embodying all this in his address, makes it in itself a more permanent monument.

The work is inscribed to the honor and memory of the late Mr. Bradish, and we have seldom met with a dedication more noble in idea or more appropriate in word.

Journal of the Expedition against Quebec, under command of Col. Benedict Arnold, in the year 1776. By Major Return J. Meigs; *with an Introduction and Notes* by Charles I. Bushnell. New York: Privately Printed, 1864. 8vo. pp. 57.

THE readers of the Magazine will recollect a query as to this journal, announced on the title but not found in the body of an Ohio work. Mr. Bushnell has therefore done well to give it in this attractive form. His notes elucidate all obscurities and give the needed information as to the characters that figure in it. There is a disposition, which we certainly commend, to save these Revolutionary relics, and gentlemen could not find a better work for leisure moments and a comparatively small expenditure than to put them beyond all possibility of loss, as Mr. Bushnell has so frequently done.

Historical Sketch of Continental Paper Money. By Samuel Breck. Philadelphia: 8vo. 1863.

THIS is a timely reprint by Mr. Kline of the very interesting paper of the late venerable Mr. Breck, which many have since used with profit. As the original pamphlet was printed twenty years ago, it has become quite rare.

The Federalist: A Collection of Essays written in favor of the New Constitution as agreed upon by the Federal Convention, September 17, 1787. *Reprinted from the original text, with an Historical Introduction and Notes.* By Henry P. Dawson. In two volumes, Vol. I. New York: Charles Scribner, 1863.

No work more timely than that which Mr. Dawson has so well performed. This edition of the Federalist is a national boon. At the moment when broader and more statesmanlike discussions of our Constitution must occupy the public mind, when the plan of a new government will be debated, a thorough study of the present Constitution and its adoption must be made.

New York was most averse to the new Constitution, and the articles of Hamilton, Madison, and Jay undoubtedly won over the State and enabled the General Government to commence. Mr. Dawson, as part of his plan, presents in this volume the text of the Federalist, printed from the newspapers on which it originally appeared, without the least alteration, and with such notes only as the authors gave at the time: a second volume will contain the alterations made by the authors and illustrative notes, with a full and copious index. A subsequent volume will embrace, under the title of the Anti-Federalist, the essays which these of Hamilton, Madison, and Jay so successfully met.

Mr. Dawson, in giving this authentic copy of the Federalist, renders his edition of the highest authority; this great service is increased by the valuable introduction. It embraces a history of the circumstances which led to the work, gives a full, fair statement of the claims as to the authorship of certain numbers, especially 18, 19, 20, 48 to 57, 61 to 63, and a table showing the various claims. A full bibliographical account of the various editions of the work completes the history of the Federalist.

It is a matter of gratification that an edition has at last appeared, edited by one so thoroughly conversant with the history of the period, so painstaking, accurate, and critical. It is the only edition to stand on the shelf of a choice library, and is one that few libraries can dispense with.

A Brief and True Narrative of the Hostile Conduct of the Barbarian Natives towards the Dutch Nation. Translated by E. B. O'Callaghan. 8vo. pp. 48. Albany: Munsell, 1863.

THIS is quite an interesting little tract of the

Dutch times, the value of which is enhanced by an appendix containing the treaty of 1645, correspondence in regard to it, opinions of Stuyvesant, La Montagne, Van Tierhoven, a list of the survivors of Van de Capelle's Colony, and the Proclamation of January 27, 1656.

A *Sketch of the History of the Episcopal Church in Portland, Maine, from the organization of St. Paul's Church, Falmouth, Nov.* 4, 1763, *to the Present Time.* By the Rev. W. S. Perry, M.A. Portland: 1863.

A VERY interesting history of the Episcopal Church in Portland during the last century. Mr. Perry is too thorough a historic scholar and too polished an orator to fail to invest his narrative with interest and value.

Life and Letters of John Winthrop, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company at their Emigration to New England, 1630. By Robert C. Winthrop. Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1864. 8vo., pp. 452.

THIS elegant volume is the first part of the life of John Winthrop, written with all the affectionate interest of a scholarly descendant, but in no spirit of what might have been excused as a laudable pride. The narrative is told mainly by Winthrop and his family in their letters and other writings. Apart from its interest as a biography of one of the great men of American colonization, as a picture of the life of the gentry in England at the time, it possesses a remarkable value to all readers here and in England.

Another thought arises. Where is the vaunted gentleness of the Virginian and more southerly families? How stands the assumption that all at the South are descended from the English gentry, and all at the North from the boors? What Southern State can give us a life of its first governor, written by a descendant maintaining a position of honor and distinction in the State?

Miscellany.

MR. C. B. RICHARDSON, the publisher of this Magazine, has commenced the *United States Service Magazine*, a periodical devoted to the interests, descriptive of the progress, and illustrative of the honorable services of the United States Army and Navy, regular and volunteer.

This enterprise has been undertaken at the solicitation of many prominent officers.

It is under the editorial care of HENRY COPPEE, Esq., Professor of English Literature and History in the University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), whose military experience and literary attainments are sufficient warrant that the Magazine will be rendered worthy the patronage of all, in and out of the Service, who are interested in military and naval affairs.

Its principal articles will cover the entire scope of war topics, including Modifications and Inventions of Arms of all kinds; Notes on the Organization of Armies and Navies; Historical Sketches and Illustrations; Interesting Narratives of Personal Experience; Stories of Military and Naval Life; Military Hygiene, and such other themes as are directly or indirectly connected with the great subject. The Publisher has the pleasure of announcing that, in this department, contributions are promised by many of our most distinguished officers, and other writers of the highest authority.

MR. FAXON, of Hartford, paid a soldier $5 for a lot of relics from the Revolutionary battle-ground before Yorktown, Va. He found among the articles a small red stone, which upon cleaning proved to be a garnet; and a further inspection revealed the interesting fact that it had once formed a part of the signet ring of the Marquis de Rochambeau, the liberty loving commander of the French army in this country, who acted in concert with Washington in plans which won for us the battle of Yorktown. It contains the noble Count's motto, in Latin, and his family crest.

ON the 19th of October, 1863, the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec, C. E., inaugurated an elegant monument on the heights of St. Foy to commemorate the battle of April 28, 1760—the second battle of Quebec in which the French so nearly regained the colony. It is a bronzed metal column on a stone base, surmounted by a bronze statue of Bellona, presented by Prince Napoleon. The base bears the inscription, "Aux braves de 1760, erigée par la Société St. Jean Baptiste de Québec 1860;" and on two other faces the names of Levis and Murray. It stands on a beautiful spot on the brow of the cliff overhanging the valley of the St. Charles. The successful erection of this tribute to the brave of the last century is due in no slight degree to Dr. Bardy.

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General Department.

NOTES ON SOME PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON.

BY GEORGE GIBBS.

MASONIC PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.—Mr. Charles B. Richardson, the publisher of this Magazine, some time since showed me a photograph from a portrait of Washington, representing him in Masonic Regalia. The original was stated to be by an artist named Williams, and preserved in the lodge at Alexandria. At my request Mr. Benson J. Lossing undertook an inquiry into its authenticity, and at the same time I addressed a letter to Mr. C. Cammack, Sr., Grand Treasurer of the District of Columbia, for the same purpose. Mr. Lossing has obtained from Mr. S. Hayden of Athens, Bradford Co., Pa., an account of the picture, from which I extract the following:

Mr. Hayden has no knowledge of the artist beyond what is stated in the records of the Alexandria lodge, by which it appears that in August, 1793, Mr. Williams offered to compliment that body with a portrait of the President of the United States, provided it would prevail upon him to sit, and that the lodge made application to that effect accordingly. In October, 1794, the portrait was received, and an appropriation passed to defray the expenses of the artist in going to Philadelphia on the business. In the "Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington," p. 523, there is a mention, which Mr. Hayden cites, as follows: "A Mr. Williams, a painter in Crayons, had sittings about 1794, and made a strong likeness, but we have no further knowledge of him or his works." He is undoubtedly the person referred to in a letter to Gov. Lee of Virginia, dated at Philadelphia in July, 1792, at which time Washington declined to sit, but it would appear that the request of Alexandria lodge, of which Washington had formerly been Master, subsequently prevailed on him. Mr. Hayden has seen a copy of this portrait in the possession of a Baltimore lodge, and surmises that others may exist, as it seems to have been the artist's expectation to make them.

The authenticity of the portrait as one taken from life may be therefore considered as established. It represents Washington as bearing greater marks of age than any other I have seen. He wears the apron, sash, collar, and jewel of a Past Master of Masons. The picture, with the other property and archives of the lodge, has been removed since the rebellion broke out, but they are said to be in security. The apron, Mr. Cammack informs me, was a present to Washington from Madame de la Fayette. These articles all belong to the Alexandria lodge, but the gavel with which he laid the corner-stone of the Capitol at the city of Washington (which he did in regalia), is now in the custody of a lodge at Georgetown.

It may be added that a full length statue of Washington in Masonic dress was executed by Powers just before the rebellion, and was designed to be erected at Fredericksburg. It never was set up, however, and is now concealed somewhere at the South.

The Williams portrait is now being photographed from Mr. Richardson's copy by Fredericks of Broadway, New York, where cartes de visite can be obtained.

THE "PIEHLE" PORTRAIT.

A well known, though not very common

engraving, is one of quarto size, in an oval included within a shaded square, "published by T. Holloway, and the other proprietors, May 21, 1794," representing Washington in military dress, with a tablet beneath of Cornwallis's surrender, lettered "Event of the 19th of Oct., 1781, at Yorktown, in Virginia," and with the following note, "The English Artist has followed the lines of the Print in the French original after a picture by Piehle, on account of the remarks of Mr. Lavater." The features, as Mr. Tuckerman has observed, would not be recognised for those of Washington. I have never seen the French print, but am able to give a clue to the picture by "Piehle." Dr. Charles Beck, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, informs me that it was formerly the property of a Mr. Streckeiser, of Basle, in Switzerland, and now belongs to his daughter, Mrs. Righiner. The late Theodore Parker, who saw the picture when travelling in Europe, requested Dr. Beck to procure a copy, and that gentleman caused two to be executed, one of which he retains himself. It is a small painting, and bears the following inscription; "Le General Washington, Peint d'après nature à Philadelphie, par N. Piehle en 1783." The family account of it is that it was purchased in a shop in Paris during the French Revolution. This is in all probability one of those by C. W. Peale.

BROWN'S STATUE IN UNION SQUARE.

The head in this is taken from a marble duplicate of Houdon's bust, originally executed by that artist for the Hon. Rufus King, which came into the possession of the late Col. George Gibbs, and is now the property of the Hon. Hamilton Fish.

WAX MEDALLIONS OF WASHINGTON.

I have recently seen a profile photograph of Washington, purporting to have been taken from "the wax original by Mrs. Wright." Having in my possession a wax medallion of Washington, apparently its counterpart, I am anxious to ascertain upon what authority the one referred to is ascribed to that artist.

This portrait, which is in about half the actual relief, and is encased in a deep oval frame, is nine inches in height, including head and bust, and represents Washington with much the same profile as in Houdon's marble. The hair is drawn back from the forehead, curled at the side, and tied with a ribbon in a very long queue. A military cloak is thrown back over the shoulder so as to exhibit the epaulette, upon which are three *four-pointed* stars.* The lappel of the coat is buttoned back, showing the waistcoat, and a very prominent shirt frill. The profile looks to the right.

The Mrs. Wright in question is undoubtedly Mrs. Patience Wright, an American who pursued her art in England, as a modeller in wax during the war of the Revolution, where she made herself useful to her country by transmitting valuable information to Franklin, then in Paris. A short biographical notice of her may be found in Dunlap, and an amusing anecdote in Elkanah Watson's "Men and Times of the Revolution." In a note to a letter of Franklin, by William Temple Franklin (Works of Franklin, vol. vi.) she is styled Mehitable Wright, but Dunlap writes her name as Patience on the authority of her own letters, and says that she was also called Sybilla, as she professed to predict future events. The following letter from her to Jefferson is published by Dunlap.

MRS. WRIGHT TO JEFFERSON.

LONDON, AT THE WAX WORK,
Aug. 14, 1785.

"HONOURED SIR: I had the pleasure to hear that my son Joseph Wright had painted the best likeness of our HERO, Washington, of any painter in America; and my friends are anxious that I should make a likeness, a bust in wax, to be placed in the State house, or some public building that may be erected by Congress. The flattering letters from gentlemen of distinguished virtues and rank, and one from that General himself, wherein he says: 'He shall think himself happy to have his bust done by Mrs. Wright, whose *uncommon talents*, *&c.*, *&c.*,' make me happy in the prospect of seeing him in my own country.

* Mr. Elias Dexter also has a photograph, apparently from one of these medallions, in which the stars have five points.

"I most sincerely wish not only to make the likeness of Washington, but of those *five* gentlemen who assisted at the signing the treaty of peace, that put an end to so bloody and dreadful a war. The more public the honours bestowed on such men by their country, the better. To shame the English king, I would go to any trouble and expense to add my mite in the stock of honour due to Adams, Jefferson, and others, to send to America; and I will, if it is thought proper to pay my expense of travelling to Paris, come myself and model the likeness of Mr. Jefferson; and at the same time see the picture, and if possible by this painting, which is said to be so like him, make a likeness of the General. I wish likewise to consult with you, how we may honour our country by holding up the likenesses of her eminent men, either in painting or wax work. A statue in marble is already ordered, and an artist gone to Philadelphia to begin the work (*Houdon*). This is as I wished and hoped."

It is to be inferred from this letter that she had not at its date (1785) executed any model of Washington. Certainly she could not have done so from life, for she had never seen him, and according to Dunlap she died during the same year.

Mrs. Wright's son, Joseph, not only executed a portrait, well known among those taken of Washington, but as mentioned by Watson, took a cast of his face in plaster in the year 1784, and Washington, in describing the operation, mentioned that an impulse to smile "gave his mouth a slight twist or compression of the lips observable in the busts Wright afterwards made." Whether the busts thus spoken of were in wax, or what other material, I cannot find. They are not, I believe, mentioned in the catalogues of the Washington portraits. There is nothing peculiar in the mouth of the one I have.

Besides this son, Mrs. Wright had two daughters, of whom Dunlap says: "The elder married an American of the name of Platt, and inheriting some of her mother's works and talent, returned to this country and died here. Mrs. Platt made herself well known in New York about the year 1787, by her modelling in wax. The younger daughter married Hopner, the rival of Stuart and Lawrence as a portrait painter." It might be conjectured that the medallion in question was by Miss, instead of Mrs. Wright, but I should judge from Dunlap's expression that she had married before her return to America.

I trust that some correspondent will ascertain by whom the medallion really is; how many copies of it there are, what other works by the same hand exist, and finally if any authentic modellings by Mrs. Wright, her son Joseph, or her daughter Mrs. Platt, are yet to be found.*

OPERATIONS IN MAINE IN 1779.

JOURNAL FOUND ON BOARD THE HUNTER, CONTINENTAL SHIP, OF EIGHTEEN GUNS.

Monday, 19*th of July*, 1779.—The fleet sailed from Nantasket road this morning, consisting of 16 armed vessels, with about 20 transports.

Wednesday, 21*st*.—We arrived at Townsend about sunset, where 1000 militia were in readiness to embark, including those that came from Boston in the transports under command of General Lovel.

Friday, 23*d*.—The troops embarked on board the transports.

Saturday, 24*th*.—This morning we sailed from Townsend, or Booth-Bay Harbour, and favoured by a pleasant N.W. gale, arrived at Penobscot Bay, anchoring under four islands, about one league above Owl's Head.

Sunday, 25*th*.—We made sail, and about two o'clock came up to the entrance of a harbour called Magebagiduce, about 12 leagues from the sea, where lay at anchor three British ships, viz. the North of 20 guns, the Albany of 18, and the Nautilus of 18, &c. On the north side of the harbour was the British flag displayed from a large

* There is a notice of Wright's bust in a letter from Washington to Mrs. Wright, dated June 26, 1785 (H. M. vii. 65), but it throws no additional light on the subject of the medallions.

fort on a regular eminence, below which were two batteries, on the south side another battery was forming; the whole made a pretty formidable appearance. Some of our largest ships passed by the harbour's entrance several times within reach of their cannon, and discharged a number of broadsides at the ships and fortresses, which were returned with great vigour and intrepidity; in the meantime our transports came to anchor about one mile above, covered by the ship Sally and brig.

Monday, 26*th*.—Our ships in turn approached the harbour's mouth several times in the course of the day, within three quarters of a mile of the British encampment, and discharged many cannon, receiving an equal number with little annoyance, excepting one unfortunate shot which overset one of our boats, as they were landing some troops on the south point, out of which Major Littlefield and two privates were drowned. They pursued their object with great activity, and dispossessed the British party of their unfinished fort, killing one man; after which our troops finished it and brought several 18-pounders to bear upon the ships, which caused them to be removed further up. This evening our ships came to anchor in a line across the harbour's mouth.

Tuesday, 27*th*.—A council of war was held this day on board the Commodore's frigate, the result of which was that the marines from all the ships should join the troops and land under cover of the Hunter and Sky-Rocket; pursuant to which, about two o'clock at night, the ships came to an anchor within musquet shot of the place assigned for the landing the men, being the north side of the harbour on a beach just above which arose a very high hill full of trees, brush, and craggy rocks, where two or three hundred Highlanders and some Britons lay in ambush.

Wednesday, 28*th*.—About four o'clock in the morning the two ships began to fire into the woods, which was continued almost incessantly for about half an hour, that the troops might have the opportunity to land without being annoyed; as soon as the boats had landed our men (who were in number about six or seven hundred) the Britons from the hill fired upon them and killed 16 men, and wounded as many; our men with great resolution returned the fire, ascended the almost impassable precipice, routed them and took possession of the hill, killing (as they supposed) about as many as they lost, and taking a few prisoners; from thence they advanced to a battery near the large fort, and possessed themselves of it, with considerable artillery and baggage. The action continued near an hour with great spirit and resolution on both sides; the party that ascended the hill and put the Britons to flight were chiefly marines, consisting of about one hundred; the Captain of marines and eight privates belonging to the Warren were killed. The troops are this day engaged in building a breastwork near the large fort, to which all those that fled had resorted. Several of our men have been wounded in the course of this day by shot from the fort. A number of cattle are taken and brought on board the ships.

Thursday, 29*th*.—Our troops continue to fortify. P. M. All the ships are ordered to anchor within the mouth of the harbour, where they were considerably annoyed and some men wounded by shot from the fort. The prisoners inform us, that the fort and shipping contain about 1000 men, much artillery, and two years' provision. The prospect of succeeding appears at present very dubious, the British ships are removed further up the harbour out of our reach.

Friday, 30*th*.—Our troops continue to fortify without much annoyance within half a mile of the British fort.

Saturday, 31*st*.—This day the Commodore, in consultation with the Captains of the fleet, is concerting a plan for all the marines to go ashore about midnight, under the command of Captain Burke, and in conjunction with the land troops, to attack a breastwork on a point near the British shipping just below their fort, thinking by taking that, the communication would be cut off between the fort and ships.

Sunday, *August* 1*st*.—The attack was made about 2 o'clock at night with great

vigour and resolution, and notwithstanding the arduous opposition that was made with cannon and small-arms, they were obliged to desert the breastwork in a little time and repair to the fort. We lost about fifteen men, and had as many wounded dangerously, killing and wounding (as is supposed) about as many of the British party; after being in possession of the place it was found impracticable to maintain without much annoyance from the fort and ships, therefore after destroying a few hogsheads of rum and dismounting the three nine-pounders in it, we resigned it to them again.

Monday, 2*d.*—Major Sawyer and the Second Lieutenant of the Vengeance, with several others, died this day of their wounds.

Tuesday, 3*d.*—Many shells as well as shot are thrown from our fort into the British.

Thursday, 5*th.*—Many cannon are discharged this day from our fort into the British.

Friday, 6*th.*—A signal from the Commodore was displayed for all the Captains of the fleet to come on board to consult about attacking the British shipping and fort; the result was, that if the General would attack the fort with his army, which consisted of about 1200 men, including officers, a number of the largest ships should go into the harbour and attack the shipping. The plan was sent to the General for approbation.

Saturday, 7*th.*—The above plan was not conceded to by the General, supposing that, as his army consisted chiefly of militia that were undisciplined, he should be defeated in the attempt, therefore the conclusion was to continue the siege till intelligence could be obtained from Boston respecting reinforcement. Several boats were discovered to be landing men from the British ships on the south part of the harbour above our small breastwork, which were prevented by the landing of about 100 men from our ships near by, in the mean time a skirmish commenced between a party of our men near our three-gun battery on the north side of the harbour, and about 100 regular troops who were near their two-gun battery, tho' they were not near enough to inspire each other; the British party soon retired to their fort, after which some of our people set fire to a number of houses and large barns near the fort, which were soon entirely consumed. The procedure was judged to be conducted with great imprudence, as it would only have a tendency to distress the poor inhabitants; previous to the landing of the British boats the Commodore and the Captain of the Hampden had landed in the same place to view the land, who were obliged to flee into the woods, losing their barge.

Sunday, 8*th.*—The Commander returned to his ship about ten o'clock in the morning, after much fatigue, travelling through the woods.

Monday, 9*th.*—A signal was displayed from the Commodore for all Captains to come on board, to consult what measures should be most advisable; after much debate and vote passed for the ships to go into the harbour, and attack the British ships, though it was judged by the Commodore and many others, that the attack would be attended with great risque and danger of having our ships much injured, as we should be exposed to the fort, which we could not in the least annoy. The condition of this vote was, that the General should attack the British fort at the same time, which was sent to him for concurrence. A general uneasiness is discovered through the fleet at being detained so long, many desert from the ships every night.

Tuesday, 10*th.*—Consultation was attended upon this day on board the Commodore; the result of which was, that an attack should be made the ensuing day, by the ships entering the harbour, and the land forces attacking the British fortress at the same time.

Wednesday, 11*th.*—The General not being ready for the proposed attack, thought proper to advance out upon a plain between the British citadel and the harbour to manœuvre his men, being about 750, leaving about 500 in the fort, a detached party of 250 proceeded to the small battery near

the S.E. point to excite the British troops to attack them from their citadel; after they had paraded themselves in the battery, about fifty-five regular troops sallied from their citadel, and advancing with resolution and intrepidity, put the whole party to flight, without discharging a gun; they pursued them to the main body, and then discharging a volley, drove the whole seven hundred and fifty into the fort, in the greatest confusion imaginable—the officers damning their soldiers, and the soldiers their officers for cowardice, many losing their implements of war, &c. The Captains of our ships were invited to see this grand manœuvre of the militia troops. The detached British party returned, exulting with loud huzzas. A Council was convened this night by the General in camp, the result of which was, That he judging his army was not sufficient to oppose the British on account of their inexpertness and want of courage, and not being in expectation of any reinforcement, thought it highly advisable, with the advice of his officers, to raise the siege. This being transmitted the ensuing morning (*Thursday*, 12*th*) to the Commodore, a general council with the Captains of the navy were held in camp, passing a vote to continue the siege, notwithstanding they thought themselves inadequate to the attempt proposed; that is, of encountering the Britons in the field, so as to give our fleet an opportunity of attacking the ships. For unless the General could possess himself of the point near the British ships, it would not be advisable for our ships to go in, as they would be exposed to the fort and artillery run down from the point, which would annoy us to a very great degree; as the harbour is so narrow that we cannot readily get out again,—therefore the plan for the ships going in has proved abortive.

Friday, 13*th*.—Very great uneasiness appears throughout the fleet at being thus detained at the risk of British reinforcements arriving, and the prospect of reducing the place, either by sea or land, was so dubious. Three weeks have now elapsed since our siege began, and little or nothing is effected to our advantage. In the mean time our opponents are fortifying, and have compleated a very formidable citadel, where they are secure against us; which at our arrival was only a breastwork, containing five or six-pounders, which then, in all probability, we could have reduced very easily, as also their shipping, as they have since acknowledged; in the course of which time thirteen or fourteen councils of war have been held, resolving one day to attack, and the next day reversing their schemes. The Commodore complaining that the General is backward, and the General that the fault is in the Commodore; the people censuring both, and are determined, unless something is directly done, that is either to attack vigorously or raise the siege (preferring the former) that they would leave the ships, and not risk an attack by a superior force which was daily expected. While matters are thus altercating, five or six British ships hove in sight, making a formidable appearance, which has thrown our fleet and army into great consternation, the ships are all heaving up, the land forces embarking on board the transports, waiting to see what force this consists of, and consulting how to escape if the force should be superior, concluding to attempt an escape by the west side of Long Island, or run the ships ashore and betake ourselves to the woods.

THE HESSIANS IN THE REVOLUTION.*

That the Indo-European or Caucasian race is the leading family of mankind,

> "—the heir of all the ages in the foremost files of time;"

and that its Germanic branches, more or less pure—whether unmixed Teuton, Anglo-Saxon, Franco-Celtic, or Composite American—furnish its file-leaders and the champions of every genuine and prolific

* Die Deutschen Huelfstruppen in Nordamerikanischen Befreiungskriege, 1776 bis 1783. Von Max von Eelking.

The German Auxiliary Troops in the North American War of Independence, 1776 to 1783. By Max von Eelking. Hanover, 1863. Two vols. 8vo., pp. 397 and 271.

thought of modern days—these are truths which we hold to be as evangelical as that Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, correctly understood, are the birthright and the destiny of the whole human species. Numerous are the means which it has pleased Divine Providence to employ in disseminating over the earth this goodly seed of Teut: their love of travel and adventure, not loath to take the kindred Norman graft of piracy, so palpable in our British brethren; their assimilative tendencies, whereby they make themselves everywhere at home, even as they once Germanized the Eternal City while Romanizing themselves; their habits of industry, wherewith, as their own poet says, they

> "Gather on every plain honey they know not for whom;"

their loyalty to their chiefs, which leads them to make their prince's foreign quarrel their own domestic grief, and his shrewd policy their plain interest.

The hated Hessian of our Revolutionary war came hither to fight against our fathers under this last influence. He had been brought up by the good old rule and simple plan to "fear God and honor the king," for Napoleon Bonaparte, the potent "*Robespierre à cheval*," had not yet leavened with new ideas the European lump. The type and representative hero of these old-fashioned docile men might well be seen in their commander-in-chief, Lieutenant-General Baron von Knyphausen, sitting, as he is depicted in the attractive production before us, on a rock in front of Fort Washington, New York Island, holding his watch in his hand till the one half-hour which he had granted the besieged Colonel Magaw for capitulation should expire, and looking down with contemptuous abhorrence on the captured rebel standards as they were successively laid at his feet. The "blinde Hess," even now not famed for insight, as this his standing title shows, must then have thought it the height of sentimental absurdity that his fidelity to the sovereign, who, in profound king-craft, had, by solemn treaty, sold him to Great Britain, should be imputed to him as the baseness of a hireling. This feeling, excusable in the anxious patriots of those pregnant days, has long subsided and given place to an enlightened curiosity to learn from trustworthy German authorities the details, from their own point of view, of their countrymen's share in resisting our great appeal to arms.

Now appears the worthy Captain von Eelking—already favorably known to us as author of "The Life and Actions of General von Riedesel," commander of the Brunswickers in Burgoyne's expedition—with his two excellent volumes, which go very far toward satisfying our desire. If we *can* be allowed to pun, we will say that he bears an appropriate family-name, for the Eel is well known to be—forgive us, Max!—a scavenger of the waters, or, more delicately speaking, a gleaner of neglected matter, and Max *is* a king among such literary eels. He gives a list of no fewer than thirty-eight manuscripts—principally diaries kept by officers during the war—which have been made use of by him as sources of information. This being the fact, the work has that inimitable freshness and life-like movement which can never pertain to a stately history compiled from second-hand materials. The Life of Riedesel has, we believe, been overlooked by translators, and is, therefore, accessible only in German. That such should be long the case with the book which we are considering, we think quite impossible. It must, from its subject and the merit of its execution, eventually take rank, when Anglicized, as a standard and essential complement of all narratives of the war.

Many an interesting observation on the city of New York and its vicinity, during that fateful period, enlivens this new contribution to American historic literature. A few of these remarks we purpose to translate, by way of whetting the appetite of the antiquarian reader, till some painstaking linguist serve him up a full repast in the guise of a complete version. After an ocean-passage, on which the Hessians were so crowded, herring-like, between decks, that the oldest man was placed at their right wing to give a word of command

when they had all lain till one side was "ripe," whereat all turned over on the other side, the troops disembarked, in August, 1776, on Staten Island.

"On landing, the Hessians were most joyously welcomed by the English, as a long-desired aid, with salvos of cannon and musketry. The officers, in particular, vied one with another to meet the Germans in a friendly manner, and invited them into their tents. General von Heister was asked to dinner by the British commander-in-chief. The English camp was on a rocky height advantageously situated with a splendid view of the harbor of New York, and over a part of the interior country, as well as over the adjacent American camp on Long Island. The wonderful scenery, and the charm of novelty, after the long, monotonous, and toilsome voyage, cheered up officers and men."

"Immediately on their arrival, the German officers were obliged to have everything of silver removed from their uniforms, as the British had already done. The object was to make them less easily recognizable by the dreaded riflemen, who were especially fond of aiming at officers." P. 27, vol. i.

We have next a sketch of the condition of affairs in America at that moment, including curious pen-and-ink portraits of the two brothers, Lord Richard and Sir Wm. Howe. Has a faithfully minute biography of the former, in succeeding years one of England's greatest naval heroes, ever been written? We think not. He it was, who, as we recall to mind from our anecdotal odds and ends, bore among the sailors the nickname "Black Dick," from his swarthy and serious countenance, and in whose honor, doubtless, after his great victory over the French fleet off Ushant, June 1, 1794, was drunk the queer and very apt toast, "First and Second of David's Third!" which the sagacious reader may interpret for himself. A veracious life of the admiral, comprising, of course, proper notice of his brother, the popular, good-natured, bon-vivant general, who, fortunately for the American cause, filled a position originally destined for that Bengal tiger, Lord Clive, would, if well related by some judicious countryman of theirs, hardly fail to afford us important facts as well as amusing gossip. We are disposed to class with Carlyle's "books which are no books," the pompous and decorous "Life of Richard Earl Howe, K.G., Admiral of the Fleet, and General of Marines; by Sir John Barrow, Bart, F.R.S.," wherein we read that the mother of the two Howes was "Mary Sophia Charlotte, daughter of Baron Kielmansegge, Master of the Horse to George I., when Elector of Hanover, by Sophia Charlotte, daughter of Count Platen, of the Empire;" whereas it is no secret that she was the natural child of the Hanoverian "Defender of the Faith," Richard and William being thus, with a bar sinister, cousins-german to King George the Third's Father, Frederick, Prince of Wales.

The battle of Long Island was now impending, and some of the newly arrived Hessians relieved a portion of the English troops hitherto posted on Staten Island, but destined to take part in that action. This movement gives occasion for a description of Staten Island and its inhabitants and neighbors at that date:

"Von Stirn's brigade received the order to move forward upon the Jersey Sound, an arm of the sea which separates the island from the mainland, and there to relieve the 35th English regiment and a part of the 5th. In the morning of the 19th of August the brigade began its march, their tents and baggage being packed in wagons. The singular vehicles, small, painted red, and drawn by two little horses driven by a negro, appeared to the good Hessians new and strange enough. When the brigade arrived at its destined place, the English officers had the politeness to invite the Germans to dinner. The relief took place at nightfall. The advanced posts were stationed, which stood very near to and opposite those of the enemy on the other side of the narrow sound. The entire brigade was distributed along the shore in small detachments. The regiment of body-guards took its position at Amboy Ferry. The camp was pitched in two lines, but in

a few days had to be moved some distance backwards, as the Americans fired across from the other side with their long rifles. The out-posts being more and more molested in this way, Grenke, lieutenant of artillery, was directed to pitch a few cannon-balls into Amboy, after which the Americans behaved more quietly."

'The width of the sound might be a little over three hundred paces. The Americans on the other shore, who here saw for the first time the dreaded German strangers, collected themselves in crowds on the bank, more to satisfy their curiosity than to await a demonstration from this side. A Hessian officer says in his journal: 'They stretched their necks mighty long. Some among them were in uniform, but the most in the dress of a promiscuous rabble.'"

"The landing of the foreign re-enforcements had spread no slight terror among the Americans. Especially did they fear the Germans, whom they imagined to be half devils. A large part of the inhabitants had therefore fled with the greatest haste into the principal towns, particularly to New York, leaving their property, and even, to some extent, money and valuables. This dread was further increased when the troops took possession by force of the quarters assigned them, and refused at first by the obstinate inhabitants."

"The soldiers had been most urgently commanded by their superiors to exercise the greatest moderation towards the people, even those of hostile sentiments; for the hope of an amicable arrangement of differences was still cherished, and it was desired to spare 'his Majesty's subjects' as much as possible, and avoid everything that might irritate them still more."

"Such was the serious wish of the German generals as well as the British. But this moderation was, in many instances, not recognized; the billeted soldiers were met in the rudest manner, nay, there was even a disposition to kick them at once out of doors, which naturally gave occasion to all sorts of collisions and excesses, since officers and men considered themselves to be at war in an enemy's country. When the first fear and excitement of the population had passed away, and they perceived that, after all, they had no robbers or cannibals to deal with, the fugitives gradually returned, and were not a little surprised, not only to find their dwellings just as they had left them, but also their furniture, utensils—aye, even money and valuables, for the Germans, accustomed to discipline as they were, demanded no more than was due to them. The mutual relations now assumed a more agreeable aspect, and not unfrequently some rank liberal treated his billeted inmate better than a guest, and carefully tended the sick or wounded soldiers."

"The portions of country thus taken possession of, situated in a mild climate, had, with their rich and changeful natural beauties, joined to their great fertility, the appearance of a paradise. The finest fruits, the most fragrant and beautiful flowers, grew here almost wild. Everywhere neat and cheerful country-houses and villages met the eye, and newly-founded towns which were manifestly growing. Almost universally, prosperity, even luxury, prevailed among the inhabitants, who with slight toil gained an easy and abundant return. Almost every little farmer had his cabriolet and his black servants. Although Staten Island and Long Island had, since the beginning of the war, been occupied, now by our side, now by the American, and had, therefore, been disputed points, yet this had left scarcely a trace behind. The newly arrived Germans wondered greatly how it could occur to people thus living in superfluity and comfort to rebel against a government under which they were apparently so well off. And how trifling were the imposts and taxes in this country compared with those of the German States! The country-nobleman in Germany lived hardly so much at his ease in his castle as the most ordinary agriculturist did here upon his farm." Pp. 30–32, vol. i.

But military marauding is a genuine German practice, as the verb "to maraud" is a genuine German word, derived from

the old Counts of Merode, noted freebooters in the Thirty Years' War, whose castle we have seen between Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne. The national trait developed itself in the subsequent stage of the contest, when reconciliation had become hopeless, and it was no longer thought worth while to treat the insurgents with forbearance. More particularly was this absence of restraint observed while Knyphausen commanded the garrison of New York during Sir Henry Clinton's successful expedition to the South. It was the celebrated winter of 1779–80, concerning whose severity we gain from Eelking some new facts:

"The ice on the East River was eighteen feet thick, a thing without precedent. The soldiers had to chop up old ships, and even fell the trees in the beautiful walks and gardens, as the only means of procuring necessary fuel. A small board cost from six to eight pence." P. 83, vol. ii.

For the privations and anxieties of this season, during which the city was accessible to the enemy on every side, the ice being, as is well known, strong enough to bear the transportation of heavy artillery from New York to Staten Island, Knyphausen, early in the ensuing spring, indemnified his men by a plundering excursion to Hackensack. The detachment consisted of English, Hessians, and Bayreuthers. Among the latter was a certain musketeer, Doehla, who has left on record the following naïve account of his *winnings*:

"We gained considerable booty, as well in money, silver watches, silver plates and spoons, as also in furniture, good clothes, fine English linen, silk stockings, gloves, and cravats, with other costly silk stuff, satin, and dry goods. My plunder, which I safely brought back with me, amounted to two silver watches, three silver buckle-rims, a pair of woman's woolen stockings, a pair of man's mixed summer stockings, two shirts and four chemises of fine English linen, two fine table-cloths, one silver tablespoon, and one silver teaspoon, five Spanish dollars and six York shillings in money. The rest, namely, eleven ells of fine linen, and over two dozen silk handkerchiefs, with six silver plates and a silver goblet, all tied together in a bundle, I had to throw away and leave to the pursuing army, on account of the long and rapid march." P. 86, vol. ii.

The city of New York, as it existed in those days, seems to have struck the strangers with admiration. Even at an advanced period of the war, when much injury and mischief must have been already done, troops are represented as marching with music through its "beautiful streets" to occupy their camp near Corlaer's Hook. (p. 48, vol. ii.) In the night between Sept. 20 and 21, 1776, one-third of the town had been reduced to ashes by a conflagration which American writers agree in deeming accidental, but which our author views as undoubtedly the act of a fanatic mob. He expresses his surprise, too, that no attempt has ever been made to give it the color of a great national sacrifice, which the burning of Moscow is wrongly supposed to have been. As early as the winter of 1776–7, the British army being encamped about one mile north of the city, in two masses, the left wing on the Hudson and the right on the East River, the sidewalks had begun to lose that peculiar ornament for which the New York of former days was so distinguished.

"Owing to the impending want of fuel, many of the beautiful trees had been cut down, which stood along the houses, on both sides of the streets, and were wont to yield a cooling shade amid the heat of the sun." P. 103, vol. i.

From his authorities Eelking proceeds to describe, as follows, the situation of things in New York at that time:

"On the harbor stood Fort St. George, a quadrangular work, with four bastions and mounted with twenty guns. Not far from it lay the former Government House and a chapel, in ruins since 1741, both buildings having been demolished in the Negro Insurrection of that epoch. Wooden barracks for the reception of the garrison had now been built within them. Another fortification of stone was situated beneath the former, on the water-side, extending along the point of the island, and mounting ninety

cannon. It was particularly intended for the defence of the mouth of the Hudson. Along the East River stretched the fine streets, Queen and Water streets, in which wealth and luxury had chiefly gathered, for here lived the foremost men of the mercantile class in houses like palaces."

"Many churches served as prisons for the many prisoners."

"As everywhere, so in New York, parties were at bitter variance. In spite of the stagnation of business, and although many families, the loyal as well as the liberal, had fled when the change occurred, yet great prosperity manifestly existed. At the helm of municipal affairs now stood royalists only, consisting of one mayor, seven aldermen, and as many members from the people. The city was divided into seven wards. Most of the male citizens were impressed as militia, and provided with arms for the defence of the town. Willingly would the Germans have taken up their winter-quarters in this great, rich, and every way agreeable place, but Howe assigned to a portion of them another station." Pp. 103–104, vol. i.

Things wore another look in the season of 1782–3, just before the cessation of hostilities:

"On York, Staten, and Long Islands, hard work on the fortifications was kept steadily up during the winter, for another attack was expected here from the Americans and French. When the weather was too cold for digging, fascines and other things were got ready. Each German regiment gave daily 150, or even 200 men to the labor."

"On the 8th of January, the regiment of Body-Guards and Prince Carl's regiment marched to MacGowan's Pass, where the newly-built barracks for these troops had just been finished. Here, too, intrenching went on without cessation. The greatest activity, however, was shown in and around New York. 'This little island'—says Dinklage's diary—'is being completely turned up. On every hill is a redoubt. No other trees than fruit trees are to be seen upon it, and even these are no longer spared. The beautiful groves and walks are no more: in a word, the exquisite loveliness of this island has been converted into fearful ruin. It pains a well-disposed man to see destroyed in one day what it will take generations to restore." Pp. 166–7, vol. ii.

We have already expressed our desire that this work may be translated. We also trust that it may be well edited. It is full of blunders which no one, perhaps, but a New Yorker is capable of thoroughly rectifying. Take, for instance, the passages last quoted. Without dwelling on Eelking's comparatively venial ignorance that MacGowan's Pass is on New York Island, at the northern extremity of the Central Park, we think he should have known that the Negro Plot of 1741 was, like the Popish Plot in England in 1678, a panic rather than a reality. The only burning connected with it was that of the thirteen wretched blacks who were in this manner savagely put to death where Pearl (then Queen) street intersects the present Chatham.* The "Province House," so called, the building referred to by our author as in ruins, was accidentally consumed at midnight, Dec. 17, 1773. The family of Governor Tryon, who occupied it as his official residence, escaped with difficulty, his daughter leaping from the second story window, and her maid, who was afraid to follow her, losing her life. No great critical stress is to be laid on his mere peculiarities and mistakes in spelling, though laughable and too frequent: Wallaboud for Wallabout; Heights of Guiana for Heights of Gowanus; Woodberrey; Vallay-Forge; New-Wark; Terrytown; Verglants-Point for Verplanck's Point; and many others. Who, we should like to know, was the "treacherous Oberst John," or Colonel John, of whom we find the following tale, quite new to us, in Eelking's account of the battle of Long Island? Probably a Jones, whose honesty would, it seems, have been improved if Timothy Titcomb's letters to that numerous family had been in his days given to the world:

* But the church and buildings in the fort were burned at the time, and this fire as well as others laid to the Negroes.—Ed. H. M.

"Colonel John, of the rebels, is dead. A grenadier took him prisoner, and magnanimously granted him his life, telling him to go to the battalion in the rear, for the grenadier was a flanker. The colonel wanted cunningly to murder his captor from behind, and stealthily drew a pistol, but only wounded the arm of the grenadier, whereat the latter regaled him with three or four bayonet thrusts." Pp. 40–1, vol. i.

But this writer has been betrayed into more serious inaccuracies. Not content with one great fire at New York in the autumn of 1776, the same conflagration which we have already mentioned, he treats us to another, Nov. 20, in which, as he asserts, Trinity church was destroyed. This is altogether imaginary and surprisingly confused. Trinity church was burned, with much of the lower part of the city, on the night of Sept. 20-21; and the patriots on the other side of the Hudson, at Paulus Hook, now Jersey City, are said to have raised a loud hurra as its steeple sank into the flames. Our friend Eelking gives the following strange version of the occurrence:

"A portion of the exasperated populace had assembled on the hill of St. Paul's church, and contemplated with cannibal-like mirth and rough jests the destructive progress of the mighty flames. A wild shout of joy accompanied the fall of the tower of that fine old English house of God." P. 56, vol, i.

"Paulskirche" and "Paulus Hook" are here very curiously confounded. Our old St. Paul's still stands as it stood before the Revolution; and its spire, added, we think, since that period, but in the graceful English taste of Wren, Gibbs, and their school, really shames the two hideous abortions in white stone and brown, which deform the upper part of the Fifth avenue.

This is not the only error of fact we have detected in the work. But we have done with censure. The book is a good book, valuable as well as entertaining, and, when carefully translated, revised, and annotated, will be acknowledged by the American public to contain exact as well as animated pictures of the men and things of old.

THE DARK DAYS AND EARTHQUAKES IN CANADA.

In the year 1785, several so called "dark days" occurred in Canada, and excited much apprehension among the ignorant and speculation among the learned. Lower Canada only was peopled by civilized man at that time, so that we have no account of the "dark days" in Upper Canada.

It is recorded in the *Quebec Gazette* of October 20th, 1785, that on Sunday, October 16th, 1785, it was so dark soon after ten in the morning that printing from ordinary type could not be read. The phenomena are described with some degree of minuteness by Chief Justice Sewell.

"On October 9th, 1785, a short period of obscurity occurred at Quebec about four in the afternoon, and during its continuance the sky in the north-east quarter of the heavens exhibited a luminous appearance upon the line of the horizon of a yellow tinge. On the 15th there was a repetition of the same phenomena at a little earlier hour, with violent gusts of wind, lightning, thunder, and rain, accompanied as on the 9th. The morning of October 16th was perfectly calm, and there was thick fog. Towards nine o'clock a light air from the north-east sprang up, which increased rapidly. The fog by ten o'clock was entirely dissipated; black clouds were then seen rapidly advancing from the north-east, and in half an hour print could not be read. The darkness lasted for about ten minutes. At twelve, a second period of obscurity took place; then a third, and a fourth, and fifth, at intervals: at half-past four it was dark as midnight."

Four distinct accounts of similar phenomena are recorded by Chief Justice Sewell* as occurring on July 3rd, 1814. One from

* "A Few Notes on the Dark Days of Canada." By the Honorable Chief Justice Sewell, President of the Library and Historical Society of Quebec.

the pen of an officer of the Royal Engineers, supposed to be Captain Payne, taken from Tulloch's *Philosophical Magazine*, describes the appearances at the Bay of Seven Islands, above Anticosti, on July 2nd and 3rd. A second describes what occurred on the 2nd at Cape Chat, from observations made by some officers who were on board the transport "Sir William Heathcott," which lay the whole of the day at anchor in the river St. Lawrence at that point. The third contains some additional observations respecting the appearances on July 2nd, made on that same day in another ship, which also lay off Cape Chat. And the last relates to the phenomena which were observed by the Chief Justice himself upon the banks of Newfoundland.

On July 3rd, twenty miles from the Bay of Seven Islands, the clouds appeared to be coming rapidly from the northward; the atmosphere was thick and hazy, and at night the darkness excessive. About 9 P.M. a sort of dust or ashes commenced falling, and continued during the night; towards the morning the whole atmosphere appeared red and fiery to a wonderful degree, and the moon, then at the full, not visible; the appearance through the cabin windows and crystal lights singular in the extreme, as if surrounded by a mass of fire; the sea sparkling much, and in a manner not usual in these latitudes. On the following day the sea was found to be covered with ashes, the wind having died away to a dead calm early in the morning.

A bucket of water taken up appeared as black as writing ink; the ashes, from the quantity which had fallen, "*appeared as if those of burnt wood.*"

On July 4th the ashes were still observed to be falling in small quantity. "The ashes collected on deck appeared to be those of burnt wood, but darker and more heavy than the ashes of a tobacco pipe."

The narrative of the officers who were on board the transport "Sir William Heathcott" states that on July 2nd, 1814, there was a heavy fall of ashes and sand. The wind blew gently from the north shore of the St. Lawrence. The third account states that on July 2nd, when off Cape Chat, for three days previously some ashes and smoke had been observed, but on the second no symptoms of burnt wood were seen; but at 2.30 P.M. of that day the sun was obscured, and a total darkness set in, which continued until about sunset.

The Chief Justice's own observations were as follows: "July, 1814—Sunday—A most extraordinary day. In the morning dark thick weather, and fog of a deep yellow color, which increased in density and color until four o'clock P.M., at which hour the cabin was entirely dark, and we dined by candle-light; the binnacle also was lighted shortly after."

The relative positions of the different observers at the time when the phenomena described in the preceding paragraphs occurred, show that the northerly wind which blew on July 2nd carried clouds of ashes, sand, smoke, and vapor across the river St. Lawrence, in a line from the Bay of Seven Islands, to Cape Chat, and then by the westerly wind which set in on the night of July 2nd across the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the island of Newfoundland to the great banks, and on July 3rd enveloped the vessel in which the Chief Justice was sailing in the same obscurity in which the other ships off the Canada coast were shrouded on the preceding day.

Chief Justice Sewell attributes these phenomena to volcanic action rather than to an extensive conflagration. He says: "As to the conflagration of a forest, the facts of which we are in possession do not appear to warrant a belief that such can be the cause. It seems impossible to suppose that the conflagration of a forest could have produced a mass of smoke so dense and so extensive as to overspread, as it did in October, 1785, the surface of a territory exceeding certainly 300 miles in length, and probably 200 miles in breadth, and producing at its utmost longitudinal extremity, and at mid-day, the obscurity of the darkest night. And as the whole of the cause of this obscurity proceeded apparently from the Labrador country, where forest trees are few in number, stunted

in size, and spread in isolated patches over a general surface of rock, it is the more improbable."

The Chief Justice inclines to the view that the phenomena of the "Dark Days of Canada" are to be attributed to an active volcano in the Labrador Peninsula, and he draws attention to the coincidence in the narratives of the different observers quoted, and those which are mentioned by Charlevoix in his description of the earthquake in 1663: "A Tadoussac," says Charlevoix, "Il pleut de la cendre pendant six heures"—tom. i. p. 367; also on page 336, he adds, "Une poussière qui s'éleva fut prise pour une fumée et fit craindre un embrasement universel."

Tadoussac was situated at the mouth of the Saguenay River. The Chief Justice also states that among the Indian tribes on the north shore of the St. Lawrence a traditional belief of the existence of a volcano in the Labrador country is said to prevail.

In his journal of a voyage in the country of the Papinàchois, a Montagnais tribe on Lake Manicouagan, in 1664, Henry Nouvel, a Jesuit missionary, states that on May 11 he arrived at a river which the Indians called Kouakueou, and saw the effect of the earthquake on the rivers, the water which flowed in them being quite yellow, and preserving this color until they mingled with the St. Lawrence. The same effect was noticed on Bersamites River, and the Indians dare not venture on them in their canoes.

He also relates that the earthquake had such a powerful effect upon an Indian conjurer named Ouiskoupi, that he renounced his craft and gave up his medicines to the missionary, who burnt them.*

Lieutenant Ingall, who explored the country between the St. Maurice and the Saguenay in 1828, states that the opinion very generally prevails, borne out by tradition, that an active volcano is somewhere in existence among the mountains south-east of the Saguenay, but, he adds, it wants the confirmation of ocular proof, for not one of the Indians who traverse those regions in search of game has ever seen the slightest appearance of fire issuing from the earth, nor did Lieutenant Ingall hear of any scoriæ or vitrified rock having been discovered in the country.* Without doubt the coast between Cape Tourmente and Malbay is frequently troubled with shocks of earthquakes, but whether these shocks are occasioned by the working of some neighboring volcano is a matter of mere speculation. Nor does the appearance of the land bear evidence of there having ever existed a volcano to the south of the River Saguenay, as from the well-known fertility of decomposed lava we should find a very different soil from that hitherto discovered. If a volcano is at the present period in a state of active operation, I should be much more inclined to suppose it seated among the unexplored mountains of Labrador, to the north-east of the Saguenay or the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

In October 1785 the obscurity extended so as to comprehend on one side Fredericton, New Brunswick, and on the other Montreal. A ship, the *Adamant*, was on the morning of Oct. 16th off the end of the island of Anticosti. There it was then clear weather; but towards the west the ship's company saw a heavy black cloud, and by twelve on the same day had sailed into it, and very shortly afterwards found themselves in darkness.

In 1828 Captain F. H. Baddely, R. E., was engaged by the Canadian government in exploring the Saguenay country, and in his Report, which was published at the time, he states that Malbay or Murray Bay, on the St. Lawrence, 90 miles below Quebec, has long been remarkable for the frequency of earthquakes.

Shocks are most frequent in January or February; they occur about nine or ten times a year. "It is not," says Captain Baddely, "perhaps generally known that

* Relation des Jesuites.

* Remarks on the Country lying between the Rivers St. Maurice and Saguenay, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. By Lieutenant Ingall, 15th Regiment. Transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Quebec, 1830. Vol. II.

there exists highly respectable evidence of a volcanic eruption having happened somewhere in the rear of St. Paul's Bay, not far from Murray Bay. No one, we think, will feel disposed to doubt the fact after perusing the following account of it, with which, through the politeness of Messrs. Gagnon and Chaperon, we have been furnished. It is the former gentleman who writes:

"In the place of a journal, which happens to be lost, receive the following:—

"*Tuesday, December* 6, 1791.—At St. Paul's Bay, and at other neighbouring places, at about a quarter after seven, a severe earthquake was felt; the whole night was disturbed by small ones repeated at intervals, and by a sudden shaking running towards the east. The shocks were felt for forty-one days, from two (shocks) to five a day. On Monday, December 5th, the shocks were fully one-third weaker than those of the 3rd; the others were only small ones, or rumbling noises, the weather being always gloomy. Before the night of the 26th, 27th, I had not yet remarked any eruption or thick smoke, at times curling into a flame. The temperature at a quarter after seven in the evening was 11° above zero by the thermometer of Reaumur (plus 56°.7 of Fahrenheit); the next morning the heat had risen to 21° (plus 79¼ of Fahrenheit). Two mountains near my dwelling at some 40° north-west have a valley between them, so that you may see beyond them. It is by this valley or passage that I saw a continual eruption, mixed with smoke and flame, which appeared very plain on the horizon, at other times struggling among themselves, as if too oppressed in their issue. I have remarked several times that this eruption is always followed by shocks of earthquake the same day, and when it fails a dark and *yellowish* day follows. When the earthquake arises you can predict that it is going to be so much the nearer as this agitated smoke struggles to get out. Some persons to whom I had shown these preparations of the earthquake, warned me in their turn that in a moment the earth would shake. And the effect confirms it. Finally, on this night of the 26th, 27th, a most beautiful spectacle was produced. The whole atmosphere was in flames and agitated, one's face suffered from the heat, the weather was very calm, the eruption continued the whole night with flames. The certain approach of the earthquake is known, when, by the passage between the mountains, you see a cloud, or smoke, quiet or agitated, and on the left and right the horizon is perfectly clear."

"A fall of ashes covering the snow in 1791 was also within the recollection of many of the inhabitants of St. Paul's Bay.

The list of earthquakes on the next page which have occurred in Canada is from the Catalogue prepared by Mr. Mallet for the British Association.*

The number of earthquakes which have visited Canada since its discovery by Europeans has been at least twenty-nine,† but it is highly probable that this enumeration falls far short of the actual occurrences of this phenomenon. Respecting the fire mountain of the Nasquapees north of Lake Manicouagan, about 200 miles from the coast, too little is known to assert positively that it is an active volcano. The name is suggestive, although it is probable that, from the long intercourse between many families of this people and the fur traders, such a remarkable feature of the country would have been known to them.

Lake Manicouagan was visited by a Jesuit missionary in 1664, but although he mentions the earthquakes, he does not mention the fire mountain.

Assuming that there existed in the great peninsula of Labrador no other combustible material besides the stunted trees, there would be good ground for attributing the "Dark Days of Canada" to some other agency than that of burning vegetable matter; but when we reflect that the country is almost everywhere covered with a thick coat of lichens and mosses where these have not been burnt, and that they are even better adapted, when dry, to burn with extraordinary rapidity, and afford during

* Quoted in Notes on the Earthquake of October, 1360. By J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.G.S.

‡ Notes on the Earthquake of October, 1860.

their combustion a greater cloud of smoke than forest trees, it will be apparent that the precise element for producing the phenomena of smoke and ashes existed in the Labrador Peninsula to a remarkable degree. Dry caribou moss burns with wonderful rapidity, as we found to our cost; it also emits dense volumes of smoke, and leaves behind a great quantity of ash and charcoal. There is no reason to suppose that the table-land of the Labrador Peninsula was covered with forests centuries ago, for the missionary before mentioned, Henri Nouvel, states that an Oumamiois chief told him that in the country north of Lake Manicouagan the trees were very small, and there was no birch bark to make canoes. The whole of the burnt country near the table-land through which I passed in 1861 is still covered with this charcoal and ashes, where sand forms the substratum: from the rocks they have been washed away by rains, but on the sandy flats they form still a black cake. The occurrence of sulphur in the ashes, as described by the writer in the Quebec *Gazette* of October 27th, 1785, is problematical.

After having witnessed the combustion of caribou moss on a large scale, and the appearance of the burnt country on the borders of the great table-land of Labrador, I am inclined to the opinion that the "Dark Days of Canada" were the result of a vast conflagration in the interior of the Labrador Peninsula, and that the materials which

Year.	Month.	Remarks.
1663	February 5	Very violent.
1665	" 24	Tadoussac and Murray Bay, violent.
"	October 15	Violent.
1672	March and April*	
1732	September 5	
1744	May 16	Quebec.
1755	October	Unusual rise and fall of the water of Lake Ontario.
1791	December	Severe shocks at St. Paul's Bay.
1796	February	A violent shock.
1816	September 9	A severe shock at Montreal.
"	" 16	A second shock, less violent.
1818	October 11	Felt near Quebec.
1819	August 15	At St. Andrews.
"	November 10	At Montreal, slight, followed by an awful storm with rain—impregnated with matter like soot.
1821	February	At Quebec, a slight shock.
1823	May 30	On shore of Lake Erie.
1828	August 20	
1831	July 14	At Murray Bay, Beauport, &c. Walls and chimneys thrown down at the former place.
1833	March and April	Severe shocks at Murray Bay.
1840	September 10	At Hamilton.
1841	Spring	Said to have been felt at Quebec.
1842	November 8 and 9	Montreal, Three Rivers, &c.
1844	" "	Montreal.
1847	" "	"
1856	May 1	At Ottawa and its vicinity.
1857	October	In the Upper Province.
1858	January 15	At Niagara.
"	May 10	At Richmond, slight.
1859	"	At Metis (Lower St. Lawrence).
1860	October 17	Very violent at the River Ouelle, and other places in the Lower St. Lawrence; chimneys were thrown down, and walls damaged.
1861	July 12	Violent at Ottawa, throwing down chimneys.

* This earthquake was observed by Père François de Crepieul, in the country north of Tadoussac, and is recorded by him in a letter dated June 2, 1672. The Père says that it was the continuation of the terrible earthquake of 1662, "which has not since ceased in this quarter of the north, although it is felt but little and at intervals."—*Relation de la Nouvelle France en l'Année* 1672.

assisted most in feeding the fires were the lichens and mosses which grow in such rich and extraordinary luxuriance and beauty in that desolate country. The astonishing speed with which fire runs through the moss has been described by several writers, and there is no valid reason why a fire should not stretch from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of St. Lawrence in a few days, as far as the combustible nature of the fuel is concerned; but its progress is arrested by the presence of lakes, many and broad, and the swamps by which many of them are terminated. A broad sheet of flame stretching for many miles across is at once divided by a lake, and as these lakes often occur one after another for many miles, the fires are broken and become local in their effects, except in certain cases when the direction of the wind changes in such a manner as to distribute them more wildly. A fire in the Labrador Peninsula, where the trees are few and far between, very much resembles a fire in the prairies; but owing to the extraordinary dryness of the caribou moss it spreads with much greater rapidity. It would be impossible to escape from an approaching sheet of flame in Labrador by speed. The only plan is to scrape the moss from a few square yards, which is done with the utmost ease, as it adheres to the rock or soil very loosely, and then to lie down upon the bare earth. The smoke arising from a fire made by this material is very penetrating. The air is filled with fine dust arising from the ashes; and on sandy plains, where the lichens and mosses are deep, and other varieties besides the caribou lichens exist in abundance, the charcoal that remains behind covers the soil with a uniform mantle of black. If a volcanic eruption had taken place since the time when Canada was discovered, it is probable that the early missionaries, the Couriers des Bois, the fur traders, or the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, would have recorded the phenomena or learnt the fact from Indians. Still it must be acknowledged that the term "fire mountains," common among the Nasquapee Indians, taken in connection with the earthquakes which have visited the region of the Lower St. Lawrence from time to time, and the testimony of Monsieur Gagnon, is quite sufficient to turn attention to the probability of such an occurrence having taken place in recent times and the possibility of its renewal.

LETTER OF GENERAL WASHINGTON, ACCEPTING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

To the Honble. the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York.

GENTLEMEN,

I received your address, and the freedom of the city with which you have been pleased to present me in a golden Box, with the sensibility and gratitude which such distinguished honors have a claim to. The flattering expression of both stamps value on the acts; and calls for stronger language than I am master of to convey my sense of the obligation in adequate terms.

To have had the good fortune, amidst the vicissitudes of the long and arduous contest, "never to have known a moment when I did not possess the confidence and esteem of my country"—and that my conduct should have met the approbation, and obtained the affectionate regard of the State of New York (where difficulties were numerous and complicated), may be ascribed more to the effect of divine wisdom, which had disposed the minds of the people, harassed on all sides, to make advances for the embarrassments of my situation, whilst with fortitude and patience they sustained the loss of their capital, and a valuable part of their territory—and to the liberal sentiments and great exertion of her virtuous citizens than to any merit of mine.

The reflection of these things now, after the many hours of anxious solicitude which all of us have had, is as pleasing as our embarrassments at the moment we encountered them were distressing, and must console us for past sufferings and perplexities.

I pray that Heaven may bestow its choicest blessings on your city. That the devastations of war, in which you found it, may soon be without a trace. That a well regulated and beneficial commerce may enrich your citizens—and that your State (at present the seat of empire) may set such examples of wisdom and liberality as shall have a tendency to strengthen and give permanency to the Union at home, and credit and respectability to it abroad.

The accomplishment whereof is a remaining wish and the primary object of all my desires.

G°. Washington.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

The Temple, the Hasbrouck House, etc.—The building called the "Temple," in which Washington read to his officers the address in answer to the "Newburgh Letter" (see Historical Magazine, vol. vii page 351), was built upon the ridge east of the Cranberry Meadow, south of Snake Hill, a short distance back of Newburgh. The land on which it stood was owned by Jabez Atwood, and now by the heirs of David Moore. It was constructed of palisades split from oak logs, and was about thirty-five feet square, one story high, and had a high, square roof. The floor was close to the ground. It remained in good condition for several years after the close of the war, and was occupied as a dwelling by a poor family. There are no traces of the building left, and have not been for more than fifty years. At the time it was built the army lay in three divisions (though the first and third might properly be called but one) in the immediate vicinity as follows:

The First Division on the upland, west of what is now called "the square," and on the land owned by the father of Isaac Hamilton, Esq., of Albany.

The Second Division (which was the main force) was encamped on the east and west of the Cranberry Meadow, and southwest from the farm of James Patten.

The Third Division on the east portion of the farm of the late John R. Caldwell.

After the army was disbanded, a number of families took possession of the barrack which had been erected by these divisions, and occupied them until they became unfit by reason of decay for further use. No portion of these buildings now remain. The material of their construction was the same as that of the Temple.

At the time the divisions were so encamped, General and Mrs. Washington stayed at the stone house of the Hasbrouck family, in the south part of the village of Newburgh. The room occupied by them was in the north-east corner of the house. It is said that Col. Pickering died in the north-east room, but I have never been able to trace the tradition satisfactorily. Hamilton, Lafayette, and Burr were staying there also. Gen. Knox had his quarters at the time in the low, long stone house which is still standing near "the square." Mrs. Washington remained at the Hasbrouck House more than a year, it is said. I was so informed by the late Jonathan Hasbrouck, of Newburgh, from whom the State of New York acquired its present title to the property. When Mrs. Washington left the house, at the close of the war, she presented to Mrs. Hasbrouck her chair, which she had brought from Mount Vernon. It is very plain and simple, has quite a high back and low seat, and was painted green. It has passed to the fourth generation, and is now owned by Mrs. William R. Eager, of Great Bend.

Washington took final leave of many of his officers on the green in front of this old house at the close of the war. The building was thoroughly repaired at the expense of the State when it purchased it. The interior is substantially as it was at the close of the Revolution. Many valuable revolutionary relics have been presented and deposited in the rooms. Some of the most valuable of them were presented by Enoch Carter, Esq., of Newburgh. One

of the silver spurs of Major Andre, a lock of the hair of Washington, and many other rare curiosities adorn the walls and shelves. The gun of Harvey Birch (the American Spy, who gave the English cow-boys so much trouble) was there at one time.

JOHN M. EAGER.

N. Y.

INDIAN DEED FOR CANARISE, LONG ISLAND.—The following translation, made by me, from the Dutch records on file in the Clerk's office in Flatland, Kings Co., of the Indian purchase of Canarise, and of the amount paid for the Nicolls and Lovelace patents, I send to you for publication, if deemed of sufficient importance.

T. G. BERGEN.

On this 23rd day of April, 1665, was agreed as follows, to wit:—Wametappack, Sachem of Canaryssen, and Rammieracy, Minnegŭahŭm, Camenŭck, Panwangŭm, and Attewaram, lawful owners of Canarysen and the appendages thereto appertaining, have agreed and sold to the inhabitants of the town of Amesfoort a parcel of land lying on Long Island, by and in the vicinity of the village of Amesfoort, beginning by the west side of "Mŭskyttehool," at a certain marked tree; thence stretching to where the end of the Flats come by the two trees situated on the north side of said Flats to a certain marked tree; from thence to the Fresh Kill meadows, stopping at the path from the Great Flatts to the Fresh Kill meadows, and stretching in the Flats, with all meadows, kills, and creeks therein contained; and that for the sum of one hundred fathoms wampum, one coat, one pair stockings, four adz's, two cans of brandy, and one half barrel of beer, with condition that the purchasers, once for always, a fence shall set at Canarysen for the protection of the Indian cultivation, which fence shall thereafter by the Indians be maintained, and the land which becomes inclosed in fence shall, by the Indian owners above-mentioned, all their lives, be used, to wit, by Wametappack, the Sachem, with his two brothers. All done without fraud or deceit.

The 6th day of April, old style.

This is the mark of Wame × tappack, Sachem.
This is the mark of × Minneqŭahem.
This is the mark of × Attewaram.
This is the mark of × Oramysy.
This is the mark of × Rammyeraen.
This is the mark of × Paŭwangŭm.
This is the mark of × Kameneck.
This is the mark of × Waňaclyck.

This done by me, the constable, as witness.

MINNE JOHANNES, 1665.

On the date of the $\frac{1}{2}\frac{8}{3}$ April, the purchase of the Indians, the first payment in wampum 600*
One coat comes to 60
One pair of stockings 6
One pair shoes 16
Four adz's 16
Two cans brandy 8
One half barrel beer 15

"Paid for the patent of Richard Nickelson to Matys Nickel, one hundred schepel wheat."

"Paid for the patent of Franszoos Loflys to Matys Nickelson, twenty schepel wheat." †

SOUTHERN CURRENCY.—The following advertisement, from a North Carolina paper, is curious as a proof of the worthlessness of the money there, and the long-headed prudence of the Friends:

NEW GARDEN BOARDING SCHOOL.—The 53d session of New Garden Boarding School opened the 16th day of 11th month instant, and will continue 20 weeks. Board and washing will be furnished by the month for 133 pounds of flour, 25 pounds of pork, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of corn, or the equivalent in money.

The tuition, per session of 20 weeks, may be paid by 250 pounds of flour, 35 pounds of pork, and 4 bushels of corn, or the equivalent in money.

The school will be under the charge of Nereus Mendenhall as principal teacher, and Jonathan E. Cox and wife, Superintendents.

11th month 30, 1863.

* Probably guilders (40c).

† Schepels are equal to bushels.

CARONDELET.—VIDE POCHE.—Carondelet, in Missouri, was formerly called, from its povetry, VIDE POCHE (*Empty Pocket*), and these lines commemorate its origin:

VIDE POCHE.

In seventeen hundred and sixty-seven
Delor de Tragette, a man of renown
(To his name all honor and praise be given),
Laid out the foundation of Vide Poche town;
And, tho' ninety odd years have passed away,
Vide Poche stands there at this very day.

Near the river's brink, 'neath a young elm tree,
The Frenchman erected his cabin small,
That the dancing waters his eye might see,
As they swept the base of the white bluff tall;
And could hear the song of the voyageur
By the echoes repeated far and near.

And a few friends went with the good Tragette,
And built their snug cabins hard by his own,
Made of rough-hewn logs that on end were set,
With roofs that ran up to a sharpened cone;
While hazel bushes, mud, gravel, and straw
Stopped the cracks secure from the winter's blow.

They planted their corn in the month of May,
Their gardens with gumbo were green in the spring;
They caught the cat-fish that wallowing lay
At the river's bottom, with horse-hair string;
And the huge bullfrog that croaked in the pond
Made a dish of which they were very fond.

When the autumn came they gathered their crops,
And Lent being over they had a dance;
And tradition says that those Vide Poche hops
Were merry as any e'er seen in France;
For a King and Queen were managers then,
And a Vide Poche boy was the prince of men.

But now times have changed, and the gay Tragette
Has passed from the earth with all his gay friends;
Their grand-children only can now be met,
But the elm tree still in majesty bends
Like a mourner drooping o'er friends loved well;
Could it speak, what a tale that elm could tell!

The cabins are gone of these early days,
The fields are barren, the gardens in weeds;
The bullfrogs no more from the green pond gaze,
The mud-cat secure in the water feeds;
The yellow Des Peres, in its hoarse debouche,
Sings a wild, sad dirge for the old Vide Poche.

The bluff which the French boys so loved to climb
Has been cut away for the iron steed;
The river, that bristled with snags sublime,
Is lashed by the steamer that flies with speed;
And the railroad car, with conductors smart,
Has taken the place of the old French cart.

New houses of brick, and "ivory" streets,
Are seen where once were the cabins and lanes;
And one of the finest of country seats
Is Monti Pice with its Gothic vanes;
The dry dock is there by the river's side,
And steamers by scores to the shore are tied.

'Tis Vide Poche no more, but Carondelet,
With its city council, its Marshal and Mayor;
How would it astonish good old Tragette,
Could he come to life and once more be there;
For the "empty pocket" is filling fast,
And ancient Vide Poche has itself surpassed!

DIALECTS OF THE MUTSUN LANGUAGE OF CALIFORNIA.—The late Mr. Turner called attention to this language in the Magazine some years since; and since Ethnology met so severe a loss by his death, Arroyo's Grammar and Vocabulary have been published. The language was, for a Californian one, wide-spread, and it may be well to preserve in the Magazine the following vocabulary of the Indians at the Mission of Santa Cruz, a Mutsun dialect. It was prepared in September, 1856, by Padré Juan Comelias, for A. S. Taylor, Esq., and given in his Indianology papers in the *California Farmer*.

The words are evidently to be pronounced as Spanish.

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.	ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
God	Guilac	avelones or	
wicked spirit	uten	ear-shells	tupsesh
man	chares	white	loscmin
woman	quitchguema	black	murtusmin
boy	alashu	red	patiamin
girl	mujash	blue	murium
infant, child	alashu	yellow	lachcamin
father	apnan	green	neru
mother	anan	great, big	oo-tres
husband	maco	small, little	niuma
wife	haunan	strong	tuise
son	innish	old	juhoc-nish
daughter	ca	young	cotocma
brother	ternan	good	ursheshmin
sister	utec	bad	hutesmin
head	uri	handsome	amshosmin
hair	tapor	ugly	ectes
face	chamus	live, life	ash-ho-udra
forehead	tima	dead, death	semoshti
ear	echo	cold	tarshi
eye	hin	warm, hot	cai
nose	us	I	can
mouth	ueper	thou	uaia
tongue	lasa	he	neppe
tooth	sit	we	maxent
beard	ayes	you	aiha

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.	ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
neck	harcos	this	neppe
arm	ysu	that	hemit
hand	spalmish	all	nappi
Indian shoes	sholoc	many, much	yasir
bread	missoy	who	atu
pipe, calumet	torejo	near	amatica
tobacco	macher	to-day	naja
sky, heaven	chara	yesterday	uican
sun	ishmen	to-morrow	munsa
moon	char	yes	eje
fingers	rarash	no	ec-ka
nails	tur	east	yachmu
body	uara	west	arras
belly	ramaina	north	tamarte
leg	coro	south	ramay
feet	hatash	one	impech
toes	rorash	two	uthin
bone	chaie	three	caphan
grasshopper	urua	four	catuash
condor or vulture	cayas	five	mishur
whale	chime	six	saguen
heart	mini	seven	tupuytuc
blood	payan	eight	usatis
town, village	puebla	nine	neu-ku
chief	uit-tres	ten	I-esh
friend	onient	eleven	imheshwacaüsh
house, hut	rua	twelve	uthenüsh
kettle	amamsha	thirteen	capan-üsh
arrow	chemo	fourteen	catush üsh
bow	liti	fifteen	mishur-üsh
knife	chippi	sixteen	saquen-üsh
star	usi	seventeen	tupuy-tac-üsh
day	tujish	eighteen	natis-üsh
light	charco	nineteen	ni-koo-ish
night	muruch	twenty	uthin-i-uesh
darkness	heuep	thirty	cappan-iuesh
morning	munsha	forty	catuash-uiesh
evening	we ac-say	fifty	mishar-iuesh
spring	etuenpire	sixty	saquen-iuesh
summer	elau	hundred	tappan
autumn	puty	eat	amay
winter	asir	drink	uit
wind	taris	run	uricay
lightning	uilep	dance	chitte
thunder	chura	go	hui-coo
rain	amani	sing	shane
snow	wacani	sleep	echen
hail	yopoc	speak	aiua
fire	yuelec	see	hiri ri
crow	sharac	love	hasan
bear	ores	kill	nimi
turkey-buzzard	humish	walk	chaumespi
water	si	salt	aues
ice	ucani	wild-cat	toroma
earth, land	pire	elk	tibu
sea	calay	deer	toch
river	rumay	mud-tortoise	aunishmin
lake	hoicol	fly	mumura
valley	ruum	eagle	nuppi
hills, sierra	satos	musketo	cashup
mountain	huya	feather	lipos
island	tepeol	wings	uima

ENGLISH.	INDIAN.	ENGLISH.	INDIAN.
stone, rock	e-ni	wild oats	tapoc
tree	luspin	acorns	rapac
leaf	tapash	salmon	hurac
grass	guay	name	racat
herb	guay	lime	uani
oak	arue	affection	nunco
pine-tree	gireni	sit	taurait
flesh, meat	ris	stand	corhonmi
beaver	gupi	come	uate
wolf	umu	earthquake	ymi
coyote	mayan	eclipse	nanup
dog	hichas	name	racat
fox	yurig	morter (to pound acorns etc.)	semhoshmin
squirrel (ground)	ejh	sardines	tupur
rabbit	wiren	tule or bullrushes	haa-le
hare	cheyes	cloud	risha
bird	wiuac	fog	puhay
goose	patch	humming-bird	umanu
duck	epe	chenati, or blackbird	sucrin
pigeon	molmol	serpent, or snake	mumana
Cal, quail	acas	culebra, or rattlesnake	hinchirua
hawk	cacrui		
sea-muscles	sharo		
fish	helai		

The rancherias of Indians near this Mission, all within eight or ten miles of Santa Cruz, among which this vocabulary was spoken, were: Aulintac, the rancheria proper to the Mission; Chalumū, one mile north-west of the Mission; Hottrochtac, two miles north-west of the Mission; Wallanmi; Sio Cotchmin; Shoremee; Onbi; Choromi; Turami; Payanmin; Shiuguermi; Hauzaurni.

Historical Reminiscence of Buffalo.—The patient research of our townsman, L. K. Haddock, Esq., has brought to light many historical events connected with the early settlement of the country bordering on the lakes. The commerce then and now compared shows the giant strides that have been made in the onward march of progress, and the incidents given in the following communication will be of general local interest:

Mr. Editor—At your request I copy from my note-book some items respecting the now "Great West." I have corresponded with many of our historical celebrities with a view to make this narrative more complete, but have gained no additional facts. It is possible that the descendants of the persons named may have

papers or letters which will give us valuable information. I presume Gen. Amherst's and Bradstreet's, and Henry White's papers are still extant. Can any of your readers oblige me with an inspection of Evan's Essays, or Mante's history of the late war?

I find mention made of the Gladwin Chippewa, Capt. Robinson, Lady Charlotte, and the Beaver being on Lake Erie in 1771.

Sterling & Porteus, merchants of Detroit, sent down the lake on board the Charlotte, in September, fifty packs of fur.

The Beaver was a new vessel, belonging to Commodore Grant. She was lost in May, near Sandusky, with £3,000 of furs, and 17 men.

It is quite probable that Lewis Gage, who was appointed Ensign 35th Regt., 20th February, 1766, when, and ever since he had been in command of the lakes, was Captain of the Beaver, and was lost with her.

This year Campbell, Phyn & Ellice, of Schenectady, with Sterling & Porteus, of Detroit, built the Angelica, of 45 tons. J. & A. Stewart, of New York, furnished the rigging. Richard Wright, of Wood Bridge, near New York City, was the Captain. Wages £120 per annum. She was a very successful vessel, and Grant & Robinson were very angry, and tried to purchase Campbell's interest, which was one-sixth. Upon Lake Ontario was the Charity, conveying stores to Edward Pollard, sutler, at Niagara, and flour for the use of the garrison, which was ground by "Jilles Funda." Amongst the supplies ordered from New York was a hat from Jewes, the Comstock of New York, two firkins of butter, and three pounds of green tea. James Munier, Postmaster at Albany.

In 1772, the Charity, on Lake Ontario, John Leighton, master, did not earn enough to pay her crew. The freight on sheep across Lake Ontario was 7 shillings. Mr. Pollard, sutler, at Niagara, is making money, and sends Nancy to New York, which she "likes very well," and Masters Ned and Bob to that, then as now, famous seat of learning—Schenectady. T. De Conagne, interpreter at the Fort, sends his son to the same place. "He is a very decent lad." Mr. Pollard consoles himself for the absence of his children by playing billiards. Is advised to make butter and cheese if the expense of keeping cows is not too great. Writes to New England for a Yankee laborer. Is not able to get newspapers—the *Express* was not then in existence, I think. Major Ethrington is in command at Niagara. "He is an old soldier, and the depth of his understanding past finding out."

Pfister and Stedman have come to some accommodation. The latter having the carrying trade around the Falls. Duffin is to engage the men and Stedman is to keep tavern. At Fort Erie, Rutherford is in command. Norman McLeod, Commissary.

General Gage has given permission to build a store-house at Fort Erie.

Two of the King's vessels are to remain at Fort Erie till the 10th regiment goes up. Binnerman and Graves command these. The sloop Betsy is sailed by Captain Friend. This is her third year on Lake Erie.

At Detroit are James Porteus, formerly from Crieff, Perth Co., Scotland; James Sterling, Gordon, and McComb, Hugh Boyle, Lieuts. George McDougal and John Hay, Abbott, and Edgar.

John Thompson, of New York, sends a Negro to Detroit to be sold on his account. Upon his arrival methinks I hear the honest old Scotchman James Porteus exclaim:

> "We start to think that hapless race
> Must shape our good or ill;
> That laws of changeless justice bind
> Oppressor with oppressed;
> And, close as sin and suffering joined,
> We march to Fate abreast."

Alexander Grant winters at Detroit; he has usually spent his winters in New York. Rumor will have him entangled in the meshes of a net set by the beautiful Miss Thereasea Barth.

John Askin is located at Mackinaw.

Mr. Norbury, a Russian, holding a commission in the 60th Regiment at Macki-

naw, goes to Lake Superior with A. Henry.—*Buffalo Express.*

The Last Wild Buffalo in Ohio.—In the last century this animal ranged extensively over the southern half of the territory, now embraced in the State of Ohio. Two were killed in the forks of Symmes Creek, near the south-eastern corner of Jackson Co., in the year 1800, and were the last ever discovered within these limits. Up to that period extensive fields of the wild cane or gigantic reed were common in the valleys of the Great and Little Miamia rivers, and the paroquett and swallow-tailed hawk were then common birds. All of them have long since disappeared from these localities. K.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 8, 1864.

Poughkeepsie.—In a volume of Dutch records, entitled "Notarial Paperz, 1677–1695," preserved in the office of the Clerk of Albany County, is to be found a deed of gift under date of 5th May, 1683, of which the following is an extract:— * * "Een seeckere hooglantsche Wilt (genaemt Massany) De welcke bekent midts deesen uyt een Vrye gift gegeeven to hebben Een Bouwery aen Pieter Lassingh (Lassen), Ende Een Bouwery den Jan Smeedes Jonge glasemaeker En Een Val aen Strant om een Moolen op te setten,—de Val is genaemt Pooghkepesingh,—ende het Landt is genaemt Minnissingh, geleegen aende Oost Wal van de Rivier" (*Hudson*); * * which may be translated as follows:

* * A certain Highland Indian (named Massany), who, by these (*present*), acknowledges that he has given as a free gift, a bouwery to Peter Lassingh (*or Lassen*), and a bouwery to John Smeedes Jonge, glass maeker (*glazier*);—and a fall on the shore to set a mill upon; the fall is named Pooghkepesingh; and the land is named Minnissingh, lying on the east bank of the River (*Hudson*).

This seems to be the original conveyance from the native proprietor of the plot of ground now occupied by the city of Poughkeepsie.

This fact may be familiar to the local antiquaries of the place, but to most of the readers of the Magazine, doubtless, it is new. The noisy water-fall may appropriately be called Pooghkeepesingh, but surely the beautiful word Minnissingh should not have been lost; it should have been retained as the name of the city.

J. P.

Schenectady, June 4, 1864.

Curious Origin of a Christian Name.—In Canada, Delima is a common and rather pretty name for girls. Its origin would not easily be suspected. A clergyman from France had a child brought to him to baptize, and was requested to christen it by this name. "This is not a fit name," was his reply. "You should give her the name of some saint." "But, M. le Curé, it is a saint's name." "No, there is no such saint in the calendar." "Why, M. le Curé, don't you know Ste. Rose de Lima?" He certainly did, and found that people finding Rose de Lima too long, dropped Rose, and ran Delima together.

A.

The American Editions of the Redeemed Captive, condensed from Hist. Mag., vol. vii. p. 382–4, with additions and corrections.

1. (Copies in library of Mass. Hist. Soc., Am. Antiq. Soc., etc.) Boston, 1707.
2. "The second edition." Boston: T. Fleet, for Samuel Phillips.
3. Spoken of by *G.*, but not seen or traced.
4. Edited by T. Prince (not seen). Boston, 1758.
5. "The fourth edition." New London: T. Green (N.D.), 1772.
6. "The fifth edition." Boston: John Boyle, 1774.
7. "The fifth edition." New London: T. Green (N.D.), 1780.
8. "The fourth edition." Greenfield: T. Dickman, 1793.
9. "The sixth edition." Boston: Samuel Hall, 1795.
10. "The sixth edition." Greenfield: T. Dickman, 1800.
11. New Haven: W. W. Morse, 1802.

12. Brookfield: Hori Brown, 1811.
13. Greenfield: C. J. J. Ingersoll, 1837.
14. Northampton: 1853.

We have some reason to suppose that one or more editions were printed in Philadelphia or New York before the year 1800, but we have not seen them.

A pamphlet with the following title belongs to the same family as the *Redeemed Captive*:

"A Sermon preached at Mansfield (Conn.), August 4th, 1741, at a time set apart for Prayer for the Revival of Religion; and in behalf of Mrs. Eunice (the Daughter of the *Reverend* Mr. John Williams), who was there on a visit from Canada, where she has been in a long captivity. By Solomon Williams, A.M., Pastor of the First Church in Lebanon."

Boston: Printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green, 1742.

It appears from the sermon that Eunice Williams, her Indian husband, and two children were present on the occasion which drew together "such a numerous audience," and the aim was (Eunice being a Catholic) "to find some way for her deliverance from the snares and thick-set stratagems of the Devil, and make her a monument of Glorious and Almighty Grace."

But tradition says that Eunice would not be converted, but preferred to return to (in the language of the preacher) "the barbarous and heathen people among whom she had lived for thirty-eight years; a people bred up in Popish superstitions, blindness and bigotry."

H. O.

Borrowing Names of Places—Interesting Letter from Doctor O'Callaghan.—At a late meeting of the Onondaga Historical Association, the following interesting letter by Dr. O'Callaghan was read:

Albany, Nov. 19, 1863.

Dear Sir—I received only late last evening your kind invitation to attend the first meeting of the Onondaga Historical Society, which is to take place this evening, at Historical Hall, Syracuse.

I beg to congratulate you, as I do most sincerely, on the event; and I have no doubt of the future prosperity of your Society and of its success in rescuing from oblivion much that will prove valuable both to the local and general historian. Already New York, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Kingston, and Ulster county are engaged in the good work, and the county of Westchester is, as I am informed, about to organize a similar society to yours. Livingston county, too, has, I am told, its Historical Society. Through the labors of these several associations, public opinion will be so enlightened, and public taste so directed as to relieve our maps and geographies, in time, I hope, from many of the out-of-place names which have been imposed on our cities and towns, when a false hankering after European and classical nomenclature distorted and vitiated rules that ought properly to have been observed at the time.

Our mountains, our hills, our lakes, our valleys, and our streams are purely and exclusively American. God gave them in all their sublimity and beauty to America. It seems to me that they ought to be distinguished by names identified with the history of the country.

Europe borrows not names for her classic lands from America. Why then go to Italy, Greece, or elsewhere for names to designate the hunting grounds and homes of the Iroquois of New York, or to distinguish the spot where, as Mr. Street beautifully expresses it, the pioneer felled the forest and let in the first ray of sunlight on the soil?

Your labors will avail much in correcting the false taste here indicated.

It would afford me great pleasure to attend your meeting, but want of leisure and pressure of duties which cannot be neglected, must plead my excuse.

With best wishes for your success and kind regards to each member of your society,

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours very respectfully,
E. B. O'Callaghan.

R. F. Trowbridge, Esq., Rec. Sec., On. Hist. Soc., Syracuse, N. Y.

IMMIGRATION FROM NEW ENGLAND TO THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—*Surveyor-General De Witt to Governor Clinton.*—[Land Papers, Sec.'s Office, Alb., vol. I., p. 79.]

'ALBANY, 15th April, 1791.

SIR—Almost every day the New England People make application to me for Lands, in the 20 Townships—some of them with Money in their pockets raised for the purpose of purchasing. I can neither get rid of their Questions or give them satisfactory answers. I am obliged to tell them that these lands will be shortly advertised for sale, but that the mode and terms are left by Law to the discretion of the Commissioners of the Land Office. Many of them will settle immediately and run the risque of purchasing afterwards. Numbers of them who have gone thither with the express view of *making pitches* and prepare places to which to remove their families, are exceedingly anxious to have the opportunity of buying. I think it will be the interest of the State to give them two or three years time for the payment of a part of the purchase money.

I am, Sir, your Excy.'s
Most obedt. Servant,
M. DE WITT.

Governor Clinton.

[The 20 townships above-mentioned are principally in the present counties of Madison and Chenango. The words in italic are so marked in the original.—E. B. O'C.]

SYRACUSE.—This is the most ancient *white* settlement west of Albany. It dates as far back as 1656, in which year a number of Frenchmen planted a colony on the margin of Lake Onondaga, whose salt springs had been discovered in 1654. The site of this colony is, we understand, a spot of remarkable prettiness; and what is particularly interesting is the fact that the spring mentioned in the French account of the settlement, still flows from the side of the hill upon which the missionaries erected their chapel and the soldiers their little fort. It is known at this day as the "Jesuit Well."

It is now in contemplation to erect a monument over this spring, in commemoration of the discovery of the Salt Springs and the founding of the first European settlement in Central New York. Those familiar with the enterprise and public spirit of the citizens of Syracuse have no doubt that an undertaking so laudable will be worthily carried out.

E. B. O'C.

RESOLVED WALDRON.—In the paragraph in the last number of the Historical Magazine on this person the words *Strong Creek* ought to have been printed "Stony Creek."

JOHN BROWN'S TRACT.—This famous summer resort for sportsmen and tourists lies partly in Lewis, but mostly in Herkimer County. It is a wild, mountainous region, interspersed, however, with lakes and deep valleys. When first laid out under the directions of Simon De Witt, Surveyor-General, it was divided into eight townships, which were made in a manner, by their names, representatives of all the virtues required by the inhabitants of that region to realize a living there; for they were called *Unanimity*, *Frugality*, *Perseverance*, *Sobriety*, *Regularity*, *Enterprise*, *Economy*, and *Industry*.

LETTER OF LAFAYETTE TO GEN. KNOX IN 1781.—The original of the following letter is in the hands of W. F. Bacon, Esq., Theological Seminary, Bangor, Maine:

FORKS OF YORK RIVER, August 18, 1781.

MY DEAR SIR—In spite of the 24r's, the mortars, and the whole noisy Hellish train of your siege artillery, I want you to hear the voice of a friend whose attachment to you deserves some share in your affection. I realy Believe I possess it, my good friend, and notwithstanding your silence, I am sure you feel for me in every transaction of this most difficult command.

last campaign I was sighing for This campaign I was trembling for them as in the Beginning.

There was no difference between a skirmish and a Battle—a Battle and a total defeat, we were so lucky as to escape an action and keep ourselves clear of that

mounted that was galloping around us. Then we had our turn, and for many, many mile had the pleasure to occupy his lordship's Hd. quarters. You had accounts of the two skirmishes. I thought all was over, and owing to your siege of New York, I anticipated great deal of ease and happiness. Indeed, I could not help growing jealous, and began to think of a visit to your Batteries, But soon found there was in this quarter work enough for me, great deal to much indeed for my youth and the means that I have.

Lord Cornwallis Having not succeeding in land journeyings, has undertaken a water voyage. I thought first the man was going to New York, then to Pottomack, or Baltimore, But on a sudden he entered York River, and is at York and Gloster out of our reach, refreshing his troops and meditating mischief. York is on high ground, surrounded with creeks and marshes available by one high a this to my surprise he does not fortify. Gloster is a neck of land projecting into the River, and very useful to the defeat of shipping, these my lord is fortifying. Portsmouth is not evacuated, so that he is divided in three points, two of which I confess are the same thing. But should a naval superiority come great advantages might be obtained in this quarter. I wish my dear friend our conduct may have met with your approbation. I wish both from esteem and friendship.

At the present I am trying to conjure up a cavelry to collect levies, to arm and assemble militia, to replenish our few continentals,—to have a part of them in rediness to Reinforce General Green, and am waiting at that fork of York River to oppose either way His lordships manuievers . p . .

Lord Cornwallis abilities are to me more alarming than his superiority of forces. I ever had a great opinion of him, our papers call him a Mad Man. But was any advantage taken of him when he commanded in person? To speak plain English, I am devilish afraid of him.

Major Cush Having gone to the Northward, we are in want of an artillery field officer. Had C^tn. Lamb been only a Major, I should have asked for him. I wish C^tn. Stephens might make it convenient to return.

My most respectfull and affectionate compliments to Mrs. Knox. I am so imprudent as to take the liberty to address a kiss to Lucy and a paternal one to my son. Adieu.

Yours for ever,

LAFAYETTE.

General Knox.

QUEBEC IN 1701.—In a manuscript entitled "Lettres Canadiennes" is the following description of Quebec in 1701:

The curiosity of learning and knowing, so common to all mankind, made me examine Kebec closely on my arrival. This town is situated 2000 leagues from France. It is divided into the upper and lower town. In the latter reside the merchants and those who trade by sea. The houses are all built quite comfortably of a black stone as fine and hard as marble. The roadstead is defended by a large platform in the middle, which is level with the water, so that hostile vessels could not be at anchor without being badly handled as well by the cannon of this platform as by those of a fort which commands the city and harbor, on one of the most precipitous points.

From the lower to the upper town there is a road which winds around imperceptibly for carts and waggons, which have nevertheless much difficulty in ascending. The upper town is situated at an extraordinary height.

The house of the viceroy or governor-general is in the upper town in the most prominent point. It is one hundred and twenty feet long, and two stories high, with several pavilions which form additions in front and behind, with a terrace of eighty feet overlooking the lower town and the river below, whence you can descry all that you desire to see.

The governor-general who now resides in this castle is called M. C. Chevalier de Caillieres, formerly governor of the city of Montreal, sixty leagues above Quebec.

This gentleman is respected and beloved both by the French and the Indians, who equally regard him as the common father of all the inhabitants of Canada. To him we are indebted for all the fortifications of the country, which have been erected by his care. All persons of distinction also reside in the upper town. There is a bishop and canons whose chapter is complete. There is also a fine seminary and several churches, among which that of the Jesuits and that of the Recollects are the first. This last faces the castle, and is the most modern in the country. The cloister of these good fathers is lighted on all sides with stained glass windows bearing the arms of several benefactors of the house. The intendant's office alone is badly situated on a low spot near the little river.

The city, upper and lower, is situated between two considerable mountains, one higher than the other. One is called Cap au Diamants, because an extraordinary quantity is found on the rocks, which are not surpassed in beauty by real diamonds, and only lack hardness. The other mountain is called Saut au Matelot, so termed, because during the first times of the establishment of the French in this colony, a sailor who went too near the brink went down in spite of himself. Around this last mountain a little river runs by the intendant's.—*L'Abeille.*

Accounts of the Yellow Fever in New York.—The city of New York was several times visited by this dreadful scourge, which had become habitual at New Orleans till a beast removed the beastly things which engendered it. Of the first visit, in Aug., Sept., and Oct., 1791, there is a dissertation by Dr. J. S. Addom; of that of 1793, I know no special account; of that of 1795, there is "A brief Account of the Epidemical Fever which lately prevailed in the city of New York," &c., by M. L. Davis. New York: 1795, 8vo. 66 pp.; and also, "An Account of the Epidemic Fever which prevailed in the city of New York during part of the Summer and Fall of 1795," by Richard Bayley. New York: T. and J. Swords, 1796, 8vo. 16 pp.; of the visits in 1798, Mr. Hardie published an account that I have not seen; of those in 1799 and 1803, I know no accounts published at the time; of that of 1805, there is "An Account of the Malignant Fever which prevailed in the city of New York, during the Autumn of 1805." By James Hardie. New York: Southwick and Hardcastle, 1805, 8vo. 196 pp.; of the last great visit there is "An Account of the Yellow Fever which occurred in the city of New York in the year 1822, to which is prefixed a brief sketch of the different pestilential diseases with which this city was afflicted in the years 1798, 1799, 1803, and 1805," &c., by James Hardie. New York: Samuel Marks, 1822, 12mo., 120 pp.

The reports of Dr. Miller to the governor in 1803 and 1805, contain accounts for those years, but I do not know that they were printed separately.

Many medical treatises on the fever appeared during these visitations, or after them, as "Inquiry into the cause of the prevalence of the Yellow Fever in New York," by Dr. Valentine Seamen; "Origin of the Pestilential Fever," by Dr. E. Smith; "Manley's Dissertation on the Yellow Fever," etc. Δ.

"Sir Christopher Gardiner, Knight of the Golden Melice.—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in his remarks at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, in 1858, was, I believe, the first to suggest that the "*melice*," which has puzzled so many readers of Winthrop's Journal, and given occasion to much fanciful speculation, was nothing more than the Italian *milizia*, or French *milice*, applicable, in either language, to any *order of knighthood.* Thus, the *vocab. della crusca*, with other significations of *milizia*, gives "per ordine di grado cavalleresco."

Mr. Winthrop does not, however, appear to have been aware that the title assumed by this English adventurer was literally translated from the Italian "*Cavaliere della milizia aureata*," or the corresponding French, "*Chevalier de la milice*

dorée," the proper designation of a Papal order formerly in high repute, and which is more popularly known as "Knights of the Golden Spur" (Cavalieri dello Sperone d'oro). The diploma of a knight of this order names him "Auratæ militiæ equitem, ac Aulæ Lateranensis et Palatii Apostolici comitem," etc., with permission to bear "*torquem aureum*, et ensem, et *aurata calcaria* (Bonanni, *Catalogo delli Ord. Equest. e Milit.*, 16). This honor was conferred by the Pope in person (or sometimes by a nuncio, or prelate of the highest Papal court), "on official persons, learned men, artists, and other persons who had rendered service to the State, or whom the Holy Father selected for such distinction, and even upon *foreigners*. . Neither rank nor station, but simply the profession of *the Roman Catholick Religion*, is required as a qualification to receive it" (Carlisle's *Orders of Knighthood*, p. 292). Anciently this ranked first among the Papal orders of merit, and Knights of the Golden Militia took precedence of Knights of Malta. But even in Sir Christopher's time, the suspicion that the honor was to be obtained *for money* had somewhat depreciated its value; and now the rights and privileges of the knights are merely nominal. Some twenty years ago the Abbé Glaire was created "Chevalier de la Melice dorée" by Gregory XVI., in recognition of his services to the Church, in the compilation of the "Encyclopédie Catholique."

It is not probable that the name of the order or its source was known to Gov. Winthrop and his fellow-magistrates, which was well for Sir Christopher's interests, perhaps. So patent evidence of his being a favorite son of Rome would hardly have been regarded as a *title of honor* by the good people of the Bay, or induce them to judge the English knight more leniently in the matters whereof he was accused.

J. H. T.

Hartford, Conn.

[There are, we think, knights of this order in the United States at present; among others, the Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, of Brooklyn, well known as a poet and polished writer.]

Semmes on Privateering.—The famous captain of the Alabama, whose career has been so destructive to our shipping and may prove so expensive to England, thus discourses of privateering in his "Service afloat and ashore:"

"General Salas made strenuous efforts to get afloat a number of privateers which should prey upon our commerce. If Mexico had been a maritime people, this would have been her true policy. A few fast-sailing vessels, distributed in different seas, and officered and manned by bold fellows in the pursuit of plunder, might have inflicted incalculable injury upon us. This system of predatory warfare, more than any other, equalizes the strength of nations on the water. Fleets and heavy-armed ships are of no avail against the lighter heels and more erratic wanderings of this description of force. But Mexico had no materials whereon to operate. To render privateering available to her, under the laws of nations, it was necessary that at least a majority of the officers and crew of each cruiser should be *citizens;* not citizens made *ad hoc*, in fraud of the law, but *bona fide* citizens; and any vessel which might have attempted to cruise under a letter of marque and reprisal, without this essential requisite, would have become, from that moment, a *pirate*. As Mexico had never possessed any marine, military or commercial, worth the name, and as what little she had at the commencement of the war had been taken from her by our cruisers, she found it impossible to fulfil this condition, except to a very limited extent. President Salas, in order to overcome the difficulty, endeavored, contrary to the good faith which should exist among nations, even when at war, and in violation of the plainest principles of common sense, to manufacture citizens for the occasion. For this purpose he issued blank certificates of naturalization to the Mexican consuls at Havana and other places, with directions to these officers to fill them up with the names of any adventurers that might offer, irrespective of those great principles so well understood and practised upon by all civilized nations, in a procedure of such mo-

ment. Every foreigner who might have undertaken to prey upon our commerce would have been deemed to be, and would have been treated, as a pirate. There is a growing disposition among civilized nations to put an end to this disreputable mode of warfare under any circumstances. It had its origin in remote and comparatively barbarous ages, and has for its object rather the plunder of the bandit than honorable warfare. The cruisers being private vessels, fitted out for speculation, and officered and manned generally by unscrupulous and unprincipled men, it is impossibe for the government which commissions them to have them under proper control. Bonds and penalties, forfeiture of vessel, etc., are entirely powerless to restrain the passion of cupidity and revenge when once fairly aroused. From the nature of the materials of which the crews of these vessels are composed—the adventurous and desperate of all nations—the shortness of their cruises, and the demoralizing pursuit in which they are engaged, it is next to impossible that any discipline can be established or maintained among them. In short, they are little better than licensed pirates; and it behoves all civilized nations, and especially nations who, like ourselves, are extensively engaged in foreign commerce, to suppress the practice altogether."

Early Spanish Missionaries in Texas.—I find, in a curious account, mention made of the following Texas missionaries: Father José del Rio, 52 years on the mission, chiefly in Texas and Sonora; F. Cayetano Aponte y Lis (a native of Pontevedra, came to America in 1730, died May 25, 1791, aged 93), ten years in Texas; F. Esteban de Salazar, a native of Cascajares, a missionary in Texas and Sonora, died August 6, 1797, aged 77; Father Juan Saenz de Gumiel, a native of Mendavia, eight years in Texas, twice Guardian of the College of Queretaro, died March 11, 1807, aged 83; Father Antonio Perera died at Queretaro, April 16, 1698; Father Antonio Margil died August 6, 1726; Father Felipe Guillen, a native of Piles in the kingdom of Valencia, came to America in 1770, two years in Texas, killed by the Indians in Sonora, April 27, 1778; Father Francis Casañas de Jesus Maria, born at Barcelona in 1656, entered the order at the age of 14; was one of the founders of the College of Queretaro; missionary in Campeachy, Texas, and New Mexico; killed by the Apaches in New Mexico in 1696; Father José Guadalupe Ramirez de Prado, born at the mission de las Palmas in the Sierra Gorda, near Mexico, 27 years in Texas, died at Queretaro, August 19, 1777, aged 72, having been 55 years in the order; Father Juan Salvador de Amaya, sent to Texas about 1728, remained 24 years; died there November 17, 1752. J. de C.

Slavery in New York.—It is somewhat curious to find slavery recognised as existing in New York, in the ordinances revised in 1845, and in force till 1859, yet such is the fact; and a fine of $25 imposed upon any pawn-broker, dealer in second-hand articles, or keeper of a junk shop, dealing with a slave.

Michel Gauvin.—In his tour from Hartford to Quebec, Professor Silliman says:—

"Our driver (to the Falls of Montmorency) was Michel Gauvin, a very intelligent and obliging young man, a French Canadian, who spoke both English and French; and his horse (an iron grey) was one of that small but hardy breed which, being in this country left in their natural state, are extremely stout and courageous, and carry the heavy calash and three men apparently with more ease than our horses draw our chaises and two grown persons."

Mr. Michel Gauvin, who is now advanced in age, is one of the most respectable citizens of Quebec. He has fully realized the good prognostics of the worthy professor, has been at the head of a large livery stable for many years, and is still one of the proprietors of the winter stage line between Quebec and Montreal, on the north shore, a concern which is not,

however, so flourishing since the opening of the railroad on the north shore.

P. C.

QUERIES.

Brothers-german—Capt. John Campbell petitions for a grant of land for his "brothers-german," Archibald and Alexander Campbell. I do not find the word in Webster's Dictionary. Is it synonymous with step-brother? o'c.

Pater Vaer.—A suit was brought in the court at New Amsterdam in 1646 by Pater Vaer for the possession of a negro wench he had purchased from one John Wilcox. The judgment of the court was that Wilcox should satisfy the Swedish Governor and Pater Vaer. In what sense is *Pater* used here, and who was he? o'c.

Webster and Smith's Journal of the Voyage of the Hankey.—In 1796 or thereabout, Noah Webster and Dr. E. H. Smith published at New York a journal of the voyage of the ship Hankey from Bulam to Grenada. Where can a copy be found? s.

Horseheads.—This is the name of a new town, erected in Chemung county in 1854. Can any of the readers of the *Hist. Mag.* explain its origin?

Thariolin.—The last Huron of pure blood at the mission of Lorette, near Quebec, bore the name of Thariolin. His portrait was painted about 1840 by Plamondon. Can any reader inform us where it is preserved?

Barbastro's Account of Sonora.—The Franciscan Father, Francis Antonio Barbastro, who was one of the first Franciscans in Sonora after the expulsion of the Jesuits, and who died June 22, 1800, at Aconchi, among the Opatas, left a history of Sonora. Does it still exist?

Killick–Killock.—In the Ordinances of the City of New York (ed. 1845, p. 342, ed. 1859, p. 330), I find this word in this phrase: No person shall cast any anchor, grappling or killick (ed. 1859, killock) into or near any of the docks, &c. What does it mean, and what is its origin?

Henry Francisco.—In his interesting tour from Hartford to Quebec (New Haven, 1820), Professor Silliman has a chapter under the title the "Old Man of the age of Louis XIV."

When did Henry Francisco, the person referred to, die? Where, and in what manner?

When Professor Silliman saw him on the Salem road, two miles from Whitehall, he was said to be 134 years of age, and said he was born in France, in a place which he pronounced something like *Essex*.

Was Francisco (which is not a French name) his real name? Was it not rather a nick-name from his being French?

In that case, what was his real name, and where and when was he really born?

Introduction of the Honey Bee.—When and by whom was the first colony of honey bees introduced into North America?

They evidently were cultivated in New Jersey as early as the year 1683 (*vide Hist. Mag., vol. vi., page* 268); and, according to Peter Kalm, in 1748, they had become wild in Pennsylvania, but had not then extended their flights westward beyond the Blue Ridge, which is the eastern range of the Alleghanies.—*Vid. Kalm's Travels, vol. i., page* 226.

K.

Cleveland, O., January 8, 1864.

Doctor Cowdry's Journal.—A diary kept by Dr. Cowdry, Surgeon of the U. S. frigate Philadelphia during the captivity and enslavement of her officers and crew by the Tripolitans, from October 21st, 1803, to June 3d, 1805, was published in a series of numbers in the *American Mercury*, at Hartford, Ct., in the autumn of the last-named year.

Was it subsequently republished in a more permanent form, and has it been preserved?

K.

Cleveland, O., January 8th, 1864.

Authors of Whim Whams.—In 1828, a collection of sketches in prose and poetry was published under the following title:—"Whim Whams. By Four of Us."

So prolyficke is our penne
Ye'll think therre be a score of us;
But, on ye wordes of gentilmenne,
Therre be only Four of Us.

We'll make ye smyle, or make ye sighe,
Thenne, what can ye want more of us?
Ye can't doe better than to buye
This littell Boke, by Four of Us.

Madrigals of Ancient Mynstrelsie.—Boston: Published by S. G. Goodrich, 1828. 18mo. pp. 204. I would like to ascertain the names of the authors or author of this volume.

About the same time that this book appeared, a volume of about the same size, and, if I recollect aright, of a similar character, was published by Bowles and Dearborn, of Boston, under the title of "Ps and Qs." This latter work is said, in the *Book of the Lockes*, p. 114, to have been the joint production of Charles H. Locke, Joseph H. Buckingham, Edwin Buckingham, and Siles P. Holbrook. All of these gentlemen, except the second, are now dead, I think.

Boston.

File of the Northern Whig.—Can any of your correspondents inform me whether a file of the "*Northern Whig*," or any other paper published in Hudson, N. Y., during the year 1814, is in existence, and if so, where can it be found? The knowledge of this is of great importance to the querist; and he would be much obliged for any communication throwing light upon this question. W. L. S.

The Wonderful History of the Morristown Ghost.—Can any one give a bibliographical account of the first edition of this little work? I have one published at Newark in 1826, by Benjamin Olds, and have seen a later one printed at Brooklyn, but desire an exact description of the first edition or account.

REPLIES.

Curious Hexameters (vol. v. p. 188).—The translation seems to be by supplying *est* in some places and quod in one. What was to be is what is; what was not to be, is what is to be; to be, what is not to be; what is, is not to be what shall be.

Peck on Universalism (vol. vii. p. 380).—We cannot give X. Y. Z. any information concerning the author, but the title of his work is as follows:

"A Short Poem containing a Descant on the Universal Plan," etc. *Second edition.* Keene, N. H. Printed by John Prentiss, 1802.

Also, *third edition*: Andover, N. H.: Printed by E. Chase, 1820.

Also, Boston. Printed for Nathl. Coverley, 1818.

It is intended as a satire on the doctrine of Universal Salvation, and the following extract will give an idea of the style of the author:

"Huzzah! brave boys—loud be our joys,
Your sins shall be forgiven;
O skip and sing, our God and King
Will bring us all to heaven.

* * * * * *

O charming news to live in sin,
And die to reign with Paul;
'Tis so, indeed, for Jesus bled
To save the devil and all."

B. S.

Kentaienton (vii. p. 380).—Will P. show from what book he makes his query? There is no place in Ohio having any such name, but the context may show where it was. J.

Butternuts (vii. 122, 197.)—The explanation on page 122 is correct as to the application of the name, but wrong as to the

reason. Household manufactures have been preserved at the South to a much greater extent than at the North, and hence the source of supply for clothing. The bark of the black walnut tree, but more generally the hulls of the nuts, are used for coloring brown; the butternut is not much used; for making a yellow color the bark of the hickory is used.

In 1822, when it was still a common thing for farmers and country laborers to go down to New Orleans in flat-boats with their own crops, or on a trading voyage, it was easy to tell from what State the boatmen came, by the color of their linsey. Ohio was blue and white; Kentucky, blue mixed with black and white, and twilled; Indiana was yellow; Illinois and Missouri were not so much known.

When the Northern soldiers saw the brown color of the Confederate dress, they supposed that it was butternut, and so called them. J. H. J.

Urbana, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1864.

"Jo Daviess" (viii. p. 38).—In December, 1831, I was at Baltimore, as a member of the Clay Convention, and sitting with Col. Samuel W. Davies, who was a delegate from Cincinnati, he told me this: That the first time he ever went to New York, and the Eastern cities (I think he said Philadelphia), he was sitting alone in his room at the Hotel; a man entered his room and said, "You spell your name Davies?" "Yes, that is the way my father always spelled it, and I follow him." "By God, I almost knew that I was wrong. I was sure that it ought to have an e in it, but I have got it wrong." This was Joseph Hamilton Daviess; this was the beginning of an acquaintance between them which continued during the life of that eccentric genius. J. H. J.

Urbana, Ohio, Jan. 1864.

"Old Hoss" (vii. p. 98).—J. F. J. asks if this word is really a corruption of the word *horse*. The pronunciation was very common at the South, and was and is still preserved in the epithet "Old Hoss," which may have been applied to Washington, but not to him peculiarly. It is not exactly a term of endearment, though that feeling may sometimes enter into it. The term denotes power, trustiness, and something more. Of a man who is vigorous and efficient, it will be said: "*He's a hoss*"—"*he's all hoss.*" It enters also into the common phrase of the Mississippi Boatmen in old time: "*half horse, half alligator.*" J. H. J.

Urbana, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1864.

Retrospective,

LITERARY AND ANTIQUARIAN.

Patrons of Literary Enterprises in New York, etc., about One Hundred Years ago.—The return of Captain James Cook from his first famous voyage of discovery, in 1771, caused as great a stir among the curious as almost any event since the return of Sir Francis Drake from his voyage of circumnavigation. The whole world was impatient to learn the events of the great expedition, and means were at once taken to gratify so laudable a curiosity. In Colonial America there was quite as much anxiety to learn the details of the great voyage as in the mother country, and we might venture to say even more. It was very important that a man qualified should be employed to draw up the account. Dr. John Hawkesworth was then enjoying considerable literary reputation; from making watches he turned his attention to study, and soon acquired an extensive reputation by the "Adventurer," and Archbishop Herring had conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was applied to to write the history of the voyage, and he undertook it for the snug sum of *six thousand pounds*. We think it was a *snug sum*, because he had every aid from the well-kept journal of Captain Cook, with the help of the papers of the learned Joseph Banks, afterwards Sir Joseph Banks, F.R.S.

How well Dr. Hawkesworth executed

his task does not come within the scope of this paper to consider; but our impression is, that it did not come fully up to what was expected; and that after a few years it found but few readers. However, it was full and minute, and that was what was at first desired. Therefore, no sooner had a copy of Dr. Hawkesworth's two ponderous quartos reached the hands of the well-known publisher, James Rivington, than he made preparations for reissuing the work in New York. Mr. Rivington at once issued his proposals to print the work by subscription, in two moderate sized octavos. A copy of his edition is now before us, as evidence that he carried out his intention. There is further evidence that Mr. Rivington was pretty well patronized in the undertaking, for his list of patrons' names, published immediately after the title-page, occupies *seventeen* pages. This brings us to the main object of this paper, which was to say something upon the patronage of literary enterprises about one hundred years ago.

The imprint of Rivington's edition is simply "New York: Printed by James Rivington, 1774." The first four pages of subscribers' names are taken up with those "living in the city and vicinities of New York, and in New Jersey." This part of the list is of great historical interest, as indeed are the names on all the seventeen pages; but to an old resident of New York, those at the commencement of the list must be peculiarly so. Some one might do good service by preparing notices of them for the Historical Magazine. There are one hundred and fifty-six names on the four pages, a few of which follow:—"The Rev. Myles Cooper, LL.D., President of King's College; Capt. Anthony Rutgers, Isaac Ogden, Esq., of New-Ark; the Honourable Charles Apthorpe, Esq., Mr. Richard Deane, Capt. John Montresor, Mr. Peter Keteltas, Capt. Cornelius Haight, Mr. Theophilact Bache, Mr. Samuel Verplank, Mr. Nicholas Hoffman, Mr. Jacobus Van Zandt, Rev. Charles Inglis, Dr. Mitchell, of his Majesty's Hospital; James Delancy, Esq., Mr. Bernard Romans, Mr. John Andrew Johnston, of Perth Amboy; Mr. William Smith, printer; Mr. John Serjeant, of Stockbridge; Mr. James Havens, of Shelter Island; Capt. John Freebody, of Rhode Island; John Livingston, Esq., the Rev. T. B. Chandler, D.D., Mr. Okey Hoogland, of Bordenton; Mr. Benjamin Ledyard, Mr. Francis Allison, Practitioner of Physick in New London; Dr. John Sparhawk, of Philadelphia; Lindley Murray Esq., the Rev. John Ogilvie, D.D., Capt. Alexander Grant, commanding his Majesty's vessels on the great Lakes; John Tabor Kemp, Esq., his Majesty's Attorney General for the Province of New York; Ensign John Blennerhassett, of his Majesty's 10th Regiment; Dr. James Montgomery, Surgeon to ditto; Mr. Commissary McLean, at Niagara; Mr. Ephraim Van Veghton, of Albany; Mr. Alexander Fraser, of Niagara; Mr. John Stedman, of ditto; Mr. Philip Stedman, of ditto; Elisha [Elias?] Boudinot, Esq., of New York; Jacob Le Roy, Esq., John Foxcroft, Esq., his Majesty's Post Master General; Col. Cleveland, commanding his Majesty's Royal Artillery in North America; Abraham Ogden, Esq., of Morristown; the Hon. William Axtell, Esq., Mr. Vivian Davenport, Mr. Abraham Beekman, the Right Hon. the Earl of Sterling, Dr. Ogden, of Long Island; Mr. Henry Cuyler, Col. Barnard, commanding the Royal Regiment of Welch Fusileers; Mr. Thomas Udall, of Islip; Nicholas Gouverneur, Esq., at Mount Pleasant, New Jersey; Hector St. John, Esq., of Orange County; Richard Washington, Esq." These are all we have space for. Of course many passed over have as good claim for notice as these. Those will, doubtless, at some time receive due attention.

We next have "List of Subscribers' Names at Philadelphia and its Vicinities," occupying two pages. Then "Names at Newbern, North Carolina," in number fifty-seven. This list looks much like one made up at random in N. C. a few years past. Then comes a long list of four pages "from Kingston, in Jamaica." Then a short list "from Westmoreland, in Savannah Le Mar, in Jamaica." Next a list "at Antigua," of about thirty. A small list of

five from Pensacola. Then a list "in Boston, in the Province of Massachusetts, and its Vicinities." It would, doubtless, gratify many if we could give the list entire, but we can only say it consists of forty-two names, the first of which is "Honourable John Adams, Esq." We see, also, Mr. Lewis Deblois, Tristram Dalton, Esq., of Newbury Port; William Tudor, Esq., Captain Jabez Hatch, Mr. William Burbeck, Col. John Erving, Col. Phips, Cambridge; William Witmore, Esq., Salem; Rev. Aaron Whitney, Northfield; Josiah Quincy, Esq., Braintree; Rev. Zabdiel Adams, Lunenburg; Hon. James Humphreys, Esq., Weymouth; Mr. Nathaniel Waterman.

Among the Connecticut subscribers we notice the names of Silas Deane, Esq., of Weathersfield; Christopher Leffingwell, Esq., of Norwich; and the Rev. Simon Waterman, of Wallingford.

"At Quebec" there was a goodly number of patrons, as also "in the Great Nine Partners." On the seventeenth and last page of the subscribers is a list "at Dominica," among which are some well-known surnames, as Tench, Tyson, Bernard, Cameron, Fowle, and Wentworth. The "Rev. Mr. Zubly lived then in Savannah, Ga. He subscribed for 'six sets.'" "Mr. John Anderson, Printer, New York," and "Mr. Thomas Updike Fosdick," close the list. It may be difficult for readers in general to locate the "Great Nine Partners," as modern Gazetteers do not mention such a place. It was in the Province of New York, adjacent to Connecticut, extending to the Hudson river, in which were afterwards the towns of Amenia, Clinton, Stanford, and Washington.

Nothing has been said about the subscribers in several places. It may be well to remark that the list of Philadelphians is quite respectable, and would probably considerably out-number the present list of subscribers to the *Historical Magazine*. The first name is that of "His Excellency William Franklin, Esq., Governour of New Jersey." The next is "the Honourable James Hamilton, Esq.," then "Joseph Galloway, Esq., Speaker of the Honourable House of Assembly." Oddly enough we find among the "Kingston, Jamaica" names, "Benjamin Franklin, Esq."

In this connection we will inquire what is the earliest work published in this country containing a list of its patrons? G.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago Historical Society.—*January* 19, 1864, the regular monthly meeting was held, the President, W. L. Newberry, Esq., in the chair.

The additions to the Library for the past two months (2,289, of which 206 were bound books) included extensive publications from Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D., of Massachusetts, from Mr. Consul Eastman, of Bristol, England, in behalf of members of the Society of Friends, in Great Britain, embracing comprehensive serials and pamphlets of religion, benevolence, and reform; and numerous other sources.

To the cabinet, among others, were contributed a piece of canvass, believed to be a relic of the disastrous expedition of Sir John Franklin, brought by Mr. R. Kennicott, from a scientific tour in the extreme North. Mr. J. A. McAlister obligingly presented a copy of the print entitled "Congressional Pugilists," Philadelphia, 1798. Mr. Consul Eastman forwarded specimens of seaweeds from "Bristol Channel," and a beautiful piece of carved wood from the "Screen" separating the choir and the chancel of the parish church in Wrington, Somerset, England, where Hannah More worshipped—believed to be 500 years old.

Files of the "Deseret News," vol. 2 to 12th inclusive, bound, were received from Great Salt Lake City; also the Mormon Bible, first edition, Palmyra, 1830.

The correspondence for two months (49 letters received, and 128 written) was submitted. Mr. A. J. Hill, U. S. A., announced his intended publication of an exclusively "aboriginal" map of Minnesota, designating mounds, Indian villages, trails, &c., with a complete restoration (as far as possible) of aboriginal names of localities, etc.

W. H. Smith, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn., forwarded for the Society's collections, two original letters of Andrew Jackson; in one of which

the writer freely expressed (in 1845) his impressions of a late President of the United States.

A letter was read asking aid to an intended history of the "Kankakee Valley," in Illinois.

Hon. H. S. Baird, of Green Bay, presented to the Society manuscript copies of two papers prepared by him, one on the Settlement of Green Bay, the other on the North American Indians.

A monograph on the "Siege and Capture of Island No. 10," prepared by Mr. G. P. Upton, an eye-witness, was obligingly presented by that gentleman. It gives a complete view of the principal operations resulting in the reduction of that formidable post.

The Hon. J. B. French, of Lowell, Mass., forwarded the annual report for 1863, of the monthly and yearly rain-fall at Laconia, at the outlet of Lake Winnipiseogee, N. H., also at Lake Village, four miles south, on the same stream. The yearly aggregate was at the former 52.35 inches; at the latter, 48.31 inches. (Blodgett gives the mean annual rain-fall at Chicago, at 30 inches.)

The Treasurer's report for the last year submitted, exhibited a total expenditure for the year of $1,363.94, leaving a balance in hand of $172.61. Outstanding indebtedness would probably be met by the balance in the treasury and the collection of unreceived dues.

The Society's "Investment Fund," recently commenced, now amounts to $1,800.

George F. Rumsey, Esq., was elected *Treasurer.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston Numismatic Society.—*Boston, Mass., January* 7.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Thursday, and was very well attended. Several donations were received, and the annual reports of the officers were presented. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of money to the credit of the Society, and the Curator stated the number of coins and medals to be about one thousand, among which are several rare pieces. A committee was appointed to present a list of officers for the present year; they reported the former board for re-election, which was the pleasure of the Society. The officers are therefore as follows: *President*—Dr. Winslow Lewis. *Vice-President* and *Curator*—Jeremiah Colburn. *Treasurer*—Henry Davenport. *Secretary*—Wm. S. Appleton.

Mr. Seavey exhibited a small parcel of very choice and valuable American coins. Among them were a silver dollar of 1794, the finest known; a half-dime of 1802, one of five, the whole number believed to exist at present, or rather known to collectors to exist, and a New York copper of 1787, with the head of George Clinton, which is by far the finest of the half-dozen known. The collection also contained other rare varieties of New York coppers, unusually perfect specimens of early dimes, and rare patterns prepared at the U. S. Mint, but never adopted for the coinage. Mr. Seavey also showed the two half-eagles by the acquisition of which he had completed his series of the issues of gold of the United States. Other gentlemen exhibited coins of less value and interest. The meeting was an unusually pleasant and successful one.

Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society.—*Dorchester, Jan.* 22.—At the twenty-second annual meeting of this Society, on Friday, officers were elected as follows:

President—Edmund P. Tileston. *Curators*—Edmund J. Baker, Charles M. S. Churchill, Samuel Blake. *Corresponding Secretary*—Ebenezer Clapp. *Librarian*—Edward Holden. *Assistant Librarian*—Samuel Blake. *Chronologist*—Nathaniel W. Tileston. In the increase of the library and cabinet and in finances, the Society was shown to be in good condition.

New England Historic Genealogical Society.—*Boston, Jan.* 6.—The annual meeting was held at three o'clock this afternoon, at the Society's rooms, No. 13 Bromfield-street, President Lewis in the chair.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary showed that since the last meeting letters accepting membership had been received from Charles O. Whitmore, of Boston, D. P. Corey, of Malden, Augustus Thorndike Perkins, of Boston, as resident members; and Hon. Wm. M. Wilson, of Greenville, Ohio, Buckingham Smith, of New York, as corresponding members.

The report of the Librarian showed that since the last annual meeting there had been received 327 volumes, 1192 pamphlets, and 44 manuscripts, maps, and charts.

The report of the Treasurer showed that during the past year the ordinary receipts have paid the ordinary expenses, leaving the Society entirely free from debt, and a balance in the treasury of $45.25. The permanent funds during the same period have been increased $2500, all of which has been or may properly be placed in the hands of trustees, and the income thereof only annually expended.

The Committee on Lectures and Essays reported that there had been fourteen papers read before the Society at its monthly meetings dur-

ing the past year, seven of which have been published, and most of the others will soon appear in print, all of which were read by members of the Society.

The Committee on Life Memberships reported that thirty-four life members have been added during the past year, and proposed that the proceeds thereof be made a permanent fund, the principal and interest and any additions to be devoted to procuring a permanent location for the Society.

The Trustees of the Bond Fund reported that the property remained much the same as last year.

The Trustees of the Barstow Fund reported that the Society during the past year had again been indebted to the liberality of John Barstow, Vice-President of this Society for Rhode Island, for a donation of five hundred dollars. The prudence and foresight of the donor have been such that no change in the investments has been made. With the income of this fund, which is devoted to the preservation of the library, 150 volumes have been bound during the past year, a fact of real value to the society, and there is now a balance unappropriated of $21.81.

The committee appointed to prepare biographies of deceased members reported that the work was progressing favorably, and that in the course of the present year the society would probably have within its archives properly prepared memoirs of all or nearly all its deceased members.

The report of the Historiographer showed that during the past year there had deceased fifteen members of the society; of these the memoirs of fourteen had been read before the society.

The report of the Finance Committee showed the society free from debt and its finance, in a flourishing condition.

A donation of $1000 was received from William B. Towne, of Brookline. Whereupon the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Wm. B. Towne, Esq., for his liberal donation of one thousand dollars, and that in accordance with his request this money be funded.

Resolved, That this fund be called the Towne Memorial Fund, and that the proceeds be applied in the manner suggested by the donor. The Trustees of the Barstow Fund were made Trustees of this fund.

Appropriate resolutions were offered by Frederic Kidder, and adopted by the society, to the memory of the late Lieut.-Governor H. W. Cushman, of Bernardston, who it is understood has made a bequest of his library and the balance of the edition of the Cushman Genealogy to the Society.

On motion of Mr. Whitmore, it was voted that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, with full power to solicit, in the name and in behalf of the Society, information in regard to the early settlers of New England, to arrange and preserve such information, and to mature a plan for its publication by the Society; also, that the committee be empowered to fill all vacancies and to elect additional members.

Wm. H. Whitmore, Wm. B. Trask, Rev. F. A. Whitney, Abner C. Goodell, and John W. Dean, were appointed a committee by the Chair for that purpose.

The President, Dr. Lewis, then delivered an elaborate and very interesting address, which will probably be published.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Winslow Lewis, A.M., M.D., of Boston. *Vice-Presidents*—Massachusetts, Rev. Martin Moore, A.M., of Boston; Maine, Hon. John Appleton, A.M., of Bangor; New Hampshire, Hon. Samuel D. Bell, LL.D., of Manchester; Vermont, Henry Clark, of Poultney; Rhode Island, John Barstow, of Providence; Connecticut, Rev. F. W. Chapman, A.M., of Ellington. *Honorary Vice-Presidents*—New York, Hon. Millard Fillmore, LL.D., of Buffalo; New Jersey, Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL.D., of Newark; Pennsylvania, N. Chauncey, A.M., of Philadelphia; Maryland, S. F. Streeter, A.M., of Baltimore; Ohio, Hon. Elijah Hayward, A. B., of McConnelsville; Michigan, Hon. Lewis Cass, LL.D., of Detroit; Indiana, Hon. Ballard Smith, of Terre Haute; Illinois, Hon. John Wentworth, A.M., of Chicago; Wisconsin, Hon. I. A. Lapham, LL.D., of Milwaukee; Iowa, Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D.D., of Davenport; District Columbia, Hon. G. P. Fisher, of Washington. *Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, A.M., of Roxbury. *Recording Secretaries*—Edward S. Rand, Jr., A.M., of Boston; H. Alger, Jr., A.B., of Cambridge, *Assistant*. *Treasurer*—William B. Towne, of Brookline. *Historiographer*—William B. Trask, of Dorchester. *Librarian*—John H. Sheppard, A.M., of Boston.

Directors—Rev. Martin Moore, A.M., of Boston; Joseph Palmer, A.M., M.D., of Boston; Hon. George W. Messinger, of Boston; John Barstow, of Providence, R. I.; Rev. H. M. Dexter, A.M., of Boston. *Committee on Lectures and Essays*—William Reed Deane, of Brookline; Rev. F. W. Holland, A.M., of Cambridge; Rev. Washington Gilbert, A.M., of West New-

ton; Hon. C. Hudson, A.M., of Lexington; Rev. E. F. Slafter, of Boston. *Committee on Finance*—Frederic Kidder, of Boston; Hon. George W. Messinger, of Boston; John M. Bradbury, of Boston; J. W. Candler, of Brookline. *Committee on the Library*—Jeremiah Colburn, of Boston; Rev. Abner Morse, A.M., of Boston; E. R. Humphreys, LL.D., of Boston; G. Mountfort, of Boston.

The American Statistical Association.—*Boston, January* 15.—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of this Association was held this afternoon, the President, Dr. Jarvis, in the chair.

Mr. Walley made some statements relative to the condition of the banks in the United States during the past year, and concluded with a few remarks upon the probable working of the new National Banking System.

Mr. Walker spoke of the value of diagrams in illustrating statistics, and exhibited some that he had prepared himself to show the bank statistics of this country in the year 1856.

Mr. Mason, the Treasurer, made his annual report, by which it appeared that the receipts for the last year had exceeded the expenditures by $83.90, and that there was a balance in the treasury of $297.03. This does not include the legacy of George C. Shattuck, M.D., LL.D., formerly president of the Association, which remains invested as when received.

The following gentlemen were then chosen as officers for the current year:

President—Edward Jarvis, M.D., of Dorchester. *Vice-Presidents*—Hon. Amasa Walker, A.M., of North Brookfield, and J. Wingate Thornton, A.M., of Boston. *Corresponding Secretary*—Joseph E. Worcester, LL.D., of Cambridge. *Recording Secretary*—John Ward Dean, of Boston. *Treasurer*—Lyman Mason, A.M., of Boston. *Librarian*—David Pulsifer of Boston. *Counsellors*—Hon. Samuel H. Walley, A.M., of Boston; Ebenezer Alden, M.D., of Randolph; and George S. Hale, A.M., of Boston.

After the adjournment of the Society, the Board of Directors held a session, at which Edward Jarvis, M.D, J. Wingate Thornton, A.M., and Rev. Rufus Anderson, D.D., were chosen the Publishing Committee for 1864.

The Old Colony Historical Society.—*Taunton, January* 4.—At the annual meeting of the Society, reports were presented, by the Corresponding Secretary of the acceptance of membership by several gentlemen, and by the Committee on the Library of the completion of a catalogue of its books, pamphlets, and MSS., and of the donations of several valuable volumes. Officers for the year were chosen as follows:

President—Hon. John Daggett, of Attleboro. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. Mortimer Blake, and Hon. Samuel L. Crocker, of Taunton. *Directors*—Abijah M. Ide, Esq., Hon. Horatio Pratt, of Taunton; John S. Brayton, Esq., and Hon. P. W. Leland, of Fall River; Ellis Ames, Esq., of Canton, Col. Ebenezer W. Pierce, of Freetown. *Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. Charles H. Brigham, of Taunton. *Recording Secretary*—Edgar H. Reed, Esq., of Taunton. *Treasurer*—Hodges Reed, Esq., of Taunton. *Librarian*—Ezra Davol, Esq., of Taunton.

Rev. M. Blake presented a paper on "The Ante-Hollandic History of the Pilgrims," in which were discussed the recent contributions to that history by Rev. Dr. Waddington, of London, H. C. Murphy, the late George Sumner, and others. The topic received a lengthy and interesting consideration.

After arrangements for the next meeting, adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Buffalo Historical Society.—*Buffalo, November.*—At the meeting for *November*, M. Fillmore, President in the Chair, and Guy H. Salisbury, Secretary, Mr. Salisbury, as Corresponding Secretary, made a written report:

The deaths that have occurred during the past month in the families of old residents, are as follows: Oct. 7th, Mrs. Mary Mulford Mills, aged 74, widow of Rev. James H. Mills. In 1818, she accompanied her husband to his field of missionary labor, in the infant settlements of Western New York. Oct. 29th, James G. Hoyt, aged 58, a Judge of the Supreme Court. Judge H. was a member of this Society, and the third that has deceased since its organization. Nov. 7th, Charles Howland, aged 63.

There have been 500 copies of the amended constitution and by-laws printed, with a list of the officers and names of the members of the Society, which are ready for delivery to the members, who can procure them of Guy H. Salisbury, Secretary, at its rooms, No. 7 Court street.

Dr. Jas. P. White, from the committee to whom was referred the subject of resuming the weekly Club meetings of the Society, submitted a report recommending that such meetings be held at the residence of some member, on every Monday, except the Monday preceding the second Tuesday of each month. The President, Vice-President, or a Chairman *pro tem.*, to pre-

side at each meeting, and the Secretary to keep a brief record of its proceedings, with a list of members present, and preserve the papers read for the archives of the Society. The regular business to commence at 8 o'clock, and consist in the reading of papers, by appointment at a previous meeting, or voluntary written communications, by any member, of which notice shall have been given at the last previous meeting, and in such discussions as may be elicited by such paper or communications. There is also to be, at each meeting, some subject, appropriate to the objects of the Society, named for consideration and discussion by the Club, at its next meeting —religious or political topics being expressly excluded. Every member is desired and expected to attend all the meetings, and any member may invite to any of the meetings a non-resident friend. The report of the committee was adopted, and on motion of O. G. Steele, the first meeting of the Club was appointed to be held at the residence of M. Fillmore, on Monday evening, Nov. 16.

At the request of Mr. Fillmore, Lewis F. Allen consented to prepare a paper to be read at the first meeting of the Club, on the Rise and Fall of the Great Lakes. Mr. Fillmore suggested as a subject for discussion incidental thereto —"Did those Lakes ever empty their waters into the Mississippi; and what are the evidences as to such fact?"

The President mentioned that Peter Force, at Washington, had a very large and important collection of papers and documents relative to the history of public events and national affairs, which, not being in a fire-proof depository, are liable at any time to be destroyed, and the destruction of which would be a public loss, wholly irreparable. He thought it would be proper for the Historical Societies of the country to unite in a petition to Congress, that this collection be purchased by the Government, if Mr. Force could be induced to thus dispose of it.

On motion of L. F. Allen, the President of this Society was requested to address a letter to Mr. Force on the subject, and report his reply, when received.

The President made some remarks on the importance of obtaining additional subscriptions from fifty members, for a term of five years, to ensure adequate funds for the objects of the Society. On a resolution, introduced by Mr. Fillmore, the subject was referred to a committee of three, to report at the next monthly meeting. The President named as such committee Dr. Jas. P. White, G. G. Steele, and Dennis Bowen.

N. K. Hall, from the committee to which was referred the subject as to the time when the annual dues of members shall commence, reported that the payment of the initiation fee should be deemed sufficient for the calendar year in which the member is elected, and his dues should therefore not commence until the January next succeeding such election; and when a member is elected after the 1st of October, his initiation fee shall be in full for the next calendar year.

On motion of L. F. Allen, Mr. Fillmore, Geo. W. Clinton, and Jno. B. Skinner were constituted a committee to procure the Annual Address to be delivered before the Society on the second Tuesday in January next, as required by the Constitution.

December.—At the meeting for *December*, M. Fillmore, President, in the Chair, and Guy H. Salisbury, Secretary, the following were among the proceedings had:

Mr. Salisbury, as Corresponding Secretary, made a written report.

There have been recent applications made to the Secretary for copies of the Constitution and By-laws of this Society, from the cities of Schenectady, Oswego, and Cleveland, at which places it is contemplated to organize similar institutions.

It is a fact now scarcely known, that as early as 1844, an Historical Society was initiated in this city, by a few spirited young men, who had weekly meetings, and kept the Society alive for a year and a half. Alexander J. Sheldon, who was the first President of the "Red Jacket Historical Society," as it was styled, has deposited with the Buffalo Historical Society the record book of this earlier institution, containing its Constitution and By-laws, the names of its members, the proceedings had at its meetings—presenting matters of much interest. Among the names of its members, who are yet living and residing here, are—A. J. Sheldon, Wm. H. Walker, Edward Bristol, DeWitt C. Weed, Wm. C. Sweet, Chas. R. Walker, Geo. Truscott, Jas. G. Dudley, Robert Williams, Wm. T. Wardwell, Bronson C. Rumsey, Henry Bristol, Dexter P. Rumsey, Franklin Williams, Stephen D. Caldwell, George B. Webster, Everard Palmer. A committee was appointed by the "Red Jackets" to write up a history of Buffalo, but no progress was reported.

The first of the weekly meetings of the Historical Club, for the present season, was held at the residence of the President, Mr. Fillmore, on the 17th of November, at which Lewis F. Allen read a paper on the "Rise and Fall of the Great Lakes." The second meeting was at O. G. Steele's, November 23d, when a paper was read by C. F. S. Thomas, entitled "Reminiscences of the Press of Buffalo from 1835 to 1863." The

third meeting was at Thomas C. Welch's, November 30th, when Guy H. Salisbury read a paper on the "Early History of the Press of Erie County."

The President reported that he had addressed a letter to Peter Force, Esq., of Washington, in reference to a sale of his Historical Collection to the Government, but had received no answer.

The President also reported that Rev. Dr. Hosmer had kindly consented to deliver the Annual Address before the Society, on the 12th of January next.

N. K. Hall, from the committee to whom it had been referred to consider what measures should be taken to obtain a Local History of each town in the county, submitted a report, recommending that suitable efforts be made to procure the organization of such Societies. The report was accompanied by the draft of a circular, to be signed by the President and Corresponding Secretary, which the committee suggest be sent to a number of the prominent citizens of each town in the county, with copies of the Constitution and By-laws of the Society. The report and circular were adopted.

The President suggested that the map made by the late Judge Augustus Porter, of the "Phelps and Gorham Purchase," should be procured for the Society, and, on motion of L. F. Allen, the President was requested to address Hon. A. S. Porter, of Niagara Falls, for the purpose of obtaining such of the papers, etc., of Judge Porter as may be properly preserved by this Society.

On motion of L. F. Allen, Judge Clinton was requested to endeavor to procure for this Society the stone intended by Major Noah, in 1825, as the corner-stone of his proposed city of "Ararat," on Grand Island.

The President thought that Mr. Allen should write a history of the stone, and matters connected, for the Society; and, on motion of Judge Clinton, Mr. A. was requested to prepare such a paper.

On motion of L. F. Allen, the Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the delivery of the Annual Address, and the election of officers, on the 12th of January next.

Long Island Historical Society.—*Brooklyn, January* 7, 1864.—At a regular meeting of the Society held at its rooms, the Rev. Dr. West presided. The Librarian, Dr. H. R. Stiles, announced the receipt of 79 works, and a portrait of Gen. Meade. The paper of the evening was an interesting one on "President Monroe, his Administration and Doctrine," by Rev. Joshua Leavitt, D.D. The officers of the Society are, *President*—James Carson Brevoort. *First Vice-President*—John Greenwood. *Second Vice-President*—Charles E. West. *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*—Henry C. Murphy. *Home Corresponding Secretary*—John Winslow. *Recording Secretary*—A. Cook Hull. *Treasurer*—Charles Congdon. *Librarian*—Henry R. Stiles.

New York Historical Society.—*New York, January* 5.—The annual business meeting of the Society was held in its building on Second Avenue. As usual, the reports were made by the different officers and by the Executive Committee. The treasurer's report showed receipts during the year to the amount of $13,600. The Society is thus seen to be in a highly flourishing condition, the number of resident members, who pay the annual fee of five dollars, and life members, being 1800; of correspondent and honorary members there are 3803 more.

During the year 1400 books and pamphlets were added to the library.

The annual election then took place, and the following officers were chosen:

President—Frederic De Peyster. *First Vice-President*—Thomas De Witt, D.D. *Second Vice-President*—Benjamin R. Winthrop. *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*—George Bancroft, LL.D. *Domestic Corresponding Secretary*—Samuel Osgood, D.D. *Recording Secretary*—Andrew Warner. *Treasurer*—Benj. H. Field. *Librarian*—George H. Moore.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Historical Society.—The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society was held at the Cabinet, the President in the chair.

The reports of the Cabinet Keepers of the Northern and Southern Districts were presented, read, and placed on file.

A letter relative to the exhumation of Indian bones on the line of the Newport Railroad was read and ordered to be placed on file.

The annual report of the Treasurer was presented and ordered to be placed on file.

Upon motion of the Rev. Mr. Stone, the thanks of the Society were presented to J. Wingate Thornton, of Boston, for a donation of original manuscripts relative to the privateer Yankee; also, to the Second Employment Society, for a manuscript history of that institution from its commencement, and to Miss Eva Owen for the beautiful manner in which the manuscript is presented.

The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Albert G. Green. *First Vice-President*—Samuel G. Arnold. *Second Vice-President*—George A. Brayton. *Secretary*—Sidney S. Rider. *Treasurer*—Welcome A. Greene. *Cabinet Keeper and Librarian for the Northern District*—Edwin M. Stone. *Cabinet Keeper and Librarian for the Southern District*—Benj. B. Howland. *Committee on the Nomination of Members*—E. M. Stone, Wm. Gammell, J. A. Howland. *Audit Committee*—Amherst Everett, Wm. H. Helme. *Committee on Buildings and Grounds*—Albert G. Green, S. W. Lothrop, John A. Howland. *Committee on Lectures*—Sidney S. Rider, Thos. A. Doyle, R. P.Everett.

Notes on Books.

Sketch of Education in Upper and Lower Canada, 1864. By J. George Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S.

A very valuable sketch; comprises much in a small space. Of recent matters it furnishes many valuable tables and statements well worthy the examination of those interested in the history of education here. In Canada religious schools have been maintained, and have answered well. Late revelations in New York, and more extensive suppressions, seem to show that we have excluded Christianity to introduce paganism.

On page 12 we find the following: "The Franciscans had a good many elementary schools for boys before the conquest." What is the authority for this?

Rhode Island in the Rebellion. By Edwin W Stone, of the First Regiment Rhode Island Light Artillery. Providence: G. H. Whitney, 1864. 120, 398.

Were we to be critical, we should object to this title for the sake of the State, for we believe that Rhode Island had no part or lot in the Rebellion, and has, as Mr. Stone shows, given the said Rebellion pretty hard knocks for so small a state.

The work is mainly a series of letters, from December, 1861, to the summer of 1863, comprising a full account of the operations of the Army of the Potomac, and especially of the Rhode Island regiments. The introduction, which is extremely well written, embraces a succinct history of the services of Rhode Island down to the period when the letters commence.

The whole work is most creditable, written with grace and spirit, and, to all appearances, as impartial as it is dignified. It is one of the most interesting personal narratives of the war, and reflects great credit on Mr. Stone.

The value of the work is enhanced by an index.

The appendix contains an abridged history of all the R. I. regiments, prepared with great care.

The Annals of Iowa; a Quarterly Publication, by the State Historical Society at Iowa City. No. V. January, 1864. Davenport.

This periodical opens its second year, still continuing, however, the first volume. It contains a sketch of Colonel D. J. Wilson, 6th Iowa Cavalry, and of Brig.-Gen. B. S. Roberts, a hero of two wars; a continuation of the history of Scott County; a portrait and sketch of Hon. Hiram Price; and many other interesting articles. We are happy to see that Iowa is sustaining this creditable record of its history.

Miscellany.

The house of Dr. J. S. M. Ramsey, at Mecklenburg, near Knoxville, Tenn., was destroyed by fire recently, and with it the only collection of materials from which a complete history of Tennessee. from its earliest settlement, could be written. Dr. Ramsey made the collection with great care.

Mr. Charles S. Fellows, of Bangor, Maine, is preparing a Genealogy and Biography of the Fellows family, and invites correspondence from all who bear the names of Fellows, Fellowes, or Felloe, and especially copies of family records, monumental inscriptions, etc.

A Historical Society has been formed at Yankton, in Dakota Territory, under the name of the Dakota Historical Society. We hope to receive its charter and issues to announce to our readers.

We were recently surprised to find an article from our columns translated into a periodical printed at Rome, *The Chronicles of the Franciscan Missions.*

We are indebted to the new and superior literary paper, *The Round Table*, for the article on the Hessians, and to *The British American Magazine* for an article on Earthquakes.

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General Department.

LONG ISLAND.

BY W. ALFRED JONES, A. M.,
Librarian of Columbia College.

Read before the Long Island Historical Society, November 5, 1863.

IT may seem almost an act of presumption to attempt an historical sketch, much less a detailed account, of Long Island, topographical and statistical, within the ordinary limits of a lecture,—as a full consideration of any one of the numerous topics of this paper would exhaust the time and patience of the most complaisant audience. Anything like copiousness of detail or thoroughness of treatment is, consequently, quite out of the question. Our utmost endeavor will be to aim at presenting a very brief, very rapid, and yet tolerably comprehensive, sketch of the notabilia, men and things, of Long Island,—a portion of the Empire State far too little known, except to native Long-Islanders, residents of long standing, or those who, from business connections, social ties, or pleasure excursions, have become somewhat acquainted with her varied resources and manifold attractions.

It is, moreover, with no affectation of modesty, that we undertake this task (a labor of love though it be), when we reflect on our avowed incompetence, compared with certain gentlemen here present, who, from birth, ampler information, and the nature of their researches, are far better fitted to treat this subject, and yet whose favorable suffrages we should be most anxious to gain. Since no one has, however, thought it expedient to present such a mere summary as we propose to give—unwilling, perhaps, to be at the pains to condense within a sketch, what might be so much more attractively amplified into a volume—we beg the forbearance, and deprecate in advance the criticism, of any student, historical or antiquarian, who might complain of the very superficial and discursive nature of this essay.

Though a native New-Yorker, yet, as the descendant of Long-Islanders, we take a special pride and interest in the Island, and all that relates to it. On this ground, too, we seem to feel a certain claim on your kindness, and confess a desire to connect our name, again, with the home of our fathers.

The historical importance of Long Island has never been overrated. Next to the city of New York, it is the oldest portion of the State that had been visited and settled by Dutch and English. Previous to the Revolution, Long Island constituted the oldest and most important part of the colony. A century ago the population of Long Island (says Prime) was more than that of the city of New York, and more than one-third that of the province. At the commencement of this century, Long Island was still a most important part of the State.

To the student of political history, the antiquary, the humorist, the sportsman, the invalid, and the traveller for pleasure, Long Island holds out many and various attractions.

Her history, colonial and revolutionary; the Indian tribes (her original proprietors); the settlement of her towns; their quaint nomenclature; her old churches and houses; the manorial grants of the Suffolk and Queens County patentees; the quaint English reminiscences of the east end, and the

picturesque relics of the Dutch, in the western; the romantic hardships of the whale fishery, and the bold race of men it nurtures—are all topics of interest.

The celebrated men, too, who first drew breath in this favored region, and those who in later life retired here to enjoy a calm and happy old age, are worthy of being recorded.

We shall attempt, concisely enough, to touch upon all these points,—for we can do little more,—and we must again declare that the present paper is but introductory to the historical course that will follow, and is intended to bear the same relation to it as a preface to the volume of history.

On the arrival of the European colonists, thirteen tribes of native Indians were found in possession of the Island. At present a mere handful of half-breeds remain (more negro than Indian) of the once powerful and predominant Montauks, and but a meagre remnant of the Shinnecock tribe, settled on a Government reservation at Shinnecock. The only skirmish of any consequence between the Indians and the white inhabitants occurred in 1653, at Fort Neck (the seat of the Floyd Jones family), the famous Captain John Underhill being the victor.

The colonial history of Long Island to the period of the Revolution is occupied (in its earlier records) with Indian difficulties; afterwards with civil protests of the Dutch against the Duke of York's government; with party politics and local disputes. On the establishment of the English colonial dominion on Long Island, the Duke's laws (which tradition declares to have been drawn up by no less a personage than Lord Chancellor Clarendon, the great historian) were promulgated for the government of the province, and became the established code. The Dutch had previously governed the western end for nearly half a century.

During the era of the Revolution—throughout almost the entire war—the Island was held by the British. It contained many patriotic citizens, however, who secretly gave "material aid" to their fellow-countrymen, in nearly its whole extent; and on its soil at least one important action was fought—the Battle of Long Island, at Gowanus—from which the masterly retreat to New York was conducted with such signal success.

The principal towns on Long Island were settled almost contemporaneously by the Dutch and English, at either end of the Island, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Southold was the first town settled on Long Island—1640. Memorials of the original colonists are to be found in the very few old houses and churches still remaining—antiquarian relics of that early period.

The principal of these (so far as we can learn) are the Cortelyou house at Gowanus—the headquarters of Lord Stirling at the Battle of Long Island; the old stone house at New Utrecht, in which General Woodhull died; the Bowne house at Flushing; the Young's place at Southold; the old stone cottage at Ravenswood; and the Fort Neck mansion, built by Judge Thomas Jones, the loyalist, just previous to the Revolution.

In Flatbush and in Brooklyn were standing, at the commencement of the present century, and even later, houses of equal or greater antiquity, not to omit the old brick house built by Major Thomas Jones, at Massapequa, 1696, and removed 1835,—the property, at that time, of Hon. David S. Jones. At South Hampton and at East Hampton several very old houses are yet standing.

A few quite ancient houses of worship are still to be found. The Presbyterian meeting-house at East Hampton; the Caroline Church at Setauket (the oldest Episcopal church on Long Island); and the Quaker meeting-house at Flushing—the oldest house of worship on Long Island, built 1690—are the principal.

The Long Island Historical Library is still limited. Its history and antiquities have, to be sure, been explored and discussed, compiled and commented upon, but not as they should be. A brief yet comprehensive, a classical but yet familiar, narrative remains to be written. Thompson's volumes contain the material for a

history, and disclose the sources for further research; but they do not present history in the high and strict sense. They include an ample store of facts, not philosophically digested, nor yet skilfully arranged. The compiler, as the historian always modestly calls himself, transferred too many documents and records, valuable as evidence, or illustrative of the text, but burdensome to the reader. He is, perhaps, too, in his biographical sketches, which form a sort of Long Island family history (by far the most interesting portion of his work to all interested in the details), too much of a genealogist, and not enough of a biographer. With these obvious defects (and notwithstanding other defects of style and manner), full of matter as it undoubtedly is, and the work of an honorable man and zealous inquirer, it is thus far the best—the accredited history of Long Island.

Wood's History of the Settlement of the Towns of Long Island, and Furman's Notes on Brooklyn, both of which tracts preceded it, are truly valuable sketches, careful in research and clear in style. Dr. Strong's History of Flatbush, Mr. Riker's History of Newtown, Judge Benson's Memoranda, and occasional historical sermons, afford useful material for local history.

The earliest printed account of Long Island is to be found in Denton's Description of New York, of which Long Island was then the part best known and most compactly peopled, after the Island of Manhattan itself. It has been reprinted by Gowans, the well known bibliopole of New York City, with interesting notes by Judge Furman. It is a quaint and curious description of the city and the Island, very literal and very bald as to style, written in a vein of remarkable naïveté. The author of this pamphlet of twenty pages, published in 1670, was the son of the first clergyman of Hempstead, who came to this country in 1644. It is a literary and historical curiosity.

Dr. Dwight, in his journal (a little prolix, yet generally sensible, and valuable as a faithful picture of manners at the beginning of this century—1804), gives some pleasant descriptions of places and customs. Cobbett's Year on Long Island, as might be expected, is fresh and racy in point of style and sarcasm; most readable for agricultural remarks and general observations on character and manners. He saw comparatively little of the Island; chiefly the neighborhood of North Hempstead, where, at Hyde Park, the seat of the Ludlows, this book was written, 1817, as well as his English Grammar, the most popular work of its class ever published.

The late Wm. P. Hawes, a lively writer and a genuine humorist, has left capital Long Island sketches—local, sporting, and familiar. His biographer, the late Wm. Henry Herbert, the accomplished scholar, litterateur, and sportsman, has left, in Notes on Fishing to the American reprint of the Complete Angler, some pleasant references to Long Island, as well as in his larger works on fishing, shooting, and the horse.

The Rev. Mr. Prime's compilation is chiefly important as an outline of the ecclesiastical history of Long Island, though it also presents the fruit of antiquarian research. This work is replete with important facts, and is drawn up with accuracy in a compact form.

Mr. Onderdonk's valuable book of cuttings, the "Incidents of the Revolution on Long Island," may be regarded as interesting MSS. for the future historian, if indeed that classical scholar and loving chronicler of the past does not himself perform a duty to which he is fully competent—that of condensing his vivid facts and historical illustrations, running through three or four compact historical chapters, into a succinct narrative.

Mrs. Sigourney has essayed a poetical flight, we believe, off Montauk—a species of spirit-of-the-cape episode—and with her we conclude the list of literary and historical illustrations of Long Island. From time to time, newspaper correspondents send a letter up to town from their summer retreats, but into this extensive class of literature we want both time and inclination to enter.

A topographical sketch of the Island will present a general picture—a bird's-eye view of a most interesting country.

Suffolk County occupies nearly two-thirds of Long Island, the county of so-called "pine barrens" (1) and sand, yet abounding in rich "necks" on both sides of the Island, and teeming trout streams. It is the county of the great patents of the Nicolls, the Smiths, the Gardiners, the Floyds, the Lawrences, the Thompsons, the Lloyds, and other leading families—estates equal in extent almost to some of the great old North River manorial grants; as, for instance, the Nicoll patent of originally nearly a hundred square miles; Richard Smith's patent of 30,000 acres; Fisher's Island; Gardiner's Island; Shelter Island; Lloyd's Neck—the county containing the two greatest natural curiosities of Long Island—Ronkonkoma Pond and Montauk Point. Ronkonkoma is a lake three miles in circumference, with the peculiarity of a sand beach, although an inland lake—itself the very Omphale of Long Island. For a long while it was supposed to be unfathomable, because no plummet had sounded its depths—(in this respect similar to Success Pond and other sheets of water)—claimed in part by four towns, Smithtown, Setauket, Islip, and Patchogue. According to Judge Furman, the Indians refused to eat the fish of Ronkonkoma, regarding them as superior beings, placed there by the Great Spirit, like the enchanted lake of the Arabian Nights.

Montauk, a vast common, as well as a bold promontory, with its shining light, has its 9000 acres, owned by a company, who hold its pasturing privileges as stock, and buy and sell it in shares.

Suffolk has the healthiest air (2) on Long Island, especially in its extreme eastern portion. We speak from experience of frequent visits, of from weeks' to months' duration, some years since. More old persons, we believe, are to be found there than in any county in the State—even if a fatal case of tetanus (3) and of chorea does occasionally occur. According to Prime, Suffolk, in 1846, could show *one in forty* of her population *over seventy years of age*. The father, we believe, of General Halleck, died lately, a centenarian.

It was an old slander against Suffolk, that her people were a benighted race, because they preserved much of the primitive habits of the original settlers; yet if statistics are to be credited, more of her population can read and write than that of any other county in the State. The very first academy in the State—Clinton Academy—was established at East Hampton 1784–7, and since the commencement of the century she has had her fair proportion of schools and academies.

She has another just boast—that of producing the handsomest women of the State. On this point it would be invidious to discriminate; but, from personal observation, I can honestly declare that, if the wives and daughters of Kings and Queens are equally beautiful, they cannot be more amiable or intelligent.

We cannot leave Suffolk without a few remarks on the whale fishery, forming its most characteristic feature. Whaling, from the earliest period of her annals, has been one of the chief sources of wealth to the hardy islanders; and a bold, manly occupation for the inhabitants of the eastern end of the Island in particular. From some of the towns on the north side, and early settlements on the shore of the South Bay (on a smaller scale), vessels have been from time to time dispatched; but Sag Harbor may be properly recognised as the headquarters of the whaling enterprise of Long Island,—a port, too, ranking (after New Bedford and one or two other places), in former days, as one of the most important whaling stations in the country. For this hazardous business the Hamptons furnished both officers and men. Of late years, since the use of gas as a means of illumination, the whale fishery and oil trade have materially decreased.

In contemplating the venturous toils incurred by the vigorous race of men nurtured in this manly pursuit, we are forcibly reminded of Burke's vivid description of the hardy pioneers of the New England whale fishery as literally applicable to that of Long Island, with which in spirit, and, in a less degree, in extent, it is identical. After many, and dangerous, and profitable voyages, the daring navigator, and no less

daring fisher, returns to his native place with a moderate independence, revives in middle life the youthful occupations of the farmer, and settles down into the domestic character of a pater-familias. Originally a farmer's boy, a third of his life perhaps spent at sea, he never loses a certain amphibious character readily noticed in his dress and demeanor, his walk and talk, habits and feelings. A more kindly, intelligent, frank race of men cannot be found anywhere than the better portion (and that a prominent majority) of the sea-faring men of Suffolk County. Simple-hearted but clear-headed, ingenious, industrious, and upright, they make excellent neighbors, true friends, and valuable citizens. Their mode of life is eminently republican, almost universal social equality existing in their towns, based upon a pretty uniform equality of pecuniary condition and intellectual acquirement. The whale fishery is the most democratic of employments; every man has his proportional share of profits, and a few voyages raise the competent sailor and skilful hunter of the seas from the condition of an ordinary seaman to the post of captain. It is a pleasing sight of a Sunday to remark, at meeting, the number of truly respectable, sometimes patriarchal, men, whose venerable locks are whitened by the frosts of many winters, as their honest faces are embrowned by the salt air and a tropical sun. As we have said, they make good farmers, but never lose their nautical ideas. Thus, in ordinary speech, they never *throw*, but always *heave;* a pail is always a *bucket;* the reins are *lines;* they go *east* or *west*, instead of up or down a street; they *head* or *steer* north or south, whether on foot or in a vehicle, as if on water; they love to live near the sea, to have plenty of sea-room and space about them—to go a-fishing and breathe their native air.

The Hamptons are the towns where you find most of this race. J. Howard Payne, the dramatist, whose immortal song is as cosmopolitan as the English tongue, wrote, many years ago, an admirable description of East Hampton in one of the magazines. South Hampton is in much the same style, with its quaint old houses and their diminutive windows, their immense chimneys and massive timbers, its wide street, and wind-mill, and meeting-house. These are towns more than two centuries old, with something of Old England, and a great deal more of New England, in them.

The names of places are often queer and outlandish, sometimes significant, but often selected without any apparent good reason; *e. g.* Hardscrabble (now Farmingdale), Hoppogues, Greenland, Mount Misery, Old Man's, Rum Point (Greenwich)—the scene of Dr. Valentine's richly farcical description of a fête—Commock, Buckram, Wolver Hollow, Canoe Place, Good Ground, Bedlam, Drowned Meadow, Fire Place, and Fire Island; Scuttle-hole, Wamstead, North Sea, Speonk, Moriches, Mastic, Crab Meadow, Cow Neck, Cow Bay, Musquito (Glen) Cove, Plandome, Dosoris, Bating Hollow, Quoque, Wading River, Hashmommock, Flanders, Upper Aquebogue or High Hockabock. Most of these are in Suffolk. A few scripture names occur in Queens and Suffolk; *e. g.* Jerusalem, Jericho, Babylon, Bethpage, Mount Sinai.

The English settlements were chiefly in Suffolk and Queens during the civil war and the Protectorate, as the names of places show—Hampton, Huntington, Hempstead, Islip, Gravesend, for example.

The Dutch settlements were almost wholly in Kings, adjacent to the city of New Amsterdam, as names of places there evince—Breuklyn, Midwout (Flatbush), Amersfort (Flatlands), New Utrecht, Gowanns. The English settled but one town in Kings—Gravesend. In Queens, the Dutch also settled Vlissengen (Flushing), in 1645, and Rusdorp (Jamaica), but went no further east than Oyster Bay.

The national characteristics are still preserved, in some respects, and to this day the towns of Kings retain something of the aspect of Holland, and a great deal of her thrift and quiet industry; while East Hampton, in particular, has a good deal of the air of an old English village. In fact, except in New England, there are few or no places in our country resembling the

old-fashioned English villages of a past date (of which we read in the English classics of the eighteenth century—neat and comfortable, pretty and picturesque), save, in a comparatively slight degree, some of the oldest villages on Long Island, where time and cultivation, the presence of gentry and the possession of wealth, have done a good deal to refine the face of the country as well as the manners of the people.

The distinguishing features of Queens County are the strait at Hell Gate, immortalized by the classic description of Irving; Hempstead Plains; and the Great South Bay,—the last entrenched behind a great bar or beach, nearly 100 miles long, a natural breakwater and sure barrier against the fury of the Ocean, forming a bay five miles wide; while the second, a species of prairie and heath combined, includes some 25,000 acres of uncultivated ground, without a tree growing naturally upon it, forming a common for the town. It is twelve miles long, by five or six in width. Long previous to the Revolution, in early colonial times, a race-course, called after the celebrated (English) Newmarket, was established here, by Gov. Nicolls, 1665—nearly two centuries ago. It is thus described by Denton: "Towards the middle of Long Island lyeth a plain sixteen miles long by four broad, upon which plain grows very fine grass, that makes exceeding good hay, and is very good pasture for sheep and other cattel; where you shall find neither stick nor stone to hinder the horses nor to endanger them or their races; and once a year the best horses on the Island are brought hither, and the swiftest rewarded with a silver cup—two being annually procured for that purpose." Hence the origin of racing on Long Island—a favorite sport, especially at the Union Course, within the memory of most of us rendered classic by the historical contests between Eclipse and Henry; and, still later, between Boston and Fashion,—the North always victorious. The last great race was between Fashion and Blue Dick,—a most exciting scene, which we had the pleasure of witnessing. Trotting and trotters now appear to have superseded, in a great measure, racing and racers.

The shore of the East River, from Ravenswood to Flushing, famous for its gardens and schools (the nurseries of education), especially at and in the neighborhood of Astoria, and also at Newtown (celebrated for its orchards), and Jamaica, in the interior, is thickly set with delightful country places and rural retreats, in some instances of retired merchants and professional men, but, in most cases, of active business men engaged during the day in town.

The north side of the Island, especially at Oyster Bay and Cold Spring, and indeed throughout its whole length, is certainly superior in natural beauty and picturesque scenery; but the south side has the advantage of fine roads, being remarkably level, and is far richer in all kinds of game, fish, and fowl. Dr. DeKay's List of the Birds of Long Island shows that she is uncommonly rich in this particular.

The highest ground on Long Island is Harbor Hill, 319 feet above the sea, at Hempstead Harbor, now Roslyn—a romantic spot, the Summer abode of Bryant, P. Godwin, and Mrs. Kirkland. At the same place was the first paper-mill in the State, erected and managed by a member of the Onderdonk family, which has given two bishops to the church and many worthy members to society. On both sides, the sound (her Mediterranean) and the Ocean, the Island is rich in watering places; and after Newport, and superior to all of the New Jersey resorts for salt bathing, comes Rockaway, which is followed in an inferior degree by Coney Island, Bath, and a number of other p aces, to the very land's-end of the Island, at Montauk. As a fashionable resort, Rockaway, of course, stands at the head of the list, and is very accessible to the denizens of the city; but old Ocean is to be seen in his more primitive aspects, with none of the artificial accompaniments of great hotels or brilliant society, with a ruder beach and a rougher surf, at the Hamptons and Montauk, and along the less visited shores of Suffolk County.

Kings County, in its rural portion, retains a good deal of the old Dutch character of the early settlers (Gravesend being the only English settlement). Flatbush is the chief village—a quiet, clean, most comfortable-looking place, with its pleasant houses, and gardens, and farms. Erasmus Hall, established contemporaneously with East Hampton Academy, bears witness to its Belgic origin, immortalized by President Duer in his interesting St. Nicholas Address, 1848.

Coney Island is supposed to have been the first landing-place of Hudson and his men, 1609.

Forts Hamilton and La Fayette are most respectable fortifications, and important to the safety of New York City.

Brooklyn deserves a lecture, or a volume, rather, to herself, in place of a paragraph —the rival or rather the suburb of New York. This is said with no idea of disrespect to her; as, though a dependency on New York, much of the city of Brooklyn is very far superior to very much of the city of New York;—with her numerous places of religious worship, some of them of very considerable architectural pretensions; with her many fine streets of elegant, and, in very many instances, magnificent, private residences; her noble City Hall and Navy Yard, with its admirable dry-dock, and, crowning feature of all, with her beautiful Greenwood Cemetery, a peerless place of public sepulture.

We believe all of the antiquities of Brooklyn are gone. Duflon's Military Garden and Parmentier's Botanical Garden were great places of resort in my boyhood, but have made way for the city improvements.

Long Island may justly boast of the eminent jurists and statesmen she has produced, and equally of the distinguished advocates who have, by residence, naturalized themselves, as it were—become adopted citizens of her insular republic.

Samuel Clowes, an Englishman, is commonly reported the first lawyer settled upon Long Island, at Jamaica, 1702. His grave is to be seen in the burial-ground of the Episcopal church. His descendants are among the most respectable of the many respectable old Long Island families.

Jamaica appears to have been either the birthplace or favorite retreat of gentlemen of the first rank, either in the legal profession or in the political world, among whom may be mentioned Benjamin Kissam, Egbert Benson, Rufus King, Melancthon Smith; Genet, the French minister sent from the Republic by the Directory, 1793. Newtown claims the well known legal Riker family; Flushing, the able Cadwallader D. Colden (whose father, Governor Cadwallader Colden, had an elegant country seat at Spring Hill, near Flushing; as had Francis Lewis, the Signer, at Whitestone). DeWitt Clinton, too, enjoyed his rural leisure, at one period of his life, at his pleasant place at Maspeth, in the town of Newtown. South Oyster Bay has given birth to perhaps the oldest and most distinguished legal family of the State,—including, in four generations of able lawyers, two judges of the Supreme Court of the colony; and, since the Revolution, the two Samuel Joneses, father and son, at different epochs the patriarchs of the New York bar; and a younger brother of the latter, a worthy and generous compeer of the best, well known to many of you as such, and whose name and fame are gratefully cherished in the history of his native county. The celebrated Judge Radcliff was a resident of Brooklyn; and the eminent advocate, Elisha W. King, neither a native nor a resident, yet a descendant, of a Long Island family, should not be forgotten. Perhaps no part of the State can pride herself with more justice on her able lawyers, of whom we have mentioned only those of the first class. To this brief catalogue should, in justice, be added the names of two of the worthiest of the sons of Long Island, the admirable brothers Sackett, than whom we have never known purer or more honorable characters. They were able and intelligent lawyers, high-principled and kindly men, liberal and accomplished gentlemen, filled with all the virtues of the manly character; devoted to duty and to each other in life, and not separated in death—a rare example of

brotherly love and of genuine goodness. As connected, too, with the old and respectable families of Onderdonk, Titus, Kissam, and Tredwell; and united, by the ties of birth, and long residence, and partial affection; by political bias and professional pursuits, their names should never be omitted in a list of those of whom this community ought to be proud.

Suffolk, too, has produced her liberal proportion of able lawyers and statesmen. Is it necessary to do more than recapitulate the names of Wm. Floyd, the Signer; Mr. Stephen Sayre, a native of Southampton—in 1773, Sheriff of London—an elegant gentleman and sincere patriot; Judge Conckling; Chancellor Sandford; Silvanus Miller; Tappan Reeve, of whom Dr. Beecher remarked, in his funeral sermon, "I have never known a man who loved so many, and was by so many beloved;" and John Wickham? We must pause, in this rapid enumeration, at this last name, better known at the South, perhaps, than in his own county. Mr. Wickham, of Southold, went, early in life, to Virginia, where he became endenizened, and made for himself a most enviable legal and social reputation. He is best known in legal, or rather political history, for his defence of Aaron Burr in the celebrated trial for treason, and in which he had the elegant, classic Wirt opposed to him. John Randolph, that acute judge of men, has left his weighty testimony to the worth and merits of our great Long-Islander. In his will, dated January 1, 1832, he bequeaths "to John Wickham, Esq., my best friend, without making any professions of friendship to me, and the best and wisest man I ever knew, except Mr. Macon, my mare Flora and my stallion Gascoine, together with two old-fashioned silver tankards, unengraved; and I desire that he will have his arms engraved upon them, and at the bottom these words: 'From John Randolph, of Roanoke, to John Wickham, Esq., a token of the respect and gratitude which he never ceased to feel for his unparalleled kindness, courtesy, and services.'" One of Mr. Wickham's daughters married Mr. Benj. Watkins Leigh, one of the political worthies of the Old Dominion. Mr. Wickham took a Virginian's and a Long-Islander's pride in the horse, and he had a heavy stake in the Eclipse and Henry race. Boston, the greatest Southern racer since Henry, was bred by Mr. Wickham.

Well known and popular names of an inferior professional grade might be added; we have enumerated only the foremost, and of these none now living. If we have omitted any name or names at all equal to the foregoing, it is wholly through inadvertence, and by no means from design.

The faculty is as well, if not as numerously, represented. There was the celebrated *Dr. Mitchill*, immortalized by Halleck, whom the late Dr. Francis, and equally competent judges among his contemporaries, were never tired of praising for his learning, his simplicity of character, his benevolence, and his eccentricities; of whom Cobbett wrote, "A man more full of knowledge and less conscious of it, I never saw in my life;" the able *Wright Post; Valentine Seaman*, father of the great doctors of the past generation, of whom we find mention in a foot-note of Ferriar's Illustrations of Sterne, to the effect that "the practice of whipping in medicine was revived by Dr. Seaman in North America, who applied a horse-whip to a patient who had taken an overdose of opium. The method succeeded." Valentine Mott—one of his pupils—the peer of Liston, and Cooper, and Dupuytren, and confessedly the first surgeon of his age and country; *Dr. Moore*, of Newtown; *John Jones*, one of the founders of the New York Hospital, and of the medical faculty of Columbia (King's) College, "ever to be remembered," to quote the language of Dr. Francis, "as the physician of Franklin and the surgeon of Washington," the ablest operator and professional writer of his day. These were all natives of Long Island. *Dr. Kissam*, and *Dr. Ogden*, who is said to have been the first practitioner of his day, who introduced the use of mercury as a specific, became residents of Jamaica. *Dr. DeKay*, more particularly eminent as a man of science

and traveller, located himself near the delightful village of Oyster Bay.

The Episcopal church has at different times stationed some of her ablest sons on Long Island. Four, among the very foremost of our bishops, had parochial charges here at different times—Seabury, Benj. Moore, Hobart, and B. T. Onderdonk. Bishop Moore and Bishop Onderdonk (of New York) were natives.

Four successive generations of the first honored name have had charges on Long Island. Samuel Seabury, father of the bishop, was rector of St. George's, Hempstead, and after him succeeded in the same parish Rev. Lambert Moore, then Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Hobart. At Jamaica, Bishop (then, too, Mr.) Seabury was settled for twenty years. His son, the Rev. Charles Seabury, a clergyman of the Vicar of Wakefield and Parson Adams stamp, was missionary at Setauket (the Caroline Church) for many years; and his son again, the Rev. Dr. Seabury, of New York, certainly the ablest polemic, and one of the most eminent divines of the Episcopal church, was rector, for a year, of St. George's Church, Astoria. Four generations of clergymen, all able, and two pre-eminently so, are not readily to be paralleled.

Celebrated preachers of various denominations have made Long Island the favorite scene of their religious labors.

Elias Hicks, a native of Jericho, the Unitarian Quaker (if the phrase be not tautological), in his peregrinations, is said to have travelled 10,000 miles and to have delivered 1,000 discourses. In 1672, George Fox, the rural patriarch of Quakerism (Penn was the *courtier* of the society), visited Long Island and preached under the noble old trees at Flushing, near the Bowne House, where he lodged. Whitfield, one of the two great Methodist leaders, also made an ecclesiastical tour, 1764, at the east end of the Island. Traditions abound in Suffolk, especially in the most eastern towns, of the quaint peculiarities of the early Presbyterian clergy, a vigorous race of intellectual, humorous, and most devoted pastors. The old Dutch Church in Kings, too, has her peculiar history.

In the naval and military glories of the country Long Island may claim to participate: in Commodore Truxton (of Jamaica), the gallant sailor and true man; in the lamented Gen. Woodhull (of Mastic); and the spirited Col. Benj. Birdsall (of Hempstead); Col. Tallmadge (of Setauket); General Ebenezer Stevens (of Astoria), Capt. Norton (of Brookhaven), and Capt. Brewster, revolutionary heroes, are not to be forgotten.

Art, too, can point to her votaries, some of them natives, others residents, of Long Island. *Mount*, the first comic painter of the United States, and his brother Shepherd, the portrait painter, natives of Setauket; and a new name, Davis, of Port Jefferson, rapidly becoming the peer of Mount; Rogers, the celebrated miniature painter, of Bridge-Hampton. Hackett, the excellent comedian, is, we believe, a native of Jamaica; and Dr. Valentine, the admirable comic lecturer and mimic. Byram, the self-taught mechanical genius, was a native of Southampton; and Symmes (of Riverhead), author of the well known theory of the earth. We recollect the name of but one brilliant instance of native authorship among the dead—Robert C. Sands, the scholar and wit. Brooklyn has always had her fair share of litterateurs and a highly cultivated society, most of which belongs properly to New York City, or to New England, or to the native and resident members of the legal profession.

The population of Long Island is equal to that of some of our largest cities, or some of the smaller States of the Union. On this score alone she might claim to become an independent State and a distinct diocese, to have her own governor and her own bishop. But would it be wise to separate herself from the parent State (if, indeed, such a course could be allowed), to forego the glory of remaining a most important portion of the Empire State, and, instead, to set up a political independency of her own? As the son, the grandson, and the great grandson of Long-Islanders, whose first American ancestor was among

the early English patentees of Queens County, I say, for myself, distinctly, it would not.

The future of Long Island appears to us (so far as we may cast its horoscope) to resolve itself into becoming the garden, the orchard, and the farm of New York City. Assuming Brooklyn (though the third city of the United States for population), with her dependencies, to be considered as a part of the metropolis; the rural portion of Kings might fitly be formed into gardens, kitchen and floral; while Queens might be in part devoted to both gardens and orchards (as is even at present, with both counties, much the case), and leaving the rest of her soil, with much that is excellent in the soil of Suffolk, for purely agricultural purposes, and farming on a large scale. Or, admitting secession (which we are as unwilling to countenance in this instance as in the disruption of our glorious Union) Long Island may virtually become an insular State with far better reason than some of the Southern States, —Delaware, for instance. From geographical position, her internal resources, her varied products, the possession of a capital city worthy of the name, she might derive a strong ground for separation. Interest and good feeling would still ally her strongly to New York, and the divorce might be but partial. This, however, we merely glance at as a speculation; fervently trusting that no such consummation may ever happen, but that Long Island will hereafter be known as the richest jewel in the crown of the Empire State, and that her sons and daughters may, while indulging in a most laudable local pride, not only never forget, but boast with proud satisfaction, that they are loyal citizens of the Empire State of New York.

Note.—The writer of the present paper is indebted to Mr. J. W. Carrington, who kindly read it in his absence, to the Long Island Historical Society; and from whose admirable elocution much of its immediate success was derived, for the following judicious remarks:

(1) These so-called "barrens," by the way, are being rapidly developed, year by year, into thrifty, promising farms

The "*Bushy* Oak Plains (not *Scrub* Oak, as they are generally called) in a pamphlet by Winslow C. Watson, among the State Agricultural Transactions for 1859—are shown to be anything but "barrens." They would fit out many a baron with a most noble barony.

(2) It might be added, too, that Suffolk County lies wholly within that very small portion of the earth's surface described by Baron Humboldt (in his "Cosmos," I think) as being emphatically the healthiest region in the world.

(3) It is but just to Suffolk County to say, here, that one of her own physicians has robbed her of this terror. Under the treatment discovered and introduced by Dr. Benjamin D. Carpenter, of Cutchogue, tetanus is of scarcely more consequence than a severe attack of toothache. Practising in a circuit of twenty-five miles in diameter, he assures me that in sixteen years' residence he has only averaged one case a year; and of cases that were his own, he has not lost one.

GENERAL AND MRS. WASHINGTON.

In the year 1853, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania published its first and only volume of "Collections." In it were a letter from Miss H Morris, the daughter of the distinguished financier of the Revolution, to Mr. John F. Watson in relation to General Washington, the information being derived from her mother, and some notes by Mr. Watson of conversations with Mrs. Morris, upon the same subject. As a very small edition of this volume was printed, the following extracts from these papers will be new to most of the readers of the Historical Magazine:

"In his temper he was usually mild and slow to anger, but when he was roused, which was seldom, those who had been the cause of it would take good care never to give like cause again. He was amiable and easy of access, though rather reserved, not very conversible, sometimes playful, but never jocular; his deportment was always dignified, but not austere; always friendly, gentlemanly, and respectful to his intimates and family; and was a kind master and a consistent one to his servants. He did not pay much attention to children, yet he was fond of ladies' society. He was not fond of music, nor did he play or sing, although he occasionally, but seldom, danced; he never played cards or any games. With regard to his reading, we

cannot say, only that he passed a great part of his time in his study. Of his religious character we know nothing, except that he was regular in his attendance on divine worship on the Sabbath, and we never knew him to express any opinion regarding the different sects. He belonged to the Episcopal Church.

"He was very fond of riding on horseback, also of fine horses, of which he had a favourite. He never engaged in athletic exercises. No man was more attentive to his professional duties, and no man more prompt to determine and pursue the proper course. Whatever time or leisure he had was principally spent in his study."

"He was particular and remarkably neat in his dress, which during his presidentship usually consisted of black velvet, with silk stockings, and shoes. His form was very commanding and remarkably dignified, particularly on horseback; he was indeed a complete horseman, and on his entrance into Philadelphia after the surrender of Yorktown was acknowledged by the British officers present on that occasion, to be the finest and most heroic looking man they had ever beheld. His teeth were bad, but he had a fine complexion. He laughed but seldom; he never made use of any exclamations or oaths; he did not indulge in anecdote and never spoke of himself.

"He was extremely fond of a farmer's life, and when on his farm dressed very plain but neat.

"He was a moderate liver both in eating and drinking; he was an early riser, and consequently went early to bed. He at one time resided in my father's family more than two months, and there never was a person who gave less trouble.

"He never felt or indulged any bitterness against the English, and bore the reproaches of our own prints with the most perfect equanimity. He was very graceful in his address and courteous to his guests.

"He always spoke of his mother with marked respect and affection. Mrs. Washington, though not possessing much sense, was a perfect lady and remarkably well educated for her situation.

"Mrs. Morris told J. F. Watson of the deep impression made upon her mind by seeing General Washington make a public entry into Philadelphia, after the surrender of Yorktown. As the procession entered High Street, the General stopped before the door and saluted. His manner on that occasion was remarkably elegant and dignified. His manner of sitting on horse was peculiarly elegant; his horse was entirely white and very superior; he paid great attention to his horse and always had his hoofs blacked before riding abroad.

"Some British officers of high rank had previously solicited a place at Mrs. Morris's house to get a view of the General, and they all expressed high admiration of his dignity and demeanor. As they expressed a great desire to be in his company and hear him converse, they were invited that evening to take supper with him. On that occasion he was remarkably polite and affable to them. They one and all said they should never forget the satisfaction they felt and the honor they deemed done to themselves, thereby.

"One of the officers was remarkably like the General and had often been told so. On said occasions he used to affect to deem it a disparagement, but to Mrs. Morris he had said 'to be indeed like such a man was indeed a distinguished honor.' General Washington was very polite to this officer.

"They all particularly spoke of his marked elegance as a graceful horseman, saying that he and his horse moved as but one.

"Mrs. Morris died soon after relating the above, namely in January, 1807.

"When he was a young man, he was seen at the Philadelphia Coffee House by old Rees Meredith, a considerable merchant, who, being pleased with his appearance, asked him home with him (without any introduction or knowledge of his character). There he gave him a venison dinner. Washington remembered and told this in later life, and when in Philadelphia inquired for the family, and in consequence of that incident, sought out his son whom

he made the Treasurer of the United States. (Told me by Dr. Griffith.)

"Mrs. Deborah Logan has seen General Washington's mother at Fredericksburg when she was eighty-five; she had the stateliness and dignity of her son, and was familiar too. She told Mrs. Logan that she had formed the minds of her children with great care, and expressed her great trouble to find adequate schools, and said she sent her son George forty miles to the best she could get. She lived in a one story cottage and declined to live at Mount Vernon.

"General Washington was extremely punctual. His cabinet councils were appointed to meet him precisely at eleven o'clock on set days. On such occasions General Hamilton was usually the latest and after the time; then he would bustle, and drawing out his watch exclaim it had deceived him. This occurred a number of times when the General effectually prevented it, by rising and looking firmly on General Hamilton and saying: 'Sir, you must provide yourself a new watch, or I a new secretary.' I had this from Col. Pickering, who was present.

"On an occasion of one of these meetings, the General was likely to be detained by the shoeblack beyond the exact time. The secretaries, in proceeding to the appointed room, had to pass a small chamber where the General's boots were to have been placed. When Col. Pickering entered he found the General holding the servant and belaboring him with his boots. Col. Pickering hurried on, and no remarks were made.

"He was accustomed to rise at daylight, and always went into the stable to see his horses, of which he was very careful. On one such occasion he found that the coach-horses, which had come home late, had not had their legs rubbed down, the mud being still on them. The General was seen by one who told me, to seize his German coachman and to fisty-cuff him in the yard with a good drubbing! I have understood he was passionate.

"Houdon's bust of Washington at the close of the war, when his face was full and without a wrinkle, was the best likeness that ever was exhibited, and no artist will ever err that will copy it, especially as a military character. (W. Rush.) Houdon's bust is invaluable for the truth of its proportions. He was an artist celebrated for the fidelity and natural character of his busts. (Rembrandt Peale.)

"Stuart's portrait is heavily exaggerated (Peale), although it is the one from which most of the portraits are since made. It was done in 1775. Stuart executed two, and called his first a complete failure. His second one is unfinished. Stuart used to say that Washington was the broadest between the eyes of any man. His nose then is very thick. Gen. Washington weighed at West Point, in 1782, two hundred and nine pounds. In later life he grew, I believe, still heavier and more corpulent.

"Mrs. Washington, in the time of the war, boarded in the present ordinary-looking small three-story house at the north-west corner of Arch and Front street. The wives of many tradesmen would now disdain to live in the same. It is now a grocery store.*

"Gen. Washington was the first person *of distinction* among us who left off hand ruffles. Then Gen. Dickinson and others spoke of it and followed the example.

"The Secretary of State told, in the hearing of Mrs. Logan, how very deeply Gen. Washington was wounded in his feelings when he first saw the severe strictures on his administration in Freneau's paper.

"Col. McLane told me that when Washington and his army lay at Valley Forge, in 1778, some of the Pennsylvania Germans made *a Paddy*, and displayed it on St. Patrick's day to the great indignation of the Irish in camp. They assembled in large bodies under arms, swearing for vengeance against the New England troops there, saying they had got up the insult. The affair threatened a very serious issue; none of the officers could appease them. At

* This house has been pulled down within the last few years. (Note, in 1864.)

this time Washington, having ascertained the entire innocence of the New England troops, rode up to the Irish and kindly and feelingly argued with them; and then, as if highly incensed against the perpetrators, requested the Irish to show the offenders and he would see them punished. They could not designate any one. Well, said Washington, with great promptness, I too am a lover of St. Patrick's-day, and must settle the affair by making the army keep the day. He therefore ordered extra drink to every man of his command, and thus all made merry and were good friends.

"After the surrender of York Town, while the Continental troops were preparing to receive the British, who were to march forth from the garrison and deliver up their arms, the Commander-in-Chief was heard to say, addressing himself to the division of the army to which he was attached, 'My brave fellows, let no sensation of satisfaction for the triumphs you have gained induce you to insult your fallen enemy; let no shouting, no clamourous huzzaing increase their mortification. It is sufficient satisfaction for us that we witness their humiliation. Posterity will huzza for us.'

"Washington possessed great muscular strength of arm, and it was of unusual length. When young, he threw a stone across the Rappahannock, and at the Natural Bridge he threw a stone higher than any person has since. An instance of his strength in this way occurred at the Palisades up the North River, in 1789.* General Washington being at that post on a temporary call with his staff, saw the officers attempting to throw stones from the high bluff (which, to the eye, seemed almost perpendicular) into the river below, but none were able to effect it. Washington alighted from his charger and, seeking for a stone to his liking, took two or three quick steps, and giving it a jerk (called the 'Douglass cast' among the Virginians), he lodged it in the sounding water at least one rod from the shore. All the troops were so astonished and rejoiced that they gave three cheers."

* So in Mr. Watson's MS. Was not 1779 meant?

THE ADAMS AND CUNNINGHAM CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENT.

A Copy of the Original in my possession.

H. W. B.

PORTLAND, Feb. 64.

DEAR SIR,

My son W^m. informs me that he has a large number of Letters from the hon^ble. John Adams. Should these letters be made public he thinks it would blast his, Adams' character and be advantageous to the public. W^m. saveth he has had a conference with your Honour The Honble Messrs Cabot & Lowell &c and that the project is approved. That you write him that you have a packett directed to him of so much consequence that you dare not trust it by the mail. Are you sure they would be safe in his hands? I understand Mr. Adams' letters were confidential. The public good is dear to me. I cannot approve treachery, that your steps may be directed by unerring wisdom is my sincere wish If you have not sent on this packett for the want of a safe conveyance Mr Haskell the bearer of this will take charge of what you may think proper to commit to his care. I will be answerable for his fidelity. My Mrs Cunningham and her daughter Lois are not very well all the rest of our respective familey's are in good health hope that you and your connections enjoy the same blessing. If your good Daughter is a florist and will be so obliging as to send me a few of her curious flower seeds it will be esteemed a favor. Expect to go to Boston early in the Summer with the dear partner of my Joyes and sorrows when we intend to do ourselves the pleasure of making you a visit. In the mean time I am with much esteem your friend and humble serv^t.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM

LUNENBURG March 19th 1810

GENERAL RICHARD BUTLER'S JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Richard Butler was a native of Ireland, but came with his father to Pennsylvania prior to 1760.

We have not ascertained when he first joined the American army, but Lee, in his memoirs of the war, etc., in his biographical sketch of General Morgan, says: "In the spring of 1777, a select rifle corps was formed, *out of others in the army*, commanded by Colonel Morgan, seconded by Lieut. Col. Richard Butler of Pennsylvania, and Major Morris of New Jersey, two officers of high talents and specially qualified for the enterprising service to which they were assigned."

From this it appears that Butler had been in the army prior to "the spring of 1777," and he must have displayed considerable enterprise and ability to have entitled himself to the distinction thus conferred upon him.

In this rifle corps he served during the campaign which was closed by the surrender of Burgoyne.

Col. Lee, in his account of a gallant action in which Col. Butler was engaged on the 26th June, 1781, used the following language: "The American General (La Fayette) detached Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, of the Pennsylvania line, *the renowned second and rival* of Morgan, at Saratoga." At that time (1781) Butler was a full Colonel, having been promoted to the command of the 9th Pennsylvania Regiment, in Dec. 1777, soon after the surrender of Burgoyne.

In 1791, General Butler was second in command under General St. Clair in his ill-fated expedition against the Indians, and fell in the unfortunate action of the 4th November, 1791.

We give this brief notice of his services as an introduction to the extract from his Journal.

The extract which we give will be found highly interesting, giving as it does an account of the first landing of the French troops in Virginia, of which Col. Butler and Col. Stewart happened to be the witnesses.

The account of the arrival of Washington, of the cordial reception given to him by both the American troops in Virginia and the French army, the delightful compliment paid to him by the French band of music, all form pleasant passages in the journal.

The passage, however, in which Colonel Butler expresses his warm and ardent affection for Washington, and his honest indignation against the base conspirators who endeavored to destroy him, always excites in our bosom a thrilling sensation of pleasure.

Those expressions of feeling were written in his private Journal, kept for his own satisfaction, never intended for publication.—They therefore afford the best evidence of the honest and ardent affection of Butler for his commander, and the deep and sincere reverence which the virtues of that commander had inspired.

Colonel Butler was in Wayne's Brigade, and Steuben's division, and had encamped the evening previous to the date of the beginning of our extract at Cabin Point.

"*September 1st.*—This morning an express, from Col. Gammel to the Marquis, passed us at sunrise, with certain accounts of the arrival of Count de Grasse, with Maj. Gen. Marquis de St. Simon, and a fleet of 28 sail of the line and 4 frigates, being in the bay of Chesapeake, with 7000 troops, ready to act in conjunction with the American army. Marched at 9 o'clock for Surry Court House, 12 miles, arrived at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Encamped on good ground, and had very good springs on our right, left, and front. Met a number of the militia collecting. Went from Surry Court House to reconnoitre Cobham Point, and to see if any of the French ships had got up, having heard of five appearing below Surry church.—Found very good ground and fine water. This is directly opposite to Jamestown and Island—the river a league wide from this—is a very good prospect up and down the river. About 5 o'clock, P. M., myself and Col. Stewart went down to the Isle of Wight

to Col. Burril's, where we were overjoyed to see the Experiment, a French 40 gun ship, and 4 frigates at anchor;—also, 3 prize vessels, taken on their way to this coast. We had, also, the additional pleasure of seeing 40 large boats, with near 4000 troops, coming up the bay; these were from on board the grand fleet which they left in Hampton Roads. Col. Stewart and myself were fortunate in being the two first American officers that received them, and took the Marquis de St. Simon and all his officers by the hand as they landed at Col. Burril's on the beach. The General and some of the officers went to Mr. Burril's house to rest, but returned to their troops about 8 o'clock, P. M., having expressed much pleasure at seeing us. We then set off for camp, and arrived at Gen. Wayne's quarters at 12 o'clock with these pleasing accounts, all of which was immediately communicated to the officers, whose joy was great and their happiness expressed by every mark of joy and pleasure.

Sept. 2d.—The troops marched for Cobham Point, 6 miles, where we encamped; and about 1 o'clock saw, with pleasure, the boats come up and land on James Island, covered by the three prize vessels above mentioned; all was done in the most perfect order and regularity. This was a mortifying and surprising sight to two British flag-ships that lay at this place; who never heard the least whisper of this great event until the troops and vessels were among them. Gen. Wayne, Cols. Butler and Stewart, with a few other officers went across, and were very politely received by Maj. Gen. de St. Simon and his officers. We requested boats for the crossing of our troops, which were given with the greatest cheerfulness, and after mutual compliments passed, we re-crossed, all but Gen. Wayne, who went by appointment to meet the Marquis de Lafayette, and was very unfortunately shot in the thigh by a sentry just as he arrived there: the wound is not dangerous, but is very mortifying to this good officer and the troops he commands, who love him, and wish his presence on the field on all occasions.

Sept. 3d.—The boats attended very punctually, both for us and the militia, who crossed from Swan's Point, at the same time, the Pennsylvania troops crossed from Cobham Point. The troops crossed with great ease in the boats, but the want of proper crafts, and some neglect in the few there was, not being brought down in time, Col. Gaskins, of Virginia, and his troops were left to cross and guard the baggage. The troops moved to Green Spring for shelter, it being very wet, stormy weather.

Sept. 4th.—Marched at 3 o'clock, A.M., for the City of Williamsburgh, where we halted to cover the general officers while they looked for a post; but a good dinner being got by Colonel Finney and other inhabitants, the Generals and part of the field officers dined together at Col. Finney's, and other squads went into other houses; the afternoon was spent in so much happiness that it was too late to examine the ground much, therefore the French General said from what he had seen he would take the position on my recommendation, and that General Du Portail and one of his engineers would attend me to-morrow, in order that they might be informed of the advantages and disadvantages of the position, and then he rode off with the Marquis for the Green Spring. It being likely to rain, had the Pennsylvania troops posted in the College, which shelters them very well. The Marquis ordered me to call up the light infantry from the lines, in order to refresh and join their battalions; these arrived about 11 o'clock, P.M., under Maj. Reed.

Sept. 5th.—I went out to examine the ground; began at Mr. Powell's on the left; found the creek on which is the capitol landing impassable, except in one place just below the birdge, and this place very difficult; another branch secures the left and rear, leaving only one pass for many miles, this pass is at a mill two miles from the mouth, the other branch leads near the college, and secures the whole front, by a ravine which forms a creek at Mr. Powell's. The right flank and front is secured by the College creek, which heads at that build-

ing also, and runs into the James river; on this creek is the College landing, and on the other which runs into the York river is the capitol landing; this is a very remarkable and strong pass, there being not more than half a mile of hard ground between the two creeks, which may be guarded by a few good works against an attack in front, either from or to the city. About 11 o'clock the two Engineers of the French army and Gen. Du Portail arrived, went down below the city about two miles, found good camping ground but no water, went then to Mr. Powell's and examined all the ground which I had fixed on for an encampment, which the Engineers liked well, and approved of as military and well chosen. Dined at Mrs. Vobes', where a number of militia gentlemen and others dined also. Col. Steward and self paid for the French officers, after dinner examined the ground about the mill on the Jamestown road and parted.

Sept. 6th.—I went to visit Gen. Wayne and to see if the baggage was over, found the French had taken the company's team horses which I recovered and sent on with provisions, the Pennsylvanian troops were ordered to Burril's mill, three miles below Williamsburgh, this is a remarkable strong pass, took post here and served the troops with provisions and liquor.

Sept. 7th.—A party of dragoons were sent down towards the half way house to reconnoitre, Capt. Herd, who commands the party was informed of a body of horse and foot, supposed to be 1500 in number, having passed up the road toward Harrod's mill, he sent a small party across the country to ascertain this fact, pushed for the forks of the road at the church near Mr. Burril's mill, lest the enemy should push a party in his front, which they really attempted and which he and his party narrowly escaped, having met them at the very spot, he pushed and gained the pass, and retired before the horse to the sentrys of the advanced picket, which allowed him and his party to pass by and fired on the enemy who had previously ordered them to surrender, the enemy then pushed on to the pickets, who had lain perdue and gave them a full platoon, which made them retire very precipitately, and leave behind some bloody cloaks and other furniture which they dropped in the flight.

I had the troops formed, and artillery placed in such a manner as to make an opposition that would have convinced them of their folly had they attempted crossing the pass, or even to take possession of the side they were on, but they presently withdrew. I then went to reconoitre the country; I found one of the most advantageous posts, the head of Burril's mill-creek, and some draughts that fall into the James river, which are impossible to pass but near the road; at this spot I placed the militia battalion, commanded by Col. Randolph, and some rifle men of Col. Lewis' at a breach of the James river, where a road from Harrod's mill to Burril's ferry comes in; having thus secured all these posts, I went with Major Hamilton and one Mr. Burril to Burril's point, where I had a good view of the shipping at York; this spot is on a point of land formed by the York river and Burril's mill-creek, which is impassable (except at one place) all the way to the mill. Several sailors having deserted from the ships, I obtained an account of their naval force which I sent to the Marquis de la Fayette, viz:—

Name of ship.	*No. of Guns.*	*Pounders.*
Charon,	44	18 and 12
Guadaloupe,	32	12 . 9
Old Foway,	24	9 . 6
Bonnetta, sloop of war,	16	6
Brig Defiance, with	16 carronades	18 .
" Spitfire,	12 "	12 .
Sloop Formidable,	10 "	12 .
" Rambler,	10 "	4 .
" Susannah,	14 "	4 .
" Tarleton,	10 "	4 .

Four of the above named small vessels were ordered two miles up the river to cover a working party who were building a redoubt; they have four other redoubts on the land side, and two on the water side, one of which has twenty-four eighteen pounders and four twelve pounders on it complete at the old flag staff. Had two or three fifty gun ships been passed up, on the arrival of the French fleet, it would have so far accelerated our approaches and

secured the river carriage of provisions, &c., that matters would have been rendered very easy and all their shipping would have fallen, also, these very heavy guns with which they have covered the river, and will thereby impede the passage. There are several small vessels in the Pamunkey or York river, which I advised the General to have fitted out and manned in order to protect the provision boats; which could then come within seven miles of us very safely, but whether the torpidity of this sleepy state, or whether he thought it difficult to get it done, was the cause of this advice not being adopted, I don't know; however, it was neglected and the carriage of the river lost, and the whole being in a manner starving, and there still appears no more industry or endeavor to supply the troops, and collect a magazine of provisions than if the enemy was in Europe, and no army of our own in the country.

Sept. 8*th.*—Received orders to march for Williamsburgh to join the allied army; arrived at our ground at 11 o'clock, had some difficulty in getting our baggage as we had to let the allied army have our wagons to bring on their whole train and camp, therefore had to lay in bough huts, on very dusty ground, for this day and night; the French army, the Pennsylvania and light-troops made a very elegant appearance in passing through the city.

Sept. 9*th.*—Obtained our baggage, pitched our camp. Lay by without any accounts of the enemy stirring on the eighth, the British fleet passed Cape Henry and came into the bay, and were gallantly engaged by the French, who drove them to sea, and pursued them, but leaving six ships of the line for the security of the bay. The Baron de Steuben arrived in camp with his suite.

Aug. 11*th.*—Accounts by a Frigate that the French were left in full pursuit of the British, who were flying before them, and that in about six hours sailing they must come up with eighteen sail of victuallers which the British intend for Lord Cornwallis' relief and support, which they had abandoned in their flight. Still no flour or meal, and the beef supplied is very bad, in short there is yet no exertions made to supply the troops who have been supplied with only three days' bread out of seven, and not the least likelihood of being better supplied.

Sept. 12*th.*—Several cannon heard down the river; no account from the fleet. This day Governor Nelson sent Mr. Nichols to give me an order to retain a mill, and to impress corn carriages, boats, or any thing to facilitate the collecting of provisions; sent off Lieutenant Collier with a party for this purpose.

Sept. 13*th.*—An account of the Commander-in-Chief having arrived at his own seat at last. He has not been within his own door for seven years, indeed not since he was first a member of Congress in the year 1775, all which time he has been a most faithful patriot and servant of his country, from the citizen he was a counsellor, then a General, and in reality the Father of the people, he has nobly shared in all their misfortunes, shewing the utmost fortitude and regularity of conduct; indeed the able statesman has appeared in all his actions. Some malign shafts have been shot at him by a small insignificant tribe whose falsely and ill directed arrows always reverted to their own bow and wounded themselves.

Sept. 14*th.*—The Marquis Lafayette still continues ill of the ague. Yesterday the Marquis de St. Simon, and a number of his officers, paid a visit to our line, and the Baron Steuben and our good friend Gen. Wayne, whose wound and gout still continue ill. About 3 o'clock an express arrived, announcing the approach of our great and good Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Washington, and the Count de Rochambeau, the commander of the allied armies of France, now joining. At 4, P. M., the guns fired a royal salute as the General approached the camp, on which the two armies turned out on their battalion parades;—his Excellency and the Count De Rochambeau, with their suites, attended by the Marquis de Lafayette, Maj. Gen. and commander of the American, and Maj. Gen. Marquis de St. Simon, commander of the allied army (lately arrived),

and all their suites, visited the allied army first, and then the American army, and were saluted according to custom; these ceremonies finished, the whole of the officers of the French army attended at the Marquis de St. Simon's quarters and were introduced to the *Illustrious Hero.* The field officers of the American army all attended to bid him and the other Generals welcome. These ceremonies over, an elegant supper was served up, and the following great personages and officers supped together in the utmost harmony and happiness, viz: His Excellency, the Count de Rochambeau, commander of allied army; Maj. Gen. Marquis de Lafayette, commander of the army in Virginia; Maj. Gen. Marquis de St. Simon, commander of the allied army in Virginia; Maj. Gen. Baron de Steuben, Inspector General of the American army; Count Dumas (an officer of distinction in the French Guards, and one of the aids of Rochambeau); Count de Damas, another of his aids; Count———, aid to Marquis de St. Simon; Brig. Gen. Hand, Adj't Gen. of the American army; Cols. Butler and Stewart, of Pennsylvania; Col. Trumbull, His Excellency's secretary; Col. Cobb, one of his aids; Lt. Col. Smith, another of his aids, with a number of other officers; also Col. ———, commanding the Regiment Gatinais, and many other Cols. and Lt. Cols., and other officers of the allied army. To add to the happiness of the event and evening, an elegant band of music played an introductive part of a French Opera, signifying the happiness of the family, when blessed with the presence of their father, and their great dependance upon him. About 10 o'clock the company rose up, and after mutual congratulations and the greatest expression of joy, they separated.

Sept. 15*th.*—An officer arrived from Count de Grasse's fleet, with certain account of the arrival of his and Count de Barras' fleet, from Rhode Island, with the French troops on board, and heavy artillery and large mortars, also of the capture of the *famous* Iris Frigate, and the Richmond frigate, which with the Romulus of 44 guns, are sent to Baltimore, and head of Elk, to bring down all our troops and apparatus for a siege; the storm seems to thicken fast about Lord Cornwallis, whose people desert fast, which is a certain symptom of despondency in all armies. This day, his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, dined with the Marquis de Lafayette, also Marquis de St. Simon, Baron de Steuben, Count de Rochambeau, Dumas, and Desandroins, a number of American and French officers of distinction, and passed the afternoon in the greatest happiness and harmony. Several officers of the Navy, among whom is the captain of the Experiment of 40 guns.

Sept. 16*th.*—His Excellency Gen. Washington, Counts de Rochambeau, de Chastellux, and a great number of Generals and other officers dined with Baron de Steuben; we spent the afternoon in great harmony and retired.

Sept. 17 to 27.—Has been spent in debarking the troops and trains from the shipping the whole being arrived, the troops having taken their proper stations and every thing arranged, and the Commander-in-chief and principal officers returned from on board the Ville de Paris where the Generals have been fixing a plan of co-operation with the Admiral, orders issued for the whole army to move at 5 o'clock.

Sept. 28*th.*—The Army marched according to orders, and took post three quarters of a mile from the town of York, and in open view of the enemy, on our approach Lord Cornwallis at the head of his Dragoons turned out to reconnoitre us, some riflemen and two pieces of artillery moved towards them, and with a few shots made them scatter and move off into their works. The General reconnoitred them and ordered the heavy artillery which landed at Harrod's landing below Burril's ferry to be moved up as fast as possible. The French army have the left fronting the British right—the Americans the right facing the British left. The British General seems determined to stand a siege having prepared in the best manner possible.

29*th.*—Small scattering fire both from

the artillery and small arms, the principal officers reconnoitering and fixing a position. This night, the enemy abandoned their camp and out-works with precipitation, the advanced redoubts entire, which shows the want of a fixed resolution.

30*th.*—The American and Allied army took possession of the abandoned redoubts in proper military form. The engineer began to lay out work for the artillery, &c., and every thing goes on with spirit; 1,200 men for fatigue, forming fascines, &c. The enemy very busy all day at the works around the town. This morning Col. Scammel was unfortunately wounded and taken prisoner when reconnoitering too close to the enemy.

Oct. 1*st.*—Last night a good deal of firing between the patrols and pickets; two works were traced out and carried on with great vigor. The enemy began to cannonade at daybreak, and also a few shells, which did no damage till evening, when two men were killed on the works; these happened not to be men on business, but idle spectators. General Wayne's brigade were ordered as the covering party; this evening marched to our ground at sunset, the Maryland 4th Regiment as picket in advance. They kept up a fire of three pieces of cannon at half hour periods all night.

Oct. 2*d.*—The fire of the enemy more severe this morning about 10 o'clock, A.M.; they brought up two 18 pounders in addition to what they brought yesterday. They fired severely all day, the shot expended amounted to 351 between sun-rise and sun-set. Wayne's brigade ordered to camp for convenience, but still the covering party till sun-set. The fire of the enemy continued all night. About 10 o'clock, P.M., a heavy firing of the ships in the bay. I reconnoitered the post at Gloster and the shipping, which I compute at 10 sail, the Gloster post not strong, I think by the size of the camp, 1,000 men; their works not regular, they have one good water battery, on the York side; I observed a good work close by the bank with four embrasures, the ground very good for approaches; in general our works go on slow, the heavy artillery hard to get up; not one piece of cannon as yet fired at them; indeed, I discover very plainly that we are young soldiers in a siege; however, we are determined to benefit ourselves by experience; one virtue we possess, that is perseverance.

Oct. 3*d.*—The enemy ceased firing at sun-rise; four men of the picket belonging to Capt. Ray's company were killed by a cannon shot of the enemy in the night. About 10 o'clock began to fire single shot. The ruffian Tarleton, with a body of troops, went to Gloster yesterday; after killing all his poor horses and mounting men on the officers' horses, (who Lord Cornwallis ordered to part with them) pushed out to forage, but fell in with the Duke de Lauzun and his legion, who treated them very roughly, and obliged them to retire to their lurking places with the loss of above fifty killed, wounded and taken. Tarleton himself was rode down by his own men, whose hurry caused them to be very impolite to their commander.

The loss of the Duke was few, not more than six men killed and wounded, with 3 officers wounded. Tarleton had one Captain killed, and several officers wounded. Two of the Reg't Deux Ponts deserted to the enemy, also one Jersey and one Maryland soldier! The Pennsylvania troops for fatigue who finished the redoubts.

October 4*th.*—Very little firing all day. Wayne and Colonel Butler went to reconnoiter on the York river side, the enemy very busy forming new works. Two deserters from the enemy, who report that Cornwallis' army is very sickly to the amount of 2000 men in the hospital, and that the troops had scarce ground to live upon, their shipping in a very naked state and their cavalry very scarce of forage. 2000 French marines landed on Gloster side from Count de Grasse at 9 o'clock P.M., a smart firing of small arms, which brought a very heavy cannonade all night.

October 5*th.*—Cannonading all morning, our part increases fast, and things go on well, to-day about 4 o'clock P.M., Corporal Organ, a brave and honest soldier, was unfortunately killed by a cannon shot; a great deal of firing through the night. Pennsyl-

vania and Maryland Militia for gabion making to-morrow. Confirmation of General Green's success came to the Commander-in-Chief.

October 6th.—Pennsylvania and some other troops went to gabion making; finished a great number and carried them to the right near the York river, 400 paces from the enemy. The first parallel and other works being laid out by the Engineer; a body of troops ordered under Generals Lincoln, Wayne and Clinton, to break ground and form works, the materials being got ready and brought previously to the spot. The enemy kept up a severe cannonade all night, it began on the left of the allied army, who lost some men killed and one officer and several men wounded; their intention was to possess the enemy's advanced redoubt on the York river, but one of the dragoons having deserted the enemy discovered the intention, which caused the enemy to keep up an (almost) incessant fire that way through the night; the allied army finding the enemy too well apprized, contented themselves with going on with their work. The American part of the army on duty made great progress in forming lines and batteries without the loss of a man.

October 7th.—The whole continued at work, notwithstanding the enemies fire through the whole day and night. About day light, a very sharp fire of small arms commenced, succeeded by artillery, they go on well, and our loss as yet very trifling, indeed the siege appears to be no more than an experimental movement.

Oct. 8th, 1781.—The division of Steuben for the trenches to-day. This is composed of the Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania troops. The enemy continued to cannonade, mounted at 12 o'clock. The enemy kept hard at work, and fired incessantly on our fatigue parties, who really wrought hard, and completed one large battery on our extreme right, on the bank of the river, on which three 29 pounders, three 18 pounders, two 10 inch mortars, and two 8 inch howitzers were mounted. The Marquis de St. Simon had a battery completed on the extreme left, of eight 18 and 12 pounders, two 10 inch mortars, and two 8 inch howitzers, both which batteries were made ready to open at the same instant.—A very fine battery of twelve 32, 24, and 18 pounders, six 10 inch mortars, and six 8 inch howitzers, was forwarded, with small batteries on the right and left of this grand centre battery. The enemy seem embarrassed, confused, and indeterminate; their fire seems feeble to what might be expected, their works, too, are not formed on any regular plan, but thrown up in a hurry occasionally, and although we have not as yet fired one shot from a piece of artillery, they are as cautious as if the heaviest fire was kept up.

9th.—Relieved by Major General Lincoln's division. This day, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the batteries of Lamb and the Marquis de St. Simon opened with great elegance, and were quickly followed. The Commander-in-chief paid the allies the compliment of firing first. The shot and shells flew incessantly through the night, dismounted the guns of the enemy, and destroyed many of their embrasures.

10th.—Another grand battery in centre of the line of contravallation, consisting of four 32 pounders, four 24 pounders, and four 18 pounders, six 8 and 10 inch mortars, with two 8 inch howitzers. Opened at dawn of day, and played incessantly, and destroyed houses, works, and everything before it. About 12 o'clock, Secretary Nelson came out with a flag, and informed the Commander-in-chief that Lord Cornwallis and the chief officers were burrowed in the ground, and that our shot and shells did great execution; he also says Majors Cochran and Gordon, of the British army, arrived from New York in a whale-boat, who brought accounts that Admiral Digby had actually 30 sail of line of battle ships, and was resolved to relieve the garrison by an attack on the French fleet, and sending in a reinforcement which Sir Henry Clinton had embarked. He adds that Tarleton and Simcoe have killed above 1000 horses, and that they were both unwell and inactive; that Duke de Lauzun kept them entirely in, and very frequently alarmed

them; that the town was quite cut to pieces with works of different kinds. About 12 o'clock some of our shot took effect among, and sunk several of their shipping, which set them to work to scuttle and sink several more. Our fire was kept up with unremitting fury all day:—after dark the shell made a very beautiful, though at the same time dreadful appearance. About 9 o'clock, P. M., a fire broke out among the shipping—three were burned, among which was the Charon, of 40 guns. The sailors got them towed towards the Gloster shore, in doing which two others took fire, so that the total loss is five burnt.

11*th.*—The chief part of their ships taken over towards Gloster, out of the range of our shot and shells which annoyed them much—the chief of the remainder sunk, or hauled close in shore, the garrison kept up and much fatigued. This night Colonel Richard Butler had the command of 600 men, and opened about 700 paces of the second parallel within about 250 yards of their works; in many places this was done so secretly that the enemy did not know of it till day; when they commenced a very heavy fire, though they did but little harm.

12*th.*—A constant fire of shot and shells from both parties, many men killed and wounded on our side, and deserters say we made great havoc in town with our shells.

13*th.*—Several deserters out of town, who say the enemy are in confusion the whole of the army on duty or fatigue, making saucissons, fascines, stakes, gabions, and palisades, to make good the daily consumption, several men killed and wounded.

14*th.*—Steuben's division for the trenches, mounted early, in order to relieve the light-infantry. At sunset the infantry, under the Marquis de Lafayette, and a part of the Regiment Deux Ponts and the French Grenadiers, under de Viomesnil, moved out at 7 o'clock, P. M., made an attack on two of the enemy's redoubts that had prevented us running our second parallel. The Marquis de Lafayette, with his detachment, attacked the small redoubt on the river side, and the enemy's extreme left, and the Baron de Viomesnil the redoubt on a line with this, more to the enemy's right, 300 paces. The two attacks commenced almost at the instant, and were conducted with spirit and bravery, the dispositions military, the redoubts were both carried in ten minutes, with trifling loss on all sides. The British officers taken are Major and Capt. Campbell, and—*

The prisoners were secured, and immediately the second parallel was completed from these redoubts to the place where Col. Richard Butler left off on account of these redoubts, which if left in their possession, would have impeded the progress of the siege, which rendered them of more importance to both parties. The British defence was very faint to what might have been expected, from the consequence they were of to them, in keeping us at a distance. After these were carried, an alarm was spread around the British line in order to ascertain what weight of fire they could produce, which proved very faint,—this is a measure highly proper, as it puts the besiegers power to proportion their attack in case of storm, and should be guarded against by the besieged, and the greatest care taken never to expose their strength unnecessarily. Again daylight the second parallel was closed and the lines of communication formed, which, from the immensity of the work, must have surprised the enemy, as it advanced us 700 yards in some places, and put us within 250 yards of their works generally. The allies are a fine, steady, persevering people, and our confidence in each other seems mutual. Batteries are laying out—and the materials collecting so fast, that the enemy must be surprised at our facility and execution.

15*th.*—Col. Butler and part of the two Pennsylvania Battalions relieved part of the fatigue. The batteries were laid out early, and the materials brought to the spots assigned. The enemy sent out an improper flag, which was detained till the Marquis de la Fayette sent one in to Lord Cornwallis, to inform him of the impropriety of his conduct in sending a flag and

firing at the same time; his Lordship sent an aid to our flag to assure us he was sorry he had given an unintended offence, and requested he would point out the place for the reception of flags in future. On the return of the respective flags hostilities commenced very warmly. General Washington, Count de Rochambeau, Gen. Chastelux and many other general officers, visited the lines. Capt. de La Touche, of the Hermione frigate, and several officers of the Navy, came up to visit the lines, and seemed highly pleased at our approaches, which really appear very judicious.

The Commander-in-Chief returned thanks in general orders to the Marquis De Viomesnil, the Marquis De La Fayette, and all the officers and troops concerned in the late attack; it is observed that very little blood of the enemy was spilt, although the national prejudice is so great. The enemy have an amazing number of sick in town, and are obliged to send their wounded to Gloster, where Col. Dundas commands. All the enemy's cavalry and about 1,000 foot compose this garrison. Steuben's division were relieved by General Lincoln's about 1 o'clock, P.M. The enemy's shells have wounded several of the militia.

The batteries were opened and fired with great success, which silenced the chief of the enemy's batteries; many of their men were killed, and the whole of the garrison thrown into confusion. About 12 o'clock at night, Maj. Abercrombie, of the British, with a party of the Light Infantry and Guards, made a sally, and passing between two small redoubts that were unfinished, and where (by the parties being moved in another post to work,) the line was weak, got possession of the trench; thence they pushed rapidly to a French battery, and spiked the guns and drove out the people, having killed four or five: Thence to the covert way or communication leading from the first to the second parallel, where they halted. They then discovered a battery commanded by Capt. Savage, of the Americans and challenged, What troops? The answer was French—on which the order of the British Commandant was "Push on, my brave boys, and skin the b———rs." This was heard by Count De Noailles, who had the command of a covering party, which he ordered to advance, and was guided by the Huzza of the British. He ordered grenadiers to "charge bayonet and rush on," which they did with great spirit crying "*Vive Le Roy*," and to use the British phrase skivered eight of the Guards and Infantry, and took twelve prisoners, and drove them quite off. The British spiked Savage's three guns with the points of bayonets, but our smiths and artillery men soon cleared all the guns, and in six hours chastised the enemy for their temerity with the same pieces. Our loss was very trifling, though the British really executed the sortie with secrecy and spirit.

16*th.*—This day employed in cleaning the trenches, filling up the banquettes, and completing our batteries with the different kinds of artillery, and using those briskly that had been placed yesterday. We lost a few men by small shells and shot, as our lines are close.

17*th.*—Major General de Steuben's division mounted the trenches at 12 o'clock; at 10 o'clock, A. M., Lord Cornwallis sent out a flag, requesting a suspension of hostilities for 24 hours, and that two Commissioners shall be appointed, to agree on a capitulation for the ports of York and Gloster, with the troops and shipping. Gen. Washington sent no answer to the first request. About 4 o'clock, P. M., another flag, requesting a cessation for four hours. The General agreed that a cessation should take place for two hours. Reasonable proposals were made, and only some small alterations, necessary for the satisfaction and accommodation of parties, therefore no more work or firing.

18*th.*—The troops in the trenches being entitled to the honor of closing the siege, we therefore remained unrelieved in the trenches. This day the whole army were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for any service requisite. Two Commissioners from the American and two from the British army, to draw up the capitulation in form, these were His Excellency Lieutenant General the Chevalier de Chas-

tellux and Col. Laurens for America, and ————* for the British.

Col. Butler, with 200 of the American troops, were ordered to take possession of one of the enemy's works, and the Marquis Laval, with 100 Grenadiers of France, to take possession of another. This being a day of negotiation, every thing appeared to be in suspense. After the troops were ready to march, they were ordered to remain on their arms.

19*th.*—About 11 o'clock last night, the British commissioners returned to York, they not having completed the capitulation, and the truce continued till 9 o'clock this morning. About 11 o'clock, A. M., all settled, the capitulation was signed, and the two parties under the Marquis Laval and Col. Butler reduced to 100 each, to be commanded by a Major, who marched immediately, and took possession of the works at 12 o'clock; then the two armies were drawn up opposite to each other, on the road leading from York to the country, and at 2 P. M., the British army marched out, to the great satisfaction of the whole American army and all spectators. Their number as follows:—1 Lt. Gen., 1 Br. Gen., 2 Cols., 8 Lt. Cols., 11 Majors, 52 Capts., 89 Lts., 36 Ens., 2 Chaplains, 12 Adjs., 10 Qr. Masters, 10 Surgeons, 22 Mates, 295 Sergeants, 121 Drummers and Fifers; Rank and File fit for duty 3293, Sick present, 90 Sergeants, 44 Drummers and Fifers; Rank and File 1741—total 5821—70 pieces brass Ordnance, (this is the post of York only.)

20*th.*—Two divisions of the British army were ordered to march under the care of the militia, for Staunton and Winchester. All this day spent in collecting public stores.

21*st.*—Gen. Choiseul went to the post of Gloster, and disarmed and dismounted the garrison, both horse and foot, agreeably to the capitulation. This day the British and German troops marched for their destination. The Commissaries still busy collecting the stores of all kinds.

22*d.*—The French Frigates and Commissaries were up to take account of the Marine Department; the stores still collecting. I observe the greatest villainy practised by the British; they don't appear to have an idea of honor in any of their actions. They have completely plundered every thing in their power, and do not pay the least regard to any treaty. I also find the greatest of abuses committed by persons who pass into the town, and instead of the army being benefitted by any sale of goods or privilege to purchase, the stores are kept shut, which answers an excellent purpose for all speculations by the rascals who take advantage of such times.

We have been particularly happy in good weather during the whole siege. We had but one wet night, that of the 15th. The army in good spirits, and seem ready for any other service.

23*d.*—Fine weather. This day a Council of war was held at Head Quarters. The sloop of war Bonnetta fell down the river, with her iniquitous cargo of deserters, stolen negroes, and public stores that the British officers had secreted, in violation of treaty and in breach of honor. Lord Cornwallis visited the General officers in return for their visits. Col. Tarlton was dismounted by a man from the country, whose horse he had stolen some time ago. The American Commissioners are still collecting and taking account of stores of all kinds.

24*th.*—Still fine weather. This day went into town with General Wayne. Observed great irregularity in collecting public stores. The French artillery conductors very busy in embarking their stores. Eight fine frigates, and one 40 gun ship in the harbor. Their intention is to weigh the vessels sunk during the siege.

The following noblemen are this afternoon embarked for France, viz:—Count Laval, Viscount Wm. Deux Ponts (brother to Count Bernard Deux Ponts, who commands the elegant regiment Deux Ponts), and Captain Montesquieu, with their attendants, on board the Hermione frigate, with duplicates of the surrender of the army under Lord Cornwallis.

* A blank in the original.

25th.—The Count de Rochambeau visited Gloster. The stores still collecting by the Commissioners, and the British and country people stealing. The merchants and suttlers of the British army are this day met with the Quarter Masters, to devise some plan to dispose of the property to the officers of the army.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

Singular Advertisement.—(From the Royal Gazette and the New Brunswick Advertiser (St. John's, N.B.), January 20, 1789.)

Pro Bono Publico or Charles Loosley is no dead, (Laus Deo) is not dead, as reported, but lives at Grinross Neck, in the royal county of Queen's, in a good stately looking house, rather unfinished but comfortable. By him the hungry can get the best food, the athirst, good drink, and the weary, beds; and for their horses, warm stables, oats and English hay, at moderate prices, *as usual.*

Pro Bono Publico also informs all those gentlemen who are indebted to him (for the fourth and last time) that unless they discharge their arrears in *fourteen* days from the date hereof, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting them without discrimination in a common cage or go in one himself.

Facts which are not Facts.—The *Evening Journal Almanac* for 1864, a very useful and convenient manual of political information, has the following compend of State history, which seems worth transferring to the pages of the *Hist. Magazine*:—

"Connecticut was settled at Windsor, in 1633, by English Puritans from Massachusetts, and continued under the jurisdiction of that province until April 23, 1662, when a separate charter was granted, which continued in force until a constitution was formed, September 15, 1818."

Now, considering that Connecticut was *not* first settled at Windsor; that it was not settled before 1635, though the Dutch had built a fort at Hardford, and Plymouth a trading-house at Windsor, two years earlier, but no "puritans from Massachusetts" were at either place; that Connecticut did *not* continue more than *one year* under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts; that Massachusetts was *not* a "province;" and that the Connecticut charter of 1662 gave way to the present constitution when the latter was adopted by the electors in *October*, and *not* when it was framed by a convention in September, 1818;—considering all this, it may be doubted whether other six lines can be found, even in a "book of reference," embodying so many *new facts* as do these.

It is true that the *Almanac* is not entitled to the exclusive credit of the compilation. Its editor was largely indebted to Colonel Hickey's *Constitution of the United States*,—a standard authority,—for two most important items; to wit, that Connecticut was "embraced under the charters of Massachusetts; and continued under the same jurisdiction until April 23, 1662, when a separate charter was granted" (p. 399; 3d edition).

Where an author gives two or three octavos to the history of a State, an occasional error of fact or date is excusable; but when such a history is condensed, for ready reference, into a half a dozen lines, it seems unnecessary that these should contain, year after year, half a dozen misstatements. T.

"The Celebrated Latin Line on Franklin" (vii. 354).—The H. M. for Nov., 1863, has a note that Mr. Sumner has settled the authorship of the celebrated Latin verse, written under the picture of Franklin:—

"Eripuit cœlo fulmen sceptrumque tyrannis."

That Lord Brougham had erred in ascribing the verse to Claudian, and that Mr. Sumner, in a scholarly review, shows that the verse was written by Mons. Tur-

got, and he finds its model in a verse of the Anti-Lucretius of Cardinal Melchior de Polignac.

The authorship of that line was settled more than ten years ago. The whole matter may be found in the English Notes and Queries, 7th Feb., 1852 (v. 140), just as Mr. Sumner gives, and the detail there given had been copied into American newspapers.

J. H. J.

URBANO, OHIO, Jan. 25, '64.

THE PRICE OF SUBSTITUTES IN THE OLDEN TIME.—The copy of a document in my possession.

H. W. B.

PORTLAND, Feb., '64.

WALTHAM June the 10th 1748

Then Received of Josiah Brown the sum of Forty Pound old tenor as his sum for going in to his Majesties service to the Eastward frontiers to be improved in hiring a man to go in his room.

Received Pr me
SAMUEL LIVERMORE Capt.

REMINISCENCES OF BURR'S LATER DAYS.—Among the recollections of the wife of a navy officer we find the following :—

Aaron Burr came to Staten Island an invalid, which he had been for some years previous, and as near as one who knows little of his pecuniary resources but all the surroundings of his situation at that time can judge, this spot was selected as being healthful, contiguous to the city of New York, near his then acting guardian, and at the same time within the limits of his apparently small means. The hotel where Aaron Burr spent his last summer, and in which he died, still stands, beautifully situated on the borders of the "Kill van Kull," about eight miles from the city of New York. It is a frame building, two and a-half stories high, with large upper and lower piazzas and spacious rooms, and though since degenerated, it was at that time accommodating summer boarders from the city. It was plainly but comfortably furnished; and during the summer of 1836 accommodated several families of Government officers who were employed on surveying duty around the island. I am thus particular, because by those less faithful or less familiar, it has been described as not more than a shanty. The Port Richmond Hotel at that time had as its proprietors the son-in-law and daughter of the former representative in Congress from Richmond County. During the summer of which I write, Matthew L. Davis (and his chère amie) was also a boarder at the hotel, and as afterwards developed, was employed to write the Biography of Aaron Burr, which was doubtless a faithful political history, without detailing his domestic life. His age was eighty years, and he was a petulant old man, who had outlived the sunshine and buoyancy of his nature, and was jealously sensitive to a slight or neglect, and evidently unhappy from remorse or present discomforts of mind. This he constantly evidenced to his only attendant, a female nurse, to such a degree that again and again she protested that she could endure such impatience and profanity no longer.

I well remember Burr especially coveted society, which, as he had become exceedingly egotistical, was not always willingly granted him; he would lie on his bed, with his door open, and call those who might be passing to or from their opposite rooms and implore them to come and sit and converse with him. He indignantly reproached many of his friends for their neglect of him, often naming them, and would become impatient beyond control when his usual ride was omitted.

Just previous to his death, and when informed that the event could not be very distant, he requested of his attendants that when the time for his dissolution drew so near that none could mistake it, a courier should be sent to a certain street and number in New York city, and there summon a little girl to his bedside. But the messenger sent was too late; the child, a girl of twelve years, arrived just after his spirit had taken its departure for another world, and the child returned as she came, without a revelation or why or for what purpose she had been summoned. And thus end-

ed the life of this brilliant but unprincipled personage who, for thirty years, has served as a melancholy illustration of talents and education uninfluenced by moral or religious considerations.

Plymouth Anniversary Discourses.—A list of the Anniversary Discourses, delivered at Plymouth, and designating such as have been printed (before 1820), may be found in the Appendix to Daniel Webster's Discourse, delivered Dec. 22nd, 1820.

Fort Stevens.—In the summer of 1851 (perhaps 1852), in grading a lot of land in Astoria, Long Island, a slight elevation was dug down. The lot is the one next west of the late residence of Albert C. Whittemore, now of Havana in this state, and belonged to Josiah Blackwell. While digging, a number of human bones were found. It was at first supposed that the place might have been the family burial ground of some previous owner of the land. Upon subsequent inquiry, I ascertained from Henry Blackwell, a native of the village and always a resident there, that the few soldiers who died at Fort Stevens (the ruins of which still remain at the point of land close to Hurl Gate) during its occupancy, were buried where these bones were discovered. The workmen collected the remains and buried them at the foot of a small tree about sixty feet west of Mr. Whittemore's west line, and about forty feet from the shore of what is called Pot Cove (East River). The spot is about twenty-five feet N. E. from the original place of interment.

John M. Eager.

New York City.

Strange Superstition.—In 1656 a breach of promise case occurred in New Amsterdam, in which the man, being defendant, excused his refusal on the ground that the plaintiff was able "to kill any man who happens to know her, as she hath a white lung" (vermits un witte longh heeft). The parties were, as Dr. O'Callaghan states, both French.

An Early Canal.—The County of Orange, in this State, probably contained the first canal made in America. Lieut. Governor Colden, of Coldenham, in that county, had the honor of constructing it and putting it into practical operation. At what precise time it was built I have been unable, as yet, to discover, but Colden located his patent to Coldenham Manor in or about 1728, and continued to reside upon it until 1760, at which time he was appointed Lieut. Governor, and removed to New York City. The canal was built in the interval between his location and removal. He could not, in all probability, have taken a hint for its construction from the similar work of the Duke of Bridgewater, who built the canal of ten miles (about) from his coal measures in Worsley to Manchester, for the Act of Parliament in his favor was not passed until 1759, which was only a year before Colden removed to New York.

The reason and circumstances of the construction of this early and rude work were these: Before Colden's Patent and near his residence (a large stone house still standing and in good repair, on the north side of the Newburgh and Cochecton turnpike, and about five miles east of Mongomery) there was a streak of bog meadow, stretching for about a mile and a half, and running south from the house. It contained (and yet does) valuable deposits of peat fully ripe to be used as fuel. The peat was discovered upon the drainage of the meadow, and Colden (always practical) converted the main ditch into a canal by widening and deepening it beyond the necessities of mere drainage, and placed upon it boats, and with horse power transported the peat to that point of the canal nearest to his residence, whence it was taken for his own family use and that of his tenants. Portions of this work are still visible upon the meadow, now one of the best and most valuable portions of grazing land in that county. Why Colden should have incurred the expense and trouble of such a work for the procurement of an inferior species of fuel, when his large patent was amply wooded with

timber, can only be conjectured. He evidently had his reason for this, as he had for all his other prominent acts. His public services, at least, show him to have been an eminently practical man.

JOHN M. EAGER.

NEW YORK CITY.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. LEE'S FATHER AGAINST REBELS.—Enclosed herewith I send you an exact copy of a Proclamation issued by Gen. H. Lee at Elizabethtown in this (Allegheny) county, in 1794, towards the close of the "Whiskey Insurrection." It is not uninteresting to contrast the men and events of that day with those of the present. Then, as now, a Virginian Lee Commander-in-Chief of an army; *then* for the purpose of upholding the Government and its laws, although but a particular law was resisted. *Now*, a Lee heads the chief army of the rebels, seeking to destroy the Government itself. Again, we have an excise on whiskey, but it is cheerfully submitted to; and none the less, that the money so raised will aid in suppressing the present gigantic insurrection.

Yours &c.

WM. N. DARLINGTON.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15, 1844.

By HENRY LEE, Esq., Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Maj. General therein and Commander in Chief of the Militia Army in the service of the United States.

Proclamation.

By virtue of the powers and authority in me vested, by the President of the United States, and in obedience to his benign intentions, therewith communicated I do, by this my Proclamation, declare and make known to all concerned, that a full, free, and entire pardon (excepting and providing as hereafter mentioned) is hereby granted to all persons resident within the counties of Washington, Allegheny, Westmoreland, and Fayette, in the state of Pennsylvania, and in the county of Ohio, in the state of Virginia, guilty of Treason, or misprision of Treason against the United States, or otherwise directly or indirectly engaged in the wicked and unhappy tumults and disturbances lately existing in those counties; excepting nevertheless from the benefit and effect of this pardon all persons charged with the commission of offences against the United States, and now actually in custody or held by recognizance to appear and answer for such offences at any judicial court or courts; excepting also all persons avoiding fair trial by abandonment of their homes; and excepting moreover the following persons, the atrocity of whose conduct renders it proper to mark by name for the purpose of subjecting them with all possible certainty, to the regular course of judicial proceedings, and whom all officers, civil and military, are required to endeavor to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended and brought to justice, to wit: Benjamin Parkinson, Arthur Gardner, John Holcroft, Daniel Hamilton, Tho. Lapsley, William Miller, Edward Cook, Edward Wright, Richard Holcroft, David Bradford, John Mitchell, Alexander Fulton, Thomas Spiers, William Bradford, Geo. Parker, William Hanna, Edward Magner Jr., Thomas Hughes, David Lock, Ebenezer Gallagher, Peter Lyle, John Shields, William Hay, William M'Elhenny, Tho. Patton, Stephenson Jack, Patrick Jack, and Andrew Hilands, of the state of Pennsylvania, and William Sutherland, Robert Stephenson, William M'Kinley, John Moore, and John M'Cormick, of Ohio county in the State of Virginia.

Provided, that no person who shall hereafter wilfully obstruct or attempt to obstruct the execution of any of the laws of the United States, or be in any wise aiding or abetting therein, shall be entitled to any benefit or advantage of the pardon herein before granted: and provided also, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to the remission or mitigation of any forfeiture of any penalty, incurred by reason of infractions of, or obstructions to, the laws of the United States for collecting a revenue upon distilled spirits and stills.

Given under my hand, at Head Quarters

in Elizabethtown, this twenty-ninth day of November, 1794.

HENRY LEE.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
G. K. TAYLOR, *Aid-de-Camp.*

QUERIES.

WOOLLEN SNOW.—Cotton Mather, in his *Christian Philosopher*, published in London, 1721, says, in the course of his Essay on Snow:

We read of Heaven giving Snow like Wool. I have known it give a Snow of Wool. In a Town of New-England, called Fairfield, in a bitter snowy night, there fell a quantity of Snow, which covered a large frozen Pond, but of such a woollen consistence, that it can be called nothing but Wool. I have a quantity of it, that has been these many years lying by me.

What explanation shall we give of the above? B. F. D.

THE DUKE'S LAWS.—When and where did the idea originate that Clarendon drew up these laws? Was not "scissors" more properly the author? Q.

A CONFEDERACY.—In a discourse delivered by the late Rev. Dudley A. Tyng at the "Church of the Covenant," Philadelphia, July 5, 1857, the Southern States are spoken of as a "Confederacy."

— Is this the first instance of the Slave holding States being called "A Confederacy?" —

PHILADELPHIA, Feb., 1864.

COSART AND HOOGHLAND FAMILIES.—Elizabeth Hooghland was married in the Dutch Church, New York, Sept. 16, 1730, to Dr. Joris (or George) Cosart, perhaps the same person who was made a freeman of the city in 1745. Tradition states, however, that he left an only child, Jane, and was lost at sea about 1733 while proceeding to Europe in order to settle some estate. What is known of this Cosart or Cazourt family?

Sarah Hooghland's marriage bond with Jacob Janeway, of New York, bears date June 26, 1738; she was mother of George and William Janeway.

Mrs. Janeway and Mrs. Cosart (whose second husband was probably a Fisher or Vischer) were sisters; were they daughters of Joris and Caterin Hoglandt of Staten Island? I. J. G.

THE FATHER OF ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHY.—Richard Fraunces, a preaching or black friar, was the author of the first English and Latin Dictionary, according to William Herbert, published in 1499, in which are many old English words, nowhere else explained. It is very desirable to have some information of this author and of his great folio volume.

SHAWMUT.

AUTHENTICITY OF AUTOGRAPHS.—A writer in the London Notes and Queries sneeringly called upon Canon Dalton to prove the authenticity of an autograph letter of S. Teresa which the Canon mentioned as belonging to him. It opens a new field of discussion, and it will be well for some of our collectors to draw up rules for testing autographs.

INDIAN BURIAL PLACES.—The readers of the Historical Magazine will confer a favor by transmitting to me any information they may have—either traditional or otherwise—as to the location of Indian Burial Places in the States of New York and New Jersey. A large amount of information not yet preserved in a permanent form may then be gathered, which, in a few years, may not be attainable, or if so, but unsatisfactorily.

JOHN M. EAGER, *New York City.*

KEWLEY ON METHODISM.—The Rev. E. Allen, in his list of Episcopal clergymen in Maryland, says that the Rev. John Kewley, prior to his ordination by Bishop Claggett in 1803, had been a Methodist preacher. Can any reader of the H. M. tell when he became a Methodist clergyman, and where he preached? What was the title of his work on Methodism? Mr. Kewley was,

though Mr. Allen omits the fact, for a time pastor of St. George's Church, New York.

B.

John Quincy Adams.—What foundation is there for the statement that Mr. John Quincy Adams was the author of the doggerel verses respecting Mr. Jefferson which appeared during Mr. Jefferson's presidency. Some of them are too broad for quotation here, but whoever has read them will remember the two lines:

> "And let the mountain all of salt,
> Be christened Monticello."

and these also:

> "And if we cannot alter things,
> By —— we'll change their names, sir."

They appeared before Mr. Adams left the Federal for the Republican party.

Philadelphia. J. H. C.

The Right of New York to the Hampshire Grants.—Some twelve or more pamphlets were published upon this controversy between the years 1760 and 1784. They were by John Henry Lydius of Albany, James Duane, Jonas Fay, Ethan Allen, Stephen Bradley, and others.

Six of these are referred to as in the N. Y. State Library. (Doc. H. N. Y., vol. iv.; p. 1026.) Where can the others be found?

New England Society.—Has a list been compiled and printed of the Sermons and Orations delivered before the New England Society of New York?

REPLIES.

The Wonderful History of the Morristown Ghost. (Vol. viii.; p. 79.)—An aged gentleman recently presented the New Jersey Historical Society a 12mo. pamphlet of 24 pages, entitled "The Morristown Ghost; or Yankee Trick. Being a True, Interesting and Strange Narrative. This circumstance has excited considerable laughter, and no small degree of surprise. Printed for purchasers, 1814."

The Librarian of the Society has in his private collection the same work, doubtless of the first edition. He met this, "The Morristown Ghost," in 1807. It vanished until 1826, when it again appeared to him, unexpectedly, in the garret of a deserted building in the centre of Newark. It was secured, and has remained in his custody ever since, except when for a short time it was permitted to visit Morris County. There, in its old garb, it seemed a great stranger. It is imperfect; the two last leaves, or four of its 28 pages, are missing. The title is "An Account of the Beginning, Transactions and Discovery of Ransford Rogers, who seduced many by pretended Hobgoblins and Apparitions, and thereby extorted Money from their Pockets. In the County of Morris, and State of New Jersey, in the year 1788. Printed for every Purchaser—1792."

David Young's revision, published in 1826, was given to the world because, as he says, "the very inaccurate and apparently headlong manner in which it was executed, rendered a revision highly necessary." He, "however, very scrupulously followed the sense of the original." That the style of the anonymous writer of the "Account" may be seen, a clause or two from the first paragraph of his "Preface" is presented the curious.

"I am convinced that it is impossible for one person to please all mankind, for there is such a variety of opinions predominant, that no one system or pamphlet will meet with universal approbation; but it appears to me requisite, that something of this kind should appear in public—and, as I have been solicited by numbers to attempt a brief narration, with particulars relating facts concerning many occurrences that happened in the county of Morris, and State of New Jersey, in the year 1788.—As I am convinced that many erroneous ideas have been propagated, therefore the generality of people are destitute of real facts.—I am sensible that it is natural for men to censure each other with burlesque, and say they had not sagacity," &c. "I

shall therefore be as brief as possible, as it is my intention to eradicate many capricions notions from the minds of many, who have imbibed witchcraft and the phenomina of hobgoblins."

In concluding his work the writer expresses himself thus:—"It is not from malevolence or any antipathy against any person or place, that induced me to write the above mentioned transactions, but purely to enlighten the minds of the simple, and free them from the imaginary fear of witches, apparitions and hobgoblins which do not exist. And as this relation proceeds from one that wishes happiness to all mankind, and the author, although unknown, hopes that no one person or persons will be offended at the relation of facts, when there are no names mentioned, providing they had an active part with the anticipating fire-club.

This Pamphlet is chiefly intended for the perusal of the good Economists in Morris County.

Gentlemen, yours in amity,

PHILANTHROPIST."

The aged gentleman first mentioned, gives us, as related by his father, a native of Morristown, these facts concerning Rogers. He had got up an evening exhibition of his school in the old red court-house, which stood formerly on the north side of the Green in Morristown, with a *pillory* near its front. A temporary stage, with a curtain, was erected in the court-room for the exhibitions. During the performance the audience, from some cause, became noisy, which displeased Rogers, who appeared before the curtain and told the company that he had read in the Book of Revelations that on one occasion there was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour; and he thought the audience there assembled might be quiet for at least as long a time. In a written invitation, sent to the Rev. John Joline, of Mendham, to attend the above-mentioned, or some other exhibition of his school, he several times introduced the Latin phrase, "*Ego scribo*," and in such way as to render the whole ludicrous.

Mr. Young, in his preface to the "Wonderful History," says: "Very probably it was written by one who had some concern in the transactions; perhaps by Rogers himself, who must have been better acquainted with particular circumstances than any other person could pretend to be." Again, he says: "Being pursued he was a second time apprehended; when he acknowledged his faults, and confessed that for his conduct and the declarations he had made in the prosecution of his schemes, he deserved punishment." Ego scribo, I think Rogers did not write it. C.

Greenbacks (xii. 122).—The United States Treasury notes are so called, and the name is thus derived. When the State Bank of Ohio was created (1845), their new circulation had an ornamental device printed on the back in red, a mark so distinctive from all other circulation in the West, that they got the name of Redbacks. When the Treasury notes appeared with the ornamental back in green, they readily took the name of Greenbacks.

J. H. J.

Copperheads (vii. 122, 166).—The origin of this name will perhaps remain in doubt. The Copperhead Snake is reputed the most venomous of our serpents. And before this war commenced the name of Copperhead was sometimes applied to persons to denote their bitterness and virulence. In the same way it applied to Secessionists of the most determined cast. Next it was applied by the Government party to their party opponents, and it is now coming into common use by them as equivalent to Democrat. Of course, it will grow into use, and be adopted by the party to which it is applied, as the names Democrat and Locofoco have been previously, and at first they were both meant to be offensive.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MAINE.

Maine Historical Society.—*Augusta, Jan.* 27, 1864.—This Society held a meeting at the time and place thus indicated, for the purpose of receiving and reading communications. In the regretted absence of the President, the Hon. William Willis of Portland, the chair was taken by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Burgess of Gardiner, who made an address, alluding to the members deceased during the past year, namely, Messrs. Goodenow, Vose, and Tappan, the last of whom, in his clerical relations, had long been identified with the religious history of the State, and a constant attendant on the meetings of the Society.

The Secretary presented a collection of documents, copied from the archives of Massachusetts, relative to the history of the eastern part of Maine in the war of the Revolution, in connexion with Col. Jonathan Eddy, Col. J. Allan, and the Indians of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Several of these papers were read. He also presented a letter from Frederic Kidder, Esq., of Boston, presenting copies of three Indian Treaties, one of which was read, offering 600 Indians as soldiers to be under Gen. Washington. The Hon. Jos. Williamson, of Belfast, presented a neatly executed copy of the Journal of Rev. Joseph Baxter, of Medfield, Mass., who accompanied Gov. Shute in his voyage to Georgetown to make a treaty with the Eastern Indians in 1717. He also read a paper on "Slavery in Maine," which was followed by remarks from the Hon. Mr. Bourne, of Kennebunk, on its prevalence and cessation in the county of York.

The Rev. Mr. Cushman of Warren read a paper on "The Clam-Shell Deposits" on the coast of Maine, in illustration of the marvellous deposit of Oyster-Shells at Damariscotta. This was followed by a discussion, in which several of the members took part. Judge Williamson also presented a paper on "The Northmen on the Kennebec," founded on certain ante-Anglican appearances of occupation, and dwellings with bricks, near Gardiner, whose origin was unknown to the first English settlers. The Vice-President read a paper on "Vital Statistics," communicated by the President, containing much important matter, and urging legislative action to secure a full and accurate registry of births, deaths, and diseases terminating in death.

A letter was read from the Hon. W. P. Haines, of Biddeford, giving to the Society the Powder Horn of Michael B. Goldthwait, which was used at Fort William Henry, on Lake George, in 1756. It is well preserved, and bears on it an engraved sketch of the Fort, and a part of the Lake, made at the time; perhaps the only sketch of the Fort now in existence.

The Hon. E. E. Bourne read a paper in "Vindication of the Commemoration of the Colony at the mouth of the Kennebec, under George Popham." This paper was prepared with special reference to a speech, with notes, by J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., of Boston; after which, on motion by the Hon. J. W. Bradbury, of Augusta, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Hon. E. E. Bourne, for his successful vindication of the commemoration of the Popham Colony from the unwarrantable attacks of Wm. Thornton. On motion of the same, the thanks of the Society were presented to the other gentlemen who had presented papers. The members of the Society and other invited guests shared, between the afternoon and evening sessions, the plentiful and elegant hospitality of the Recording Secretary, the Hon. Wm. Bradbury.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts Historical Society.—*Boston, Feb.* 11.—A stated monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society was held yesterday at their rooms, the President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in the chair. After the transaction of the usual business, the President paid a tribute to the memory of the late Frederick Tudor. We copy the closing portion of the eulogy:

As a cultivator of fruits and flowers, and trees too, at Nahant, he not only placed himself in the front rank of horticulturists, but he gave a signal instance of how much could be done by ingenuity, perseverance, and skill, in overcoming the most formidable obstacles of soil and climate, and obtaining a victory over nature herself.

It has been said that New England is a region of rocks and ice. Mr. Tudor seemed willing to accept it as such, and to be resolved that rocks and ice should be the main ministers to his own fortune, and through him to the health and happiness of others.

I may not omit to add that while New England was his chosen and constant home, he was a man of enlarged and earnest patriotism. Taking pride in his father's Revolutionary services, and inheriting his place in the Society of the Cincinnati, he stood fast to the Stars and Stripes and to the Union cause, of which they are the honored emblem, in adversity as well as in prosperity;

and nowhere has our National banner been more frequently or more eagerly displayed, on every fit occasion during the past three years, than from the windows of his beautiful residence in Bacon street. He was of a spirit to have borne it bravely to the battle-field, had an occasion occurred before age had impaired the vigor of his arm.

Nor did he fail to observe and to honor true heroism in other parts of the world as well as in our own. It is an interesting fact that when the tidings came to us from the far East of the noble endurance and brilliant achievements of the lamented Havelock, Mr. Tudor, without calling any one to his counsel, or allowing any one to share the cost, caused a magnificent sword to be made at Springfield, and prepared it with a suitable inscription, to be presented to that great Christian hero. It was unhappily too late to reach him before his death.

It only remains for me to offer in behalf of the Standing Committee the customary resolution:

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Historical Society have learned with deep regret, the death of their valued associate, Frederick Tudor, Esq., and that the President be directed to name one of our members to prepare a memoir of him for our proceedings.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Hon. Emory Washburne read an elaborate paper on villanage and slavery in England, which was followed by an interesting discussion on this subject, in which Horace Gray, Jr., Esq., Hon. James Savage, and Hon. G. T. Davis took part. The Society then adjourned.

New England Historic Genealogical Society.—*Boston, Feb.* 3.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, the President, Dr. Lewis, in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from James B. Richardson, of Boston, accepting resident membership.

A letter from the widow of Hon. Henry Cushman, of Bernardston, to the Recording Secretary, was read, and was referred to a committee of three, with full power, to act in relation to the donation under the will of Mr. Cushman, and Wm. B. Towne, John W. Dean, and Frederic Kidder were appointed on that committee.

The Librarian reported the following donations: number of volumes, 25; pamphlets, 40; of manuscripts, 100. He also called the attention of the Society to the following donations of William Appleton: an old Hebrew manuscript of the Book of Esther, written on a parchment roll and inclosed in a gilt case; it contains 20 pages without points, chapter, or verse, and is executed in a very neat hand, the letters like those in Hahn's Hebrew Bible; the next is an elegant Arabic Koran in beautiful handwriting, with an introduction in illuminated letters; and the last is a handsome copy of the Prayers of St. Nerses, the Patriarch of the Armenians, ed. 1837, a polyglot volume in 24 languages. The two first were purchased at Damascus in Syria, the last at the Island of St. Lazare, by Mr. Appleton in his travels in 1854–5.

On motion of Frederick Kidder, it was voted that the thanks of the Society be tendered to our members Thomas Waterman and William Appleton, for their donations, viz.: about fifty volumes of the *Boston Transcript and Daily Advertiser* from the former, and from the latter the treasures already described.

The Historiographer read an interesting account of Charles Moses Endicott, a corresponding member of the Society, who deceased at Northampton, Dec. 15, 1863, aged 70 years and 9 days.

Rev. Dr. Hoppin, of Cambridge, read a carefully prepared paper on the Court of the Star Chamber, touching upon the following topics: 1. Its name. 2, The persons who composed it. 3. Its functions. 4. Its high antiquity. 5. Lord Bacon's and Lord Coke's encomiums upon it. 6. Its late abuses and abolishment. 7. The modern mythical conceptions of the Star Chamber.

Rev. Martin Moore, of Boston, read a biographical account of Rev. William Cogswell, D.D., the editor of the first volume of the Society's publication, who died at Gilmanton, N. H., April 18, 1850, aged 62. Copies of both papers were requested for the use of the Society.

A new by-law, creating a standing committee on heraldry, was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed as the committee: William Henry Whitmore, of Boston, Abner C. Goodell, jr., of Salem, Rev. William S. Bartlet, of Chelsea, and Augustus Thorndike Perkins, and William Sumner Appleton, of Boston.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey Historical Society.—*Trenton, January* 21, 1864.—The New Jersey Historical Society, in accordance with its By-Laws, held its annual meeting to-day in this city, the Rev. John Hall, D.D., of Trenton—one of the Executive Committee—and subsequently the Hon. Richard S. Field, one of the Vice-Presidents, presiding. After the reading of the minutes, Mr. Whitehead, the Corresponding Secretary, submitted the correspondence since the last meeting.

Mr. Congar, the Librarian, reported a long list of donations received. Many of these donations were of great historical value and interest.

The Treasurer, Mr. Alofsen, reported the receipts and expenditures of the past year, showing a balance in the Treasury of $463.44, of which $27.62 belonged to the Library Fund. The value of the Society's publications on hand was estimated at $969.11, and its real estate at $3,500, making its total property, independent of cash, to amount to $4,469.11.

Rev. Mr. Hammell presented the report of the Executive Committee of the progress of the Society during the past year. It had prosecuted its mission, like most useful instrumentalities, quietly, not intruding itself upon public notice nor claiming any undue consideration from those for whom it is laboring, and as is too frequently the case with unobtrusive merit, had failed to secure its fair meed of reward. The results attained, however, were sufficiently valuable to testify to its onward progress, encouraging its friends and giving assurance of continued and increasing service to the State. The only publication during the year had been one number of the Society's "Proceedings." No additions had been made to the Library excepting by donations, which had amounted to 110 bound volumes and 262 pamphlets. The Library now contains 3,098 bound volumes and 5,276 pamphlets, but there was a large amount of unarranged matter. Attention was drawn to the small number of members who had contributed to the funds in the course of the year, and the propriety of revising the roll suggested. No action had yet been taken in accordance with the request of the Society at the last meeting relating to measures for the construction of a fire-proof building, and the Committee closed their report with an appropriate allusion to the death of Miss Rutherfurd of Eastridge, near Newark, who had always proved so warm and liberal a friend to the Society.

The Committee on Publications reported the readiness for publication of another number of the Society's "Proceedings," and also of "The Town Records of Newark," which would form the sixth volume of the Society's "Collections." As the proceedings of the Society constitute its chief means for the dissemination of a correct knowledge of New Jersey History, the members were urged to interest themselves in increasing their sale.

Mr. Rutherfurd submitted the report of the Committee on the Library, stating the progress made in binding and arranging, and urging additional subscriptions to the Library fund. In accordance with the directions of the Society a circular appeal had been issued to the members on the subject with little success. The Committee said: "It is not to be supposed that the members of the Society, or the public generally, are willing that its library and other historical treasures should become useless, and their preservation endangered through their neglect to provide proper accommodations for them. As an institution established for the public good, and, so far, eminently successful in perfecting the purposes of its organization, it can rightly claim from the patriotic citizens of the State, whether actually connected with it by membership or not, such countenance and support as will ensure the perpetuity of its usefulness." Particular reference was made to the continued generosity of Mr. S. Alofsen, of Jersey City, the Treasurer, in supplying the library with a copy of every valuable publication referring to the Rebellion, 350 different publications having been already received.

Several new members were elected and other nominations received.

The Chair announced the following Standing Committees for 1864:

On Publications—Richard S. Field, William A. Whitehead, Henry W. Green, Samuel H. Pennington, M.D., and Rev. John Hall, DD. *On Statistics*—Joseph P. Bradley, F. Wolcott Jackson, Rev. Samuel M. Hammill, Lyndon A. Smith, M.D., and C. C. Haven. *On Nominations*—David A. Hayes, Peter S. Duryee, and Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D.D. *On the Library*—Walter Rutherfurd, Peter S. Duryee, John P. Jackson, Isaac P. Trimble, M.D., with the Treasurer and officers residing in Newark.

A Committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year reported the following, who were duly elected:

President—Joseph C. Hornblower, LL.D., *Vice Presidents*—Hon. James Parker, Hon. Richard S. Field, Hon. Henry W. Green. *Corresponding Secretary*—Wm. A. Whitehead, Newark. *Recording Secretary*—David A. Hayes, Newark. *Librarian*—Samuel H. Congar, Newark. *Treasurer*—Solomon Alofsen, Jersey City. *Executive Committee*—Samuel H. Pennington, M.D., Rev. Henry B. Sherman, Hon. Charles S. Olden, Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D.D., N. Norris Halsted, Esq., Rev. John Hall, D.D., C. C. Haven, Esq., Rev. Samuel M. Hammell, and Lyndon A. Smith, M.D.

Mr. Walter Rutherfurd, referring to the suggestion contained in the letter from John R. Brodhead, Esq., of New York, which had been read, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Historical Society of New

Jersey, believing that the name and fame of the first discoverer of the shores of the State could not be more appropriately perpetuated, would express its earnest desire that the Fort, now being constructed at Sandy Hook by the United States, be named Fort Hudson.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary communicate the above resolution to the Hon. Secretary of War, and to the Senators and Representatives of New Jersey in Congress.

Mr. Peter S. Duryee, in view of the dereliction of so many, nominally members of the Society, which had been referred to by the Executive Committee, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretaries and Treasurer be a committee to revise the roll of members, and adopt such means as they may think proper to ascertain who are now connected with the Society.

The Society then listened with much interest to sundry "Passages in the History of Ocean County," by Edwin Salter, Esq., which in the absence of Mr. Salter was read by the Corresponding Secretary, who stated that the passages read were but a small part of the materials collected and transmitted to the Society by Mr. Salter, evincing an interest in our history and an extent of laborious research eminently worthy of imitation. On motion of Mr. Hayes the thanks of the Society were directed to be conveyed to Mr. Salter for his valuable contribution to the history of the State.

The Society then adjourned to meet in Newark on the third Thursday of May next.

NEW YORK.

Albany Institute.—*Albany, January* 26, 1864.—At a regular meeting of the Albany Institute, held Tuesday evening:

In the absence of the President, George W. Carpenter, Esq., in the chair.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

John V. L. Pruyn, *President.* Andrew E. Brown, *Treasurer.*

First Department.—Richard V. DeWitt, President. John Paterson, Cor. Sec. Jacob S. Mosher, Rec. Sec. George W. Hough, Librarian. *Second Department.*—Stephen Van Rensselaer, President. Peter Gansevoort, Vice-President. S. Oakley Vanderpoel, Rec. Sec. Joel Munsell, Cor. Sec. Charles B. Redfield, Treasurer. *Third Department.*—Alexander S. Johnson, President. John N. Campbell, Vice-President. Jacob I. Werner, Cor. Sec.

Curators.—James Hall, Howard Townsend, Chas. H. Anthony, Amos Dean, Andrew E. Brown.

A very able and interesting paper was read by Dr. Franklin B. Hough, on the "Battle of Cedar Mountain." being an extract from his forthcoming work, "The History of Duryee's Brigade," now in preparation.

Buffalo Historical Society.—*Buffalo, January.*—At the meeting for January, M. Fillmore, President, in the Chair, and Guy H. Salisbury, Secretary, the following were among the proceedings had:

Being the Annual Meeting of the Society, an election of officers was held for the ensuing year, as has been previously published.

The Annual Report of O. G. Steele, Treasurer, was submitted, showing a total of receipts $797.17, and of expenditures, $681.08. The Secretary not having completed the Annual Report of the Board of Managers to the Society, was allowed further time to prepare it.

O. G. Steele, from the Committee for procuring from fifty members, a subscription of $100 each, payable in five yearly instalments, for the purpose of securing additional means for carrying out the objects of the Society, reported that the list was full—having been signed by fifty-one gentlemen.

The Treasurer also reported that he had received cash donations, for the same object, of $50 from F. H. Root, and $20 from Sidney Shepard.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Fillmore, and adopted, that such of the above subscribers who elect to pay $50 of their subscription in advance, so as to comply with the requirements of the Constitution, be constituted Life Members—subject to the payment of the balance of their subscriptions. The terms of the resolution have been published.

The President submitted a draft for Certificate of Membership in the Society, and was authorized to procure the same to be engraved and printed.

Guy H. Salisbury submitted his monthly report as Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, in which were mentioned the following matters:

Judge Hall, from the Committee on procuring Local Histories of the several towns in the County, has furnished a list of about sixty names of persons, in most of the towns, to whom the printed circular of the Committee, and also the general circular of the Society, with a copy of its Constitution and By-laws, will be sent by mail.

But few deaths in the families of old residents were noted for the preceding month. They

were—Dec. 24, Walter Joy, aged 53; Dec. 30, at Lancaster, Erie Co., Truman Luce, aged 76; Jan. 8, Sarah Brooks, aged 25, daughter of the late Wells Brooks.

The weekly meetings of the Historical Society Club have been held as follows. Dec. 14th, C. F. S. Thomas', when a paper was read by Chas. D. Norton, on "The Old Ferry, at the Black Rock;" Dec. 21st, at O. H. Marshall's, a paper being read by Geo. V. Brown, late U. S. Consul at Tangier, Morocco, entitled, "Diplomatic Controversy, occasioned by the visit of an American Vessel from Lake Erie to the Shores of Spain and Morocco;" Dec. 28th, at N. K. Hall's, where a paper was read by E. S. Prosser, relative to the enlargement of the locks in the Erie Canal; Jan. 4th, at Charles D. Norton's, at which the paper of the evening was read by E. P. Dorr, being a history of our Lake Commerce.

The list of donations reported by the Secretary, will appear on Monday.

The President stated that he had written to Hon. Augustus S. Porter, of Niagara Falls, as directed at the last meeting, with the view of procuring a map made by the late Judge Augustus Porter, of the "Phelps and Gorham Purchase," and also such of his papers, etc., as could be obtained. A reply had been received from Mr. Porter, which was read, and in which he says, that he had not yet been able to find such a map among his father's papers, but should he succeed, on further research, would transmit it to the Society. He adds, that the principal historical incidents in the life of Judge Porter were embodied in a manuscript communication furnished by him in 1848, to the Young Men's Association of this city—a portion of which was published by O. Turner, in his History of the Holland Purchase, prefaced by a brief biographical sketch.

O. H. Marshall said he was present at the last meeting of the New York Historical Society, at which action was taken on a proposition that the Government continue the publication of the "American Archives," heretofore compiled by Peter Force, 9 vols. of which have been published, and the work then suspended when Mr. Marcy was Secretary of State. On his motion, the Board of Managers were requested to take into consideration the propriety of memorializing Congress on the subject.

At a meeting of the Historical Society, held Jan. 4th, O. G. Steele had remarked, that some action should be taken in regard to the recent death of Walter Joy, one of the members. On his motion, a committee of three had been then informally appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Society, which committee were O. G. Steele, Rev. Dr. Chester, and Wm. A. Bird. Mr. Steele had therefore written some appropriate resolutions, which he submitted, and which were adopted.

Some remarks were made by L. F. Allen, on the previous decease of three other members of the Society—Silas Sawin, Edward S. Warren, and James G. Hoyt—and Judge Clinton offered a resolution in respect to those gentlemen, which was adopted.

On motion of N. K. Hall, a committee of two was directed to be appointed, to report as to what Standing Committees are needed, and what should be their duties. N. K. Hall and Chas. D. Norton were named by the president as such committee. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers, committees on respective departments of the Society were constituted, as recommended in a report from Messrs. Hall and Norton, and the President appointed said committees as follows:

Finance—Millard Fillmore (Chairman *ex-officio*, as President), Jas. P. White, Chas. D. Norton. *Library*—Guy H. Salisbury, Geo. R. Babcock, Geo. W. Hosmer. *Papers and Property*—G. W. Clinton, O. H. Marshall, H. W. Rogers. *Donations, Subscriptions, and Collections*—O. G. Steele, L. F. Allen, Wm. Dorsheimer. *Publications*—Walter Clarke, N. K. Hall, G H. Salisbury. *Membership*—H. W. Rogers, C. D. Norton, Wm. Dorsheimer.

On motion of N. K. Hall, the matter of rooms to be occupied by the Society, with fitting up and furnishing the same, was referred to the Committee on Papers and Property.

The Annual Address before the Society was delivered at American Hall, on the evening of Jan. 13th, by Rev. Dr. Hosmer, being entitled "The Physiognomy of Buffalo."

The following gentlemen were elected Corresponding Members: Hon Horace U. Soper, of Batavia; Ex-Lieut. Gov. Simon Brown, of Concord, Mass.

New York Historical Society.—*New York, February* 2.—The regular monthly meeting of this society was held at the Society's Hall, on Second avenue, and notwithstanding the unpromising state of the weather a large audience was in attendance. Frederick De Peyster, President, in the chair. On the recommendation of the Executive Committee the society determined to commemorate by suitable acts and proceedings the two hundredth anniversary of the Conquest of New Netherland in 1664. The paper of the evening was read by Wm. J. Hoppin on "The Existing Portraits of Ancient Historical Personages," and was a beautiful production, full of learning and eloquence. It was received with great enthusiasm by the society. A suggestion

for a suitable memorial to John Howard Payne, presented at the last meeting, was renewed by Dr. Gardner, whose proposition on the subject was referred to the Executive Committee. The proceedings throughout were exceedingly interesting.

March 1.—The meeting of the Historical Society was well attended, President De Peyster in the chair. The remains of the old statue of Pitt, erected in Wall street, in 1770, recently a part of Mr. Riley's Museum, in West Broadway, were presented to the Society by Mr. Simon F. Mackie. Mrs. Spooner, widow of S. Spooner, esq., has given to the Society the plates of Mr. Spooner's two works, the Dictionary and the Anecdotes of Painters and Sculptors. The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections presented to the Society, a very neat obelisk about a foot high, richly mounted, made of the stone of the balcony of the Federal Hall, Wall street, from which General Washington delivered his Inaugural, April, 30, 1789. President De Peyster made some interesting statements concerning the inauguration of Washington.

Mr. George Folsom moved a vote of thanks to the Commissioners, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, and by Dr. Wilson, a Chief of the Iroquois, who expressed the sentiments of veneration the Iroquois entertained for the memory of Washington.

Mr. Folsom made a motion that a committee be appointed to wait upon the delegates of the Six Nations who are daily expected here on their way to Washington. The motion was adopted, and Mr. Folsom, George Bancroft, and Dr. Osgood were appointed the Committee.

A. B. Hayes, esq., gave to the Society a portrait, by John Wesley Jarvis, of the Rev. John Stanford, D.D., a Baptist clergyman of usefulness and repute in the city in the early part of the century, and Mr. Gulian C. Verplanck gave some pleasant reminiscences of both Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Stanford. On motion of Mr. Thompson, a committee of three was appointed to consider and report whether measures can be taken to respond to the desire of Mr. Bryan, that the Bryan Gallery of Christian Art may be permanently placed in charge of the Society. Rev. A. C. Coxe offered resolutions in favor of a National Society of literary men, to maintain the purity of the English language, and a high standard of scholarship, to represent the common interest of American scholars, and to communicate with scholars abroad. The subject was referred to a committee of five, to consider and report. Mr. McCurdy moved for a committee to consider Mr. Jay's letter to Mr. Dawson, on the new edition of The Federalist; but, after a debate of some little warmth, the subject was laid on the table, with much decision, as a too personal controversy for the official action of the Society.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—*Philadelphia, Feb.* 8, 1864.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Athenæum Building. On motion of Dr. B. H. Coates, Col. Jas. Ross Snowden was called to the chair.

The Trustees of the Publication Fund presented their annual report, from which it appears that the subscriptions on 31st December, 1863, amounted to $15,835. Owing to domestic affliction, our fellow-member, Mr. William C. Reichel, has been unable to complete the History of Bethlehem and the Moravian Settlements in north-eastern Penn.; a reprint of the first volume of the Society's collections has therefore been commenced.

Samuel Hazard, Esq., having, on account of the infirmities of advanced age, declined a re-election as Librarian, resolutions were passed expressive of the high appreciation of his services and regard for him on his retirement.

The monthly report of the Librarian was read. Among the valuable donations received, was a water-color *fac simile* of the original tombstone over the grave of William Bradford, Printer, erected in Trinity church-yard, New York. On motion of H. G. Jones, Esq., resolutions of thanks to Mr. Abraham Hosier, the donor, were then adopted.

Rev. Dr. Brainerd offered a resolution of thanks to Miss R. L. Bodley, of Cincinnati, for gift of a photograph and *fac simile* letter of Johanna Maria Heckewelder, of Bethlehem, Penn., known in history as the first white child born within the limits of the present State of Ohio.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll.

Vice-Presidents—J. Francis Fisher, George Chambers, of Chambersburg; Benjamin H. Coates, M.D., J. William Wallace.

Treasurer—Charles M. Morris.

Recording Secretary—Samuel L. Smedley.

Corresponding Secretary — Horatio Gates Jones.

Librarian—Samuel L. Taylor.

Library Committee—John A. McAllister, Richard L. Nicholson.

Publication Committee—Rev. Daniel Washburne.

Finance Committee—Edward A. Souder.

After the election, a discussion arose among

the members relative to the erection of a new hall for the use of the Society, when it was determined to place the matter in the hands of a committee.

The Society then adjourned.

VERMONT.

Vermont Historical Society. — *Brandon, January* 28.—The ninth special meeting of the Vermont Historical Society was held at Brandon, the Hon. Hiland Hall, President, in the chair. The Hon. E. N. Briggs, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, welcomed the Society in a brief speech, which was responded to by the Hon. Hiland Hall, President of the Society.

Henry Hall, Esq., of Rutand, then read a paper entitled "Indian Foot-Prints."

George Grenville Benedict, Esq., of Burlington, read a paper entitled, "The Battle of Gettysburg and the part Vermonters took therein."

The Rev. Samuel R. Hall, of Brownington, then read a memoir of the late Rev. Walter Chapin, formerly of Woodstock.

A paper was read by Albert D. Hager, Esq., entitled, "Ancient Mining on the Shore of Lake Superior."

After the reading of a letter of apology from Hon. David A. Smalley assigning severe sickness as a cause for his not being able to pronounce an address on the life and services of the late Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois,

Edward J. Phelps, Esq., of Burlington, read a commemorative sketch of the life and character of the Hon. Charles Linsley, of Middlebury.

The Rev. Daniel Tomkins Taylor, of Castleton, then read an original Poem entitled, "The Vermont Volunteer."

A number of persons were admitted to resident membership.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Edward J. Phelps, of Burlington, Henry Hall, of Rutland, and George F. Houghton, St. Albans, was appointed to revise the papers left for the Society by the late Hon. Charles Linsley, and present them at the next meeting of the Society at St. Johnsbury, in June, 1864.

The Hon. Stephen Royce, of East Berkshire, was urgently requested to prepare a paper embracing his Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of Vermont.

Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, of Boston, was requested to prepare and read before the Society, his Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of Vermont.

Prof. William H. Parker, of Middlebury, to prepare a memoir of the late Hon. James Meacham.

Hon. Asa Owen Aldis, of St. Albans, to prepare a biography of the Hon. Samuel S. Phelps.

Rev. John B. Perry, of Swanton, to prepare a biographical sketch of the late ex-Governor Horace Eaton.

On motion, Rev. Pliny H. White, of Coventry, was requested to prepare biographical notices of the historians of Vermont. The Rev. Pliny H. White was formally invited to complete his Bibliography of Vermont, by adding thereto a complete list of the newspapers printed in Vermont. Mr. White, being present, accepted the invitation, conditioned that each member of the Society render such aid as may be in his power, to render the list as complete as possible.

The Rev. John B. Perry, of Swanton, then read a paper, "On the Geological Formation of Lake Champlain."

A paper on "June Trainings in Vermont" was then read by Luther L. Dutcher, Esq., of St. Albans, after which the Society took a recess until two o'clock P.M.

Many valuable donations were made, for which the thanks of the Society were, on motion, returned.

John McKesson, Esq., of New York City, through L. L. Dutcher, Esq., presented to the Society a parchment deed, dated in 1773, of lands owned by the proprietors of Middlesex, Washington County, Vt., and described in said deed of partition as belonging to *Middlesex, Albany County, in the Province of New York.*

Rev. Francis W. Smith, of St. Albans, presented a volume, entitled, "Trinity Church (N. Y.) Pamphlets."

A manuscript, being the original of two law lectures, by the Hon. Nathaniel Chipman, Prof. of Jurisprudence in Middlebury College from 1816 to 1843, was presented by Mrs. Charles Linsley, of Middlebury.

A complete set of the "Brandon Monitor" Newspaper, and a Pamphlet containing a *fac simile* of the original Declaration of Independence in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson, with biographical sketches of all the Signers, were presented by D. L. Milliken, Brandon, Editor of the "*Vermont Record.*"

Mr. J. Holcomb, of Brandon, presented, through the editor of the "*Vermont Record,*" five volumes of the "Voice of Freedom" newspaper, commencing in June, 1843. Through the same source, Rev. Bernice D. Ames, of East Greenwich, R.I., presented a volume containing a memoir of the late Hon. Anderson G. Dana, M.D., of Brandon.

A biographical notice of the Rev. George B. Manser, D.D., one of the corporators named in the charter of the Vermont Historical Society, and its first Secretary, was then read by George F. Houghton, Esq., of St. Albans.

This was followed by the reading of a biographical sketch of the late Hon. Zimri Howe, of Castleton, by Henry Clark, Esq., of Poultney.

The exercises concluded by the reading of a commemorative notice of the late Rev. Stephen Olin, D.D., LL.D, by the Rev. Andrew Witherspoon, D D., of Brandon.

The Hon. William M. Pingry, of Perkinsville, resolved, that the Hon. Norman Williams, of Woodstock, was requested to prepare a biographical sketch of the late Hon. Titus Hutchinson; and that the Hon. Carlos Coolidge be invited to prepare a biographical sketch of the late Hon. Jonathan H. Hubbare, of Windsor.

Dr. John L. Chandler, of St. Albans, was invited to prepare a paper comprising his Reminiscences of the most noted of the pioneer Surgeons and Physicians of Vermont.

The Hon. Jacob Collamer was requested to prepare and read before this Society a memoir of the Hon. Charles K. Williams, of Rutland.

The President then announced that the next special meeting of the Society would be held at St. Johnsbury, in the month of June, 1864. After remarks from the President of the Society, in which he alluded to the efforts made by the Committee of Arrangements and by the people of Brandon, to render this special meeting attractive aud successful, and to the hospitality of the citizens of Brandon, which was bountifully as well as gracefully dispensed, the Society adjourned,—having, in the character of the exercises and in the number of persons in attendance upon them from far and near, given renewed proofs of increasing activity and usefulness.

Notes on Books.

Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion. No. 6.

This number, illustrated with a fine colored map of the States embraced in the original field of operations, and several very fine engravings on wood, begins properly the history of the war, the previous numbers having been devoted to an introductory portion, written with a dignity, breadth, and judgment which were an earnest of the great value of the work so well introduced. In the present number there is no departure from the high character assumed. The work is in every point of view creditable, and far superior to any other that we have seen.

The Manufacture of Iron in Buffalo. A paper read by invitation before The Buffalo Historical Society, January 25, 1864. By John Wilkeson, Esq. Buffalo, 1864.

A valuable and readable sketch of the important iron manufacture that has grown up in Buffalo. It contains much information on iron generally that will repay perusal.

The United States Service Magazine, Vol. I. No. I. January, 1864. C. B. Richardson, New York.

This Magazine, appealing directly to the Army and Navy, enters on its career with every promise of success. In appearance it is certainly the prince of the American Magazines, being very well printed on fine paper. On testing the contents we cannot certainly be less pleased. The editor, Prof. Henry Coppée, formerly an officer in the U. S. Army and a graduate of West Point, brings to his task not only a thorough knowledge of the military profession, but the literary skill and ability which have won him such a high rank in the world of letters.

This number has a Word of Greeting, an article on Chattanooga, with a map; the Northern and Western Lakes; a few Facts about Artillery; a Modern Fable; a fine poem on the Burial at Gettysburg; a paper by Gen. Barnard on the Use of Iron in Fortification; one by Ch. G. Leland on War Songs; an article on Greek Fire, which will dispel some illusions; Modern War; Later Rambles over the Field of Gettysburg, by Dr. Jacobs, etc., etc.

Three Months in the Southern States, April—June, 1863. By Lieut. Col. Fremantle, Coldstream Guards. New York, John Bradburn (M. Doolady's Successor). 1864. 12mo. 309 pp.

A neat and readable volume, which the publisher has done well to issue. We hope the author is not an average specimen of English officers of his rank; his hatred of the American government is natural and to be expected; his exultation at finding Americans filled with similar feelings equally so. He entered Texas from Mexico and ran across to our lines, which he reached in Pennsylvania after the battle of Gettysburg, which he saw. Disposed to see all in

the South with favor, his account is an admiring sketch; yet much of value is given.

Notice sur les Plantes de Michaux et sur son voyage au Canada et à la Baie d'Hudson, d'après son Journal manuscrit et autres documents inédits par l'Abbé Ovide Brunet. Quebec. 8vo. pp. 44.

This valuable tract will prove a treat to our botanists, as the range of plants is not entirely confined to Canada, and the life belongs as well to American as Canadian biography.

Miscellany.

Parton's Life and Times of Franklin.—Mr. Parton, we understand, contrary to his original intention, has concluded to publish his work on the Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin, without waiting for the return of peace. It is now in press, and will appear about the first of June. It is remarkable that the great masses of material for a complete biography of Franklin should never before have been used for the production of such a work. The reason is, probably, that the fragments of autobiography left by Franklin stood in the way, no recent writer being willing either to discard or continue them. Mr. Parton, we are informed, overcomes this difficulty by using the autobiography as material only, and is thus enabled to incorporate into his narrative all the interesting information respecting Franklin's early life which modern research has brought to light. The public career of Franklin, particularly his services during the Revolutionary war, both as a member of Congress and as envoy to France, are related in the new work with a fulness of detail never before attempted. Among the important acquisitions of the author, is a perfect copy of the pamphlet written by Franklin in his nineteenth year, when he was a journeyman printer in London, which gave him at the time considerably celebrity, but which was long supposed to be lost. This will be given entire in an appendix. One of the engravings is a portrait of that infant son of Franklin whose untimely death he mourned for forty years. There will be in these volumes a great deal of matter of immediate interest, bearing directly on the events now occurring; for it is well known that the spirit of Secession began to manifest itself as early as 1778, in Paris, where the Northern and Southern servants of Congress were at open war, and where their contentions paralysed the alliance between France and America. Nothing but the wisdom, the patience, and the indomitable good humor of Franklin prevented the Southern hot-heads from giving mortal offence to the French government. The new biography will form two volumes, crown-octavo, of about 650 pages each. It will be published by the Mason Brothers of this city.

Among the Many Curious Relics brought forward at a recent Sanitary Fair is a chip from the Beech Tree Forks, of Licking, showing the tomahawk marks of Daniel Boone, which was the corner tree and starting point for his claim to lands in Kentucky. The yearly growth of wood having covered this tomahawk mark, it was necessary, in settling the numerous law-suits in Kentucky, to produce the mark made by Boone. This was done by carefully scaling off the yearly growth, until the mark appeared corresponding with the year he made it, and the chip being in Court, and the tree proved from which it was taken, Boone's claim was established.

Death of a Reserve Antiquarian.—Mr. Joel Blakeslee, of Colebrook, Ashtabula Co., O., a venerable antiquarian and respected citizen, died Nov. 27th, aged 76 years. Mr. Blakeslee emigrated from Avon, N. Y., to Ohio, in 1819, and was the first settler of Colebrook, his family occupying a house which consisted of four wide boards for a floor, and five for a shelter from the weather. The nearest settlement was three miles, to which they went by marked trees. Hardships and privations were the lot of the Blakeslee pioneers, many of them unusually severe. Mr. B. in due time became locally famous as an Antiquarian, and gathered up the relics of the past, and the incidents connected with the early history of every township of Ashtabula county. All the Indian curiosities and history of his section of the Lake region were carefully collected and preserved, and his contributions to the press and the Historical Society at Jefferson were valuable and interesting. They will be more and more prized as generation succeeds generation.

One of the attractions of the late Fair at Cincinnati, was a selection of letters from the extraordinary collection of Lewis J. Cost, Esq., of St. Louis, whose contributions from his American treasures have often enriched our columns. Among the most remarkable there exhibited, were those of Pope Leo X., Luther, Henry VIII., of the period of the Reformation; Cromwell, Marlborough, Wellington, Napoleon, Murat, Ney.

among the military heroes; and a host of American worthies, Gov. Stuyvesant, Roger Williams, Gen. Oglethorpe, Washington, Franklin, Boone, Marion.

The Lexington Monument.—The heirs of the late Wm. H. Carey, of Brooklyn, N. Y. (formerly of Boston), have purchased Belfrey Hill, in Lexington, containing about two acres, and having in the centre a rock rising up 40 feet. The price paid was $3000. The lot has been presented by the said heirs to the Lexington Monument Association, as a site for their new monument. The rock is but a few rods distant from the old monument. The directors recently held a meeting and voted unanimously to accept the patriotic gift. Resolutions and a vote of thanks were unanimously passed, and a copy sent to the donors.

This is a noble beginning. It is hoped that other persons will give their aid towards erecting a National Monument in commemoration of the great event of the 19th of April, 1775. It will require two years to execute the work of the "Minute Man,"—a bronze statue of about sixteen feet in height. It is to be hoped that sufficient aid will be given the Association soon, so that work will go on and have the corner stone ready to be laid and dedicated to Liberty and Union again by the old soldiers, when they return from the war. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company have subscribed $1000, to be paid when the corner stone is laid.

Any person wishing to contribute money for the patriotic object of erecting this National Monument, can leave it with Mr. C. O Whitmore, the Treasurer, in Liberty square, Boston; also those who wish to become members of the Association can do so by paying $5 to Mr. Whitmore, when they will receive a diploma executed on a steel plate in the highest style of art, on which is the autograph of the President, Hon. Edward Everett, also the other officers of the Association, a design of the new monument and a battle scene in Lexington, April 19, 1775, the whole making a beautiful parlor picture worth the five dollars paid for it. Every American should have a copy placed in his house, to be handed down to future generations, informing them where American liberty had its birth.

Mr. Robert Wright, 102 Great Russell st., W. C., London, solicits copies of autograph letters of Gen. Wolfe for a new and complete life of the great commander.

Hon. Samuel F. Cary of College Hill, Ohio, is preparing a complete history or record of the descendants of John Cary who landed at Plymouth in the Mayflower.

Kosciusko.—Marianna Lugomirska, said to be a descendant of the Polish patriot Thaddeus Kosciusko, has published in Germany a new historical romance, compiled from original letters and documents preserved amongst the family papers of the Polish hero.

The Veteran Newspaper of the United States.—The oldest newspaper in the United States is the "New Hampshire Gazette," published at Portsmouth, N. H. This paper completed the *one hundred and seventh year* of its publication on the 1st of October. This paper commenced its career in 1756, and consequently is the oldest newspaper in America.

Vol. I. Maine Historical Collections, is now in the printer's hand for republication. The demand has exhausted the first edition, and the Publishing Committee are taking advantage of this opportunity to enrich the work by the addition of about sixty pages, to be furnished out of the valuable stores of its Editor, the Hon. William Willis, President of the Society.

History of Portland.—This valuable production, of which the first portion is contained in Vol. I. of the Collections of the Maine Historical Society, is soon to be issued in a new and attractive form, at the request of the Society. The author, the Hon. Wm. Willis, of Portland, will make additions to its pages, and intends to continue the narrative down to the present time. His resources for this purpose are abundant; and his ability to draw upon these has been fully tested in the many historical and biographical sketches in which he has preserved the facts of the past.

History of the Pennsylvania Paper Money and of the Continental Emissions.—Mr. Frank M. Etting is compiling historical sketches of the Paper Money of Pennsylvania and of the Continental Emissions. I understand that he has been engaged in this subject for several years, and has collected many original MSS., especially in regard to the Pennsylvania issue. As a person interested in the subject, and anxious to aid Mr. Etting, permit me to suggest to your numerous readers, many of whom may be possessed of valuable information of this subject, that they would contribute to accurate history by communicating with Mr. Etting, who, at present, resides in this city. E. M.

Baltimore, Feb. 23, 1864.

THE

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General Department.

LETTERS OF GEN. JOSEPH REED TO GEN. IRVINE.

I SEND you for publication a few letters from the then Executive of Pennsylvania, Gen. Joseph Reed, to Gen. Irvine, apposite to the present times, inasmuch as they relate, for the most part, to the difficulties experienced in recruiting the armies of the Revolution; the more creditable to those who did enlist, and, amid the discouragements that surrounded them, battled through the war, without the sordid incentives now so necessary to the recruitment of our present armies. Think of the State of Pennsylvania with a war on her hands, and only $3000 in the Treasury! Respectfully,

W. A. IRVINE.

PHILAD., Nov. 16th, 1778.

DEAR SIR

Tho I am very much engaged in other Business I cannot let Gen. Armstrong go to Carlisle without acquainting you of the Steps I have taken upon your Claim. On my Return from Camp I made due Inquiry & found that Gen. Hand had been promoted in the Manner then suggested viz. upon the Nomination of North Carolina. Being satisfied of this in making Report to Congress & recommending General Officers in the Name of the Committee I stated the several Facts which the Delegates of North Carolina admitted were truly stated, but declared they could not consent to receive Gen. Hand as their Officer.—I then stated Col. Magaw & yourself as standing next in order of rank. That Col. Magaw being a Prisoner, if a Brigadier was indispensably necessary at present as Gen. Washington intimates you stood intitled, but in this case Col. Magaws Right should be saved either by Agreement between yourselves or by express Reservation, as it would be a great Injustice that a good Officer should lose his Right by the mere Fortune of War. The Generosity of your own Mind I am sure will lead you to approve this Rule of my Conduct.—Thus the Matter stands—Carolina says she will not have Gen^{l}. Hand—Pennsylvania should say & I trust will, that having nominated him she must be bound by her Nomination or the Rights of others will be invaded. Gen. Hand's Merit as an Officer is not questioned, it is a Question more affecting to the States of Carolina & Pennsylvania, than a personal Question.

I have not now the Honour of a Seat in Congress but as far as lays in my Power shall convey the Sentim^{ts} I have expressed to those who succeed me & hope they will have their due Weight.

I am with much Esteem, Sir
Your most obed. & very
Hbble Serv.

JOS. REED.

PHILAD., Aug. 8, 1779.

DEAR SIR

I am indebted to you for two Favours which I shall now endeavour to discharge with one; An Indisposition of some Days & Moving to a new House having kept me from Business. I send you inclosed an Answer from Col. Nicola on the subject of the Invalids in which if he is not mistaken in Facts he seems to account for his Procedure better than I expected.

The Reduction of Stony Point has every

Particular of Time, Manner, & Circumstance to recommend it & reflects such Credit on our Arms as I think will have lasting Effects. I am rejoiced our Officers had so great a Share in it, as it reflects Honour upon the State. Had the meditated Design on the other Point taken Effect the Consequences would have been decisive for the Campaign—We are well satisfied here. You ask me what may be depended on as to Cloathing, & I will answer you freely, depending that you will only disclose it when you know it may be done with Propriety—As to getting it in this Place it is impracticable, either the Merchants have it not, or it is put out of Sight. My own Opinion is, that there is more in town than appears, but much less than what is wanted. We have therefore been for some Time preparing Exports to a Place not very distant, and mean to take every Precaution for Safety, the Returns to be intirely in such Articles as are wanted for the Army. However in this View we have hitherto confined ourselves to the Officers, it having been understood that the Congress would take care of the men. This should be well understood now, & as Gen. Wilkinson the new Clothier Gen. is at Camp you will do well to consult him fully upon the Subject.

The Mode in which half pay was given was settled by Congress, and as there are comparatively few who may get civil Offices so lucrative, as to make it unnecessary, I wish it was clear of that Restriction, & if a Law is brought in to establish it I will recommend to such Members of Ass^{ly} as I have any Influence with to lay aside the Restriction; but this will only affect the half Pay given by the State as we can only give our Vote in Congress, as one of thirteen, for an Alteration of the other.

Your Mode of recruiting would be an effectual one, if no Parties existed in the State, & all would concur to enforce the duty: But while each seeks to strengthen itself by the Malcontents of the other Party there will be an Imbecillity in every Measure which runs counter to the Feelings and Interests of a considerable Number. But I should chuse in this Case that the Term of Service should be a compleat Year if not more from the Time of joining the Regiment.

I wish I had more Leisure to lay my Sentiments before the publick on the Duty & propriety of providing for the Officers & Soldiers—it is the only Subject on which I trouble the News Papers, & the same Causes for not answering your Letter have operated to prevent my prosecuting it—added to this, that the News Papers have been very much engross^{d} by the Party writers. I shall resume it as soon as my Health will admit. I congratulate you upon the favourable Accounts from the West Indies—Grenada undoubtedly taken, and Byron defeated are great Events, we wait impatiently for the particulars.

My best Wishes attend you & am
Dear Sir, with much Esteem
Your most obed & very
Hble serv
Jos. Reed.

Philad., Nov. 18, 1779.

Dear Sir

I am indebted to you for several Favours which my long Indisposition has prevented my answering. I shall write to Major Moore in answer to his Letter.

The very heavy, I may say the enormous, Expense which Avarrice & private Rapacity throws on the States in order to procure the Necessaries for the Army will require some Attention & Care on their Part, & especially in the filling up Vacancies in the present State of the Privates I cannot think there is any Necessity of introducing new Officers which must be the Case if every Vacancy is filled as soon as it happens. I would wish the General & Field Officers would rather discourage it as otherwise they may feel the Inconveniences themselves—the fewer Officers we have the better we can afford to do for them provided there is sufficient to do the Duty. And I would especially recommend Caution in this Respect with Respect to any Persons not belonging to the State. The Benefits of the Pennsylvania Line may draw Persons from other States or

foreign Parts, but it is not prudent as to the State nor politick as to themselves, as at a future Day the Difficulty of rewarding such a Number will be given as a Reason against rewarding any.

The Cloathing goes off next Week, & tho not so complete as I intended I believe if you can be permitted to retain it you will find yourselves in as comfortable a State as any other Line, & I imagine more so as no Pains has been spared to procure Plenty & of the best Quality.

As Officers have a good deal of Leisure & sometimes want Amusement I have sent you a Pamphlet of which I beg your Acceptance & am with much Esteem

Your obed & very
Hble serv
Jos. Reed.

Philad., April 11, 1780.

Sir

The various Recommendations of Officers for Promotion will very naturally call for some Answer & Notice. They would probably have long before this Time been forwarded from this Board to the Continental Board of War if it had not been intimated to us that some Propositions would be made this Spring from the Officers for an Incorporation of the weak Regiments. When compared with other States we find our Quota is in a very respectable Point of View, & have therefore thought it our Duty to stimulate others rather than overstrain ourselves by unequal Exertions. For this Reason & because the exhausted State of our Treasury does not admit of the Expence we have not attempted Recruiting. For your Satisfaction & that of the Officers I also enclose you the Resolution of Congress which put a Period to our farther Proceeding in the Appointments of Officers. Whenever this Obstacle is removed or Congress direct the Mode we shall chearfully go forward in the Business.

I have now the Satisfaction of informing you that the House of Assembly at their last Sessions taking into farther Consideration the meritorious Services of the Troops belonging to this State not only confirmed by a Law the half Pay given by Congress extending it to the Life of every Officer, but also the Cloathing & Stores during the Service—providing also for the Widow and Children of any Officer dying in Service by an Annuity proportioned to their Wants & Circumstances—In Addition to which they have also voted each Officer at the Expiration of Service the following Quantities of Land frèe of Taxes

A Major General	2000	Acres
A Brigadier	1500	Do.
A Colonel	1000	Do.
A Lieutenant Colonel.	750	Do.
A Surgeon	600	Do.
A Major	600	Do.
A Captain	500	Do.
A Lieutenant	400	
An Ensign	300	
A Surgeon's Mate	300	

And as an Encouragement to the non-commissioned Officers & Soldiers they have been voted

A Serjeant	250	Acres
A Private	200	——

These unsollicited & kind Marks of Attention & Respect I am sure cannot fail of making suitable Impressions on brave & generous Minds. As I feel a very sincere Pleasure in executing these Plans & Measures formed for the Comfort & Satisfaction of the Army I am also happy in communicating them, & request as a Peice of Justice to the Assembly you would make known to the Officers & Soldiers what has been done for them on this Occasion.

I also enclose you a Resolution of Congress on the Subject of your Pay, which I hope will be a pleasing Information as it shews a general Attention to the Interests & Comfort of the Army—of which it is in every Respect very deserving.

As soon as the Laws are printed I will forward you the Act for the Supply & honourable Reward of the Pennsylvania Troops & am with much Regard & Esteem

Sir
Your most obed^{t} & very
Hble serv.
Jos. Reed.

PHILAD., April 14, 1780.

SIR

I wrote you on the 11th Inst. giving you a short Sketch of the Provision lately made for the Army—since which I received your Favour of the 8th Inst. I am sorry the Surgeons & Mates after receiving Cloathing & other Supplies from the State should thus in a Body tender their Resignation, it looks like extorting rather than requesting. Happily in this Case their Interests were consulted & attended to before this Step was taken otherwise it might possibly have injured their Claim. Generous Minds should be careful how they impose Force or what has the Appearance of it, as there is a certain Pride in human Nature that recoils at Compulsion.—I now inclose you the Act of Assembly confirming the Provision for the Army—Besides which as I mentioned in a former Letter the House voted 2000 Acres of Land to every Major General & so in Proportion to inferiour Officers—Surgeons & their Mates included.

I agree with you in wishing some permanent & general Plan could be fallen upon that would give Satisfaction & save us from adopting the Line of temporary Expedients.

If the Surgeons & Mates should still persist in their Resignation it will be more proper to make it to Congress than to us for tho we have the Appointment when they receive their Commissions they become the Officers of the United States.—Perhaps from the Changes making in the Hospital Department Congress could supply their Places, but I confess I am at a loss to see why the Gentlemen are dissatisfied with the State because their Views were disappointed by a Vote in Congress. I am with much Esteem Sir

Your obed & very Hble Serv
JOS. REED.

PHILAD., May 10th, 1780.

DEAR SIR

Your favour of the twenty fifth of April last and the second Instant came duly and safely to hand. We are sorry that a point of punctilio with respect to the State Agent should be taken up at this time of day and in the present state of our affairs when frugality is so indispensibly necessary. Whatever may be the customs of European armies it certainly rests in our own opinion whether such an appointment shall be derogatory to the Character of an officer. One thing I am very sure of, that if the person who is to undertake it is not supported and respected by the officers, his office will be a very difficult if not an impracticable one. If the thing is not too far gone I should be glad you would confer with the Baron Steuben thereon, and endeavour to divert him from a measure which appears to us attended with many inconveniences without any real advantages to ballance it. If I had time I would write myself, but I have no objection to your using my name and opinion.

Mr. Swaine's conduct is by no means pleasing to us but if you have the Resolve of Congress of the twenty third day of March 1779, you will find that tho nominated by us he is an officer of Congress and removable only by the Commander in Chief. It will be therefore quite acceptable to us if his conduct could be taken up in its proper place and Justice done both him and the publick. We have frequently intimated to him our desire that he should reside at Camp but it has not had the desired effect.

We had flattered ourselves that desertions had nearly ceased and thought ourselves warranted in our opinion by the estimate of stores lately sent us in which our Troops computed at 640 Officers and 3200 non Commissioned Officers and privates. The Justices of the Supreme Court having gone upon the Circuits we have recommended to them in the strongest manner the putting a stop to the interference of the Justices in the case of discharging soldiers. I am clearly of opinion that the Justices of the Supreme Court only upon a habeas corpus, have a right to determine the expiration of service and would advise that the Officers in such case should decently and respectfully decline their authority. General Lacey will write to you on the subject, and we have taken particular notice of Mr. Scott of York Town. I do not know how we can check

the supernumerary officers, but if we can stop the Justices their Certificates will have little comparative effect.

I must acknowledge my good Sir, that in the present state of our publick affairs as to money I see no prospect of recruiting the number of Men Baron Steuben calls for. We must therefore concur in some plan for levelling the regiments, I am sensible it is an unpleasant business, but the all powerful Law of necessity admits of no alternative. I am told that at this stage of the business the taxes are found too burthensome, at least relaxation is called for which shows they have been improvidently required or very injudiciously withheld. I am very glad you are like to bring your affair to an issue I think it is quite time it should be settled and your rank determined and have no doubt Justice will be done. Colonel Farmer has orders to prepare a quantity of linnen overalls and a supply of shirts which will be forwarded as soon as they are got ready. Pray inform me with respect to hats; if you can do without them till the fall cloathes it would be best. I am with much regard Sir

Your most obedient and very humble servant

Jos. Reed
President.

P. S. Since writing the above your Favour of Mr. Little is come to hand.

Philad., March 20, 1781.

Sir

I have duly received your Favour respecting the Affairs at Carlisle, which appeared of so much Importance that I thought proper to communicate it to the Assembly. I am sorry to inform you that it is in our power to give very little Relief. The Advances made to the Officers & Soldiers, the Purchase of Cloathing now in Hand—the Supply of this City & the various Ports in the Country—with the Necessities of the Army at West Point, Fort Pitt &c. have reduced our Treasury to the lowest Ebb—so that I can with Truth assure you we have not now nor have we had for 2 Months past above 2 or £3000 State Money in it at any Time—You must be sensible what a heavy & necessary Demand must also attend recruiting. If the Bounties are not paid we can expect no Men. Your Observations on the Taxes of Cumberland are very just. Fair & punctual Payment of Taxes must not be considered among the good Qualities of your County—tho in Whiggism & Bravery I think it may vie with any County in the State or even in America. I wish our Friends there were more sensible of the Importance of this Duty but you must remember that it has been an old Complaint—Time & Experience will we hope improve & amend it.

Gen[l]. Wayne laid a Letter from you to him before the Council containing some Observations on the Neglect & Omission of sending the Laws into the Country & particularly the late Law for calling Men by Classes. As the sending the Laws has been for some Time past considered a Duty of the Council the Members considered the sending the Letter to them as a gentle Animadversion on the Board but which in this Instance does not happen to be well founded. The Law in Question was sent by Express to the Commissioners of all the Counties above two Months ago—We find on Inquiry that he set out on the 3d Jan. taking with him also Instructions of the most particular Kind so as to establish a general Regularity & Uniformity in the Execution. The Express is not here to ascertain with judicial Precision the actual Delivery of the Law & Papers to the Commissioners of Cumberland, but as it was seasonably delivered in every other Part of the State we presume that County was not neglected & that you have not been properly informed on this Occasion, which I have been the more sorry for as the Letter has been communicated pretty generally & is wrote in a Language of Complaint rather adapted for confidential & private Correspondence than for publick Use.

Affairs in Europe have taken a surprizing Turn. War declared by England against the Dutch — We have no News from Chesapeak where the French & British Fleet

now are, but we are in momentary Expectation of great Events.

I am with much Esteem Sir
Your obed & very Hble serv
Jos. Reed.

P. S. There is at present no Law in Force enabling the Council to issue Orders to impress—all the Powers of that Nature being vested in the Commissioner under the Law which creates the Office.

Philad., June 1, 1780.

Dear Sir

I am to acknowledge several of your Favours & especially the last informing of the unhappy State of the Army. I communicated it in Confidence to the General Assembly, who in Addition to the other Measures which we had pursued & the beneficial Effects of which we hope you have by this Time experienced have passed a Law authorizing Persons to seize all Cattle & Provisions, this Law we shall execute with Spirit immediately & I hope in a very few Days you will see that a different Spirit reigns here than in those States who perhaps being more remote are not touched equally with a Sense of the Necessity of immediate Exertions—We have also passed a Law for draughting Recruits for the Army which in this City and the 3 adjoining Counties will produce 600 Men.

Farmer is busily engaged making Shirts & Overalls—& Mr. Lyttle in forwarding the Stores which are purchased for your Refreshment & Comfort. It will do great Honour to our State if we can keep our Troops uncontaminated on so trying an Occasion with the Spirit of Discontent—for which after all we must acknowledge there is too much Reason.

The Arrangement of the Officers in Consequence of Vacancy & Promotion has been laid before the Board of War & no Difficulty arises in making out the Commissions but in the 3d & 4th Regiment. It is said Mr. Marshal cannot take Capt. Ruly's Place untill the Proceedings are had to dismiss the latter agreeable to the inclosed Resolution of Congress—the other Appointments in Consequence of Mr. Marshal's Promotion will of course be postponed.—The same Difficulty in Case of Ensign Peter Smith or rather Lieutenant King. It is also queried how Mr. Onial was dismissed from the Surgeoncy of the 10th Regt, you will please to have this explained or I fear his Appointment will also be delayed.

As to the 4th Regimt—The Rank of Messrs. Beecher & Steddiford must be settled before any Commissions can issue, and as the Gentlemen who have been Prisoners have some Reason in my Opinion to complain I flatter myself due Consideration will be had to the Justice of their Cases on the present Occasion.—We have received a Remonstrance from the other Officers but as it is a Rule with us not to interfere in these Questions we hope the matter will be settled at Camp, until which nothing can be done here.

Col. Butler is anxious for the Confirmation of some Ensigns appointed by Genl. Sullivan but as the General had no Authority to make such an Appointment we cannot violate a Rule of Congress as well as our own Determination or the Appointment of any new Officers but in the Mode which the Resolution of Congress directs viz—special Recommendation of the Commander in Chief to which we shall pay proper Attention. You will easily see that if done in one Case every other Colonel will expect it and as the Right of Appointment is in the State we cannot waive it. I mention this because it has been observed that Colonels admit young Fellows to do Duty & then ground a Claim for a Commission on their having served some Time which makes us mere Cyphers & is a Deviation from the Letter & Spirit of the Rule of Congress. If it was known that the Council did not think themselves at all bound by this Circumstance it would save us the painful Necessity of declining to confirm their Appointments.—I am in haste dear Sir

Your obed Hble Serv
Jos. Reed.

If Genl. St. Clare is at Camp please to communicate this Letter to him.

Dear Sir

I shall be glad to meet the Officers of the Pennsylvania Line collectively next Monday at 12 o'clock at the City Tavern, & shall be much obliged to you to acquaint them with my Wishes.

As I do not know the Quarters of the Field Officers now in Town must also request you to convey my Compliments to them & request the Favour of their Company to dine with me on Wednesday next, 3 o'clock. I mean the Officers of the Six Regiments as I shall have Opportunities to see the other Gentlemen—but the Officers who continue will probably leave Town in a little Time. You will also oblige me with your own Company at the same Time.

I am Sir

Your obed & very

Hbble Serv

Jos. Reed.

Market Street
Jan. 27, 1781.

Philad., July 19, 1780.

Dear Sir

I duly received your Favour of the 12th Inst.—& of this I cannot say I am disappointed in the Result of the Board of General Officers yet I wish they had seen their Way in proceeding to a Determination, because that of Congress will be tedious & probably intermingled with political Sentiments which do not pervade the Camp.

I have shewn your Letter to one of our Delegates who seems generally to be of Sentiment with you. However I have a doubt in one Point and that is, whether the Reference does not come more properly from the General to Congress than from the State. In that Case the matter would be taken up more free from Prejudice, than I am sure it would be if urged by our Delegates—& the less the Prejudice the better Prospect of your succeeding fully & quickly. Your Proposition of putting Gen[l]. Hand on the generai Scale, seems most likely to take if properly managed, & I am of Opinion it will end there as North Carolina has already her full Share of Brigadiers. My Advice therefore would be to get the General to state the Result of the Board of Officers with their Difficulties & press Congress to a Determination, least he should be embarrassed in disposing the Commands.

Mr. Searle has sailed for Europe a Week ago partly on private Business & partly to procure the necessary Supplies of Cloathing &c. which cannot be done here—if he arrives safe & succeeds in his errand I trust the Pennsylvania Line will make an Appearance not only superiour to any in America but equal to any Thing in Europe —we have carried our Orders down to a Sleeve Button with every Thing answerable both for Officers & Men.—I wrote to Gen. St. Clair a few Days ago requesting that Lieut[s]. Bigham & Benne might be sent down to confront a Capt. Gardener whom we have in Custody for insulting them while searching for Deserters. We are resolved to make an Example of him if the Facts appear as we presume they will from the Report made formerly by these Gentlemen.

We are sorry to find some Gentlemen express themselves so indiscreetly in Camp & write to their Friends here in the same Style with Respect to the new Recruits. We have gone on Gen. Washington's Opinion on draughting preferably to voluntary Inlistment. Draughts you know must be for short Duration & with good Management many may be entered for the War. But this is not all, we attempted voluntary Inlistment for the War last Spring without any Success—but not discouraged & willing to please all we have now began again—I advanced this Morning 10 half Johannes & I dare say many others will do the like to try what can be done—some Gentlemen took it up about 3 Weeks ago got a Subscription but went no farther. You may depend upon it there are no Men in America more anxious to fill up the Line—but Pennsylvania you must be sensible is composed of such a Mixture of People & we have so much Opposition that a Man might as reasonably expect the Fruits of our Climate to grow in another as to expect that the same Efforts could succeed in one State as another. Indeed I must declare it as my Opinion that the

Strength of an Army does not consist in its Numbers—Appointments comfortable Cloathing Equipments of various Kinds are as necessary as Men & a well appointed Army is equal to double its Numbers destitute of the Necessaries & Conveniencies of Military Life. And in this Respect Envy & Ill Nature must do us Justice & we depend especially on our Officers whose Comfort & Honour is deservedly dear to us to support ours agt Reproach. I am Dear Sir, with real Esteem

Your most obed.
Hble Serv
Jos. Reed.

P. S. Gen. Armstrong came to Congress some Time ago.

War Office, March 27, 1781.

Sir

Col. Forrest has arrived here with an account of the Ill Temper of the Artificers at Carlisle for Want of Pay & Cloathing & it seems the same Spirit persists among them as to their Discharges which took Possession of the Pennsilvania Line. Since the Precedent has taken Place with respect to Discharges we do not see that any Difference of Treatment can be held up & therefore we think those enlisted for *three Years or during the War* must be discharged at the Expiration of the three Years. But it seems they will not take their Discharges unless they are paid & we are informed they have thrown out Threats to sieze the Stores and pay themselves. Their Pay is certainly due them yet they have less Reason to complain than the Troops in the Field as they have been paid within six Months. What they should receive would the farther disable the Public from paying the Troops and as these Men have all Trades it should seem that they could better support the Want of Pay than the Soldiers. It appears to us totally out of the Power of Congress to pay the Artificers at this Time & therefore if those entitled to them were discharged & permitted thereby to be at Liberty to follow their several Occupations in their own account they ought to be satisfied. If we could get Guards from the Regiment of Continental Troops to secure the Stores the Artificers might be discharged & sent about their Business. But as probably this Expedient would be creating another Evil considering these Troops are under the same Predicament we have thought it best to state the Matter to you that you might fall on some Measures for securing the Stores and having the three Years Men discharged & sent from the Post. Probably some of the citizens might be prevailed on to take the Guard of the Stores till the Men who have evidenced a Disposition to seize them should be gone. But we leave the Matter to your Discretion & if you find Difficulties too great for the Attempt you will inform us as the Matter should not be began unless there is a Certainty of its being carried thro'. If it is possible to furnish Money it shall be done so far as a Months Pay; but at present we see no Prospect of it. It is really lamentable that the Public should be in this Situation but it is not in our Power to remedy it.

We are Sir
with much Esteem
Your very obed Servants
Richard Peters
By order

Brigadier General Irvine

In Council, Philadelphia, June 18th, 1781.

Whereas Brigadier General Irvine has represented to this Council, that a number of spirited well affected Inhabitants of the Counties west of the Susquehanna, have signified their intentions of equipping themselves to act as Light Horsemen and Volunteers, to be in readiness to repel any Incursion of the Enemy in this State, and in case of necessity to march to the relief and assistance of our neighbouring States, now invaded by the Enemy and in great distress.

Resolved, That this Board do highly approve the spirit manifested on this occasion, and also of General Irvines intention to form said Volunteers, and take charge of them in the proposed service, and do for that purpose assure him, and them, that

they shall receive all proper and necessary encouragement from this Board.

Extract from the Minutes
T. J. Matlack Secy

Brigadier General Irvine.

In Council Philadelphia July 23rd. 1781

Sir

I duly received your letter of the sixteenth Instant, and have laid it before the Council. As you was in Town at the time of the Change of our system of supplies, it is hardly necessary to inform you, that Mr Morris undertook to procure for this State, the articles required by Congress, which of course included the support of all Continentals in the State, this commenced on the twentieth Instant by agreement with Mr Morris, who then conceived himself in a condition to assume it. Mr Morris afterwards objected to the number of posts in the Country, and made it a point to confine his Contracts to certain enumerated places, which did not include Lebanon, Hanover, or Yellow Springs,—the latter he has since taken up. But with respect to the others there is a real difficulty as all the moneys designed for these purposes were taken out of our hands, and transferred to Mr Morris, so that we apprehend it will be necessary, if Mr Morris cannot be induced to extend his contracts (which we do not expect) to move the several parties down to those places where contracts are made, viz! York and Lancaster. And as the prisoners are to be five miles from York, and the unconditional prisoners, closely confined in Lancaster, we hope this may be done, as it will be a great relief to us in the business, having no money, and little credit, and if you concur in opinion with us, we request you will give the necessary orders as General St Clair is not here. Your observation, that recruits must have provision and quarters immediately on inlisting, is very just, but we apprehend this would be more properly done by granting assistance at two shillings per day, until they reached the rendezvous which in the case of the rifle Corps to be raised, we have fixed —— as per Copy of the recruiting Instructions sent you inclosed. The number of class recruits got in Philadelphia by our last account was thirty three, of whom I am sorry to inform you sixteen had deserted. We had earnestly requested they might be sent off as soon as they amounted to five, or six, but some delay happened, and privateers sailing in the mean time it is probable many of them are gone. We have not had regular accounts from the Country but we fear the harvest will make the business more tedious and difficult than we could have expected. York and Cumberland, have been generally slow upon these occasions. It has been observed and I believe with justice, that those Counties who suffered least by the Enemy have been most backward in furnishing their proportions of publick duty of every kind, and your remark, that the people are as secure as if there was no War in the Country, is applicable to more parts of the State, than you have under your Eye. I send you General Waynes letter to me on the affair of the sixth Instant, which came to us at first, in very alarming colours, but rather seems to do us honour at present,—tho' our loss is to be regretted when we see what difficulty there is in getting Men, and training them. By our accounts from Europe the prospect of possessing all the Southern States, and reducing Maryland and Pennsylvania this Campaign, will protract, if not frustrate all negotiations this summer. General Washington is at Kingsbridge or its neighborhood, but his operations are so slow that I suspect he is waiting for something, perhaps the fleet of the Count d'Grass this would give us some spirits and afford a favourable prospect of breaking up that important Post.

I am sir with much respect
Your obedient and very
humble servant
Jos. Reed Presid!

Brigadier General Irvine

In Council Philadelphia August 29th, 1781

Sir

I received your favour of the ninth Instant per Mr Blaine, who returned before I had time to prepare an answer. The movements of the British army, having

relieved us from apprehensions for the prisoners we have in concert with General S Clair, been endeavouring to arrange and equip the Troops now in the State, which we compute at five hundred. Captain Zeigler has accordingly received very sufficient supplies for that number, consisting of shirts, shoes, overalls, hats and hunting shirts; blue cloth not being procurable at any rate or price. I have also the satisfaction to inform you that Captain Mason from Amsterdam acquaints us, that M[r] Searle has succeeded in that part of his mission which relates to military stores, that he was shipping them early in the summer, on board a ship of most reputable force so that they may be hourly expected. Captain Mason having been taken and his papers destroyed, we have no particulars but are much flattered by the prospects he gives us. As soon as I received your letter due inquiry was made with respect to the supply of the post at York, and it appears that Colonel Blaine and his brother had taken that contract; that the Brother had expected Instructions and Money from Philad[a] which not receiving, he came down here, but his brother and M[r] Morris were all at Camp. However I endeavoured to hurry him back as fast as possible and hope that by this time the matter is in a more favourable train.

You have judged very properly with respect to the nature of M[r] Morris's engagements on account of the State. But should any like embarrassment arise, or any deficiency of provisions be apprehended, it will undoubtedly be proper to address him, either in the first instance or thro' the medium of the Board of War.

There seems at present a prospect of a considerable part of our Army going to the Southward, General Washington has ordered all the Recruits thither; which is a pleasing circumstance as the division of the Line is very inconvenient on many accounts.

I am sir with much esteem,
Your obedient and very
humble servant
Jos. Reed
President

To Brigadier General Irvine.

Philadelphia September 21st, 1781

Sir

In the present situation of affairs I should be happy in being assisted with your good Judgment and advice, in forming such arrangements as may be most effectual, for drawing forth the strength and resources of the State in the most effectual manner, and concerting a previous general Plan for this purpose, and defending this City

I shall therefore, beg the favour of your Company in Market street at one.. oClock to meet a few other Gentlemen proper to be consulted on such an occasion.

I am Sir with much esteem
Your most obedient and
very humble servant
Jos. Reed
President

To General Irvine

THE WASHINGTONS OF ENGLAND.

According to Surtees' History of the County Durham, the chief ancestor of the Washington family in England resided at Washington, a ville in the Bishopric of Durham. Bolden Buke, written 1180 (27 H. II.) informs us that Willielmus de Hertburn held the Manor of Wassyngton or Wessington of the L. Bishop of Durham in capite, in exchange for the vill of Hertburn, rendering four pounds and doing service, therefore, in the great chace of the lord bishop, with two greyhounds, and also paying one mark to the palatine aid, when such tax should be raised. Towards the middle of the thirteenth century the resident family, as was customary, had assumed the name of the manor, which was situated a few miles from the mouth of the river Wear, near Hilton Castle; and we read of one William de Wessynton living in this vicinity as early as 1274 (3 Ed. I.). About the year 1328 (2 Ed. III.) Wanter de Wessyngton, on giving his daughter Isabel in marriage to Marmaduke Basset, granted unto the latter the Manor of Ossinton in Co. Durham.

Sir William de Wessyngton, Knight, was in active service during the Scotch

wars of King Edward III., and took prisoner with his own hands in battle a Monsieur Robert de Colvill of the Manor of Oxenham. An order, issued Dec. 8, 1346 (20 Ed. III.) desires Wm. de Weshynton to bring his Scotch prisoner, Alexander de Haliburton, to the Tower, and Thomas Grey received similar orders respecting his prisoners David Graham and John de Haliburton. The Scotch hostages being released by an order of Aug. 16, 1357, Monsieur de Wessyngton appears at the time to have been the custodian of Patrick, son and heir of Lord David of Graham. An inquisition post-mortem, held in the twenty-second year of the pontificate of Bishop Hatfield, informs us that the good Knight, Sir William Wessington, died in the year 1366, leaving a widow Katherine and an heir bearing his own name, and that at his death he held the manor and ville of Wessington by the same service as has been above mentioned.

Cotemporary with Sir William was Thomas de Wessyngton, who married Isabella, youngest daughter of Jacobus de Useworth. Isabella's brother Richard died sine prole in 1362, and her sister Dionisia, wife of Cuthbert de Kendale, died soon after, whereupon she and her sister Alice, as coheiresses, came into possession of the manor of Little Usworth. Thomas de Wessyngton died in 1378 (1 R. II.) aged 37, being seized of a fourth part of the vill of Great Usworth, parish of Washington, Co. Durham, and a moiety of the manor of Little Usworth; his daughter Christina married William de Chestre, who at his death was found to be seized of one-half the last named manor de jure uxoris. Usworth was in the immediate vicinity of the manor of Wassyngton.

Edmundus de Wassyngton, with others of the comitia of John, Duke of Lancaster and King of Castile, received royal letters of protection from Richard II., dated March 4, 1378, which were to remain in force till the next feast of St. Michael (Sept. 29). By inquis p. m. John de Washington held Milborn manor, in county Westmoreland on the borders of Cumberland, in 1397 (21 R. II.), Walter de Wissingdon, living in 1409 near New Castle, had free warren on the lands of the Bishop of Durham. In the retinue of the Duke of Gloucester, at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415, was John Wissington, and a follower of Sir John West at the same time was named John Wassyngton; while the Prior of Durham, elected 5th Nov., 1416, was another John de Wessyngton, a person of much learning, who, dying in 1446, was buried in the Cathedral.

In Bishop Langley's time, 1406–37, the Washington Estate had passed to the Blaykestons, of Blakiston, Coxhowe, etc.,—an old Durham family whose arms were "argent, two bars gules, and in chief three cocks of the second." Yet we elsewhere learn that before 1400 the direct male line expired in a Sir William de Washington, Knt., of Washington, whose only daughter Dionisia (or Eleanor) married Sir Wm Tempest, Knt., of Studley-Royal, E. R. of York, who was M. P. for that county in 1401 (2 H. IV.). The Lady Tempest died Jan. 2, 1451, and her granddaughter, Dionisia Temple, married Sir Wm. Mallory, of Mobberley, Co. Chester, from which family the Washington estate passed to the Aislabies.

But notwithstanding the extinction of the eldest male line, younger branches of the Washingtons are supposed to have been still in existence, and from an early period the family were much scattered. We have already seen one of the name located in the north of Westmoreland towards the close of the fourteenth century, but some of the family were resident in the southern part of this country almost one hundred and fifty years previous, being thus cotemporary with the earliest of the Durham stock. James Lawrence (son of Sir Robert Lawrence, of Trafford, Co. Lane.) living 1252 (37 H. III.), married Matilda the sole daughter and heiress of John Washington, and by his marriage acquired the Manors of Washington and Sedgwick (or Seggeswick). His son and successor John Lawrence levied a fine of Washington and Sedgwick in 1283, and was father of a second John, who presented to the church of Washington in 1326, and died about 1360, leaving as

his son and heir Sir Robert Lawrence. Seggeswick, on the river Can, in Co. Westmoreland, was about six or seven miles north of Warton, Lancashire, which in turn was situated near the influx of the Decker into the Kent Sands. At Warton, during the latter half of the fifteenth century, was living Robert Washington, Gent (the son of John W.), and the family arms, "argent, two bars gules and in chief three mullets of the second—" are to be found on the north side of the door of the parish church. Robert Washington had children by each of his three marriages; his first wife being a Westfield; the second a daughter of Miles Whittington, of Barwick (or Borwick juxta Warton manor), Co. Lanc., and the third Agnes, daughter of —— Bateman, of Hersham (or Heversham), near Cartonel-Fells, Co. Westmoreland. From this family, as is alleged, was descended George Washington, President of the United States, while the last of the name remaining in the original locality was the Rev. Thomas Washington, Vicar of Warton, who died about the year 1823.

Again running backward in the course of time, we find Richard de Washington appointed March 2, 1273, to the Chantry or Chapel in the parish of Watton-at-Stone, Co. Herts, where he died about 1322. In the same county, George Washington, cap., was appointed Rector of Stapleford, May 4, 1504, and resigned in 1506; Thomas Washington, Clk., was appointed Oct. 24, 1556, as Rector of Widial, and died in 1559; while Adam Washington, Esq., a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and of Beaches (parish of Brent-Pelham), on the borders of Essex, married Elizabeth Fiyer in 1639, and bore the same arms as the Washingtons of Lancashire, as before given.

Robert de Washington, living 1349 (23 Ed. III.), married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Andrew Hawkyn, who owned lands at Preston, in Holderness, E. R. of York. This Robert may have been an ancestor of Richard Washington, who under the reign of Edward VI. held the Manor of Armethorpe and lands at Hampall (both near Dancaster), Co. York, together with the rectory of Sharpe and lands called Threplondes in Co. Westmoreland, while his son James, who died in 1580, aged 44, held in addition the Manor of Adwickle-street, Co. York. A pedigree of this family, from the Heraldic Visitation of 1666, exists among the Harl. MSS. of the British Museum, and it has been still further extended since that period; from Richard Washington and his wife Jane Lunde* was descended, in the eighth generation, Godfrey Washington of Doncaster, coroner of the W. R. of Yorkshire, who died in 1770 aged 60, and it is probable the latter gentleman was a cousin, in the third or fourth degree, of Baron James Washington who in 1844, at the age of 66, was the Royal Chamberlain of Bavaria. The arms of this family are given the same as those of the Lancashire stock, with a crescent for difference, though it is said they earlier bore arms "billetée, on a bend three swans," coloring not defined.

Besides the place called Washington, or Wassinton, in Co. Durham, we have Wessington, Co. Northumb., north-east of Heddon-on-the-Wall; Washington west of Alfreton in Derbyshire, called on Camden's maps of 1610 "Wessinton;" and lastly in Co. Sussex the parish of Washington. The latter place was known in the tenth century as Wasingatune, and herein, in 963, King Edgar granted certain lands to the chief Athelwold; under the Norman Conqueror it was held by William de Braose, and subsequently passed into the possession of the Dukes of Norfolk.

I. J. G.

THE COUNT REVILLA-GIGÉDO, VICE-ROY OF MEXICO.

From the time that Mexico, under the name of New Spain, became subject to Spanish rule, until the period of her Inde-

* Lunde Washington was at one time manager of Mt. Vernon estate for his kinsman Gen. Geo. Washington.

pendence, in the year 1821, the Province was governed by a series of officials with the title of Viceroy. With some noble exceptions, these rulers were men remarkable principally for their indolence, inefficiency, and rapacity. We do not propose to linger upon those who, with a little brief power in their hands, turned it only to selfish purposes, leaving the people they professed to protect in a degraded and miserable condition; but to point for a moment to some of those whose glory, like the glory of the stars, will never wane, because they identified themselves and their efforts with the great cause of humanity and human elevation.

As a luminary of the first magnitude stands the name of Don Juan Vicente Güemes Pacheco Horcasitas y Aguayo, Conde de Revilla-Gigédo. That his character, genius, and peculiar difficulties may be better comprehended, and his labors better appreciated, a glance at his immediate predecessors, and the state of the country he governed, will be necessary.

Between the years 1783 and 1789 no fewer than five Viceroys had received the staff of office. The first, Don Matías de Galvez, was a brother of the celebrated minister and *visitador*, Don José de Galvez, but he was destitute of the ambition, brilliant endowments, and capacities which marked the career of his distinguished relative. From the office of Captain-General of Guatemala, through the influence of Don José, he was promoted to the Viceroyship of New Spain in the year 1783, towards the close of the reign of Carlos III., and though old and infirm, he labored earnestly to acquit himself well in whatever pertained to the exalted post he occupied.

The colony at this period was in a state of almost sluggish tranquillity. Little seemed to be required, and correspondingly little was accomplished. The authority of the Viceroys was established and respected, the period of turbulence among the royal officials had passed, the spirit of independence which was wont to animate the Aztec bosom slumbered, and the Viceroys had only to *project* improvements which the gradual advancement of the population might require. But the administration of Don Matías was not entirely without historic results; he began the work of paving the streets of the capital, and fostered the Academy of Fine Arts founded by his predecessor. Some of the best models in marble which adorn the collection of San Fernando at the present day were placed there in his time. The sentence of suppression was removed from the *Gaceta*, and it reappeared; the national Bank of San Carlos was established, a bubble which subsequently burst and involved many in ruin.

The administration of Don Matías continued but little more than a year; overpowered with infirmities, he resigned his authority into the hands of the Royal Council, and died on the 3d of November in the year 1784.

His successor Don Bernardo de Galvez, son of Don Matías, was one of the most distinguished Governors of the colony. From the Captain-Generalship of Havana, through the influence of his uncle, the Marquis of Sonora, he was elevated to the office made vacant by the death of his father. Young, zealous, ambitious, and popular, he undertook various works of public utility. He made or laid out several causeways from the city of Mexico, paved many streets, began the system of street-lighting, and, with a view to beautify his capital, embellished the vice-regal residence and commenced the towers of the cathedral.

But the most conspicuous measure of his rule was the rebuilding of the palace of Chapultepec and the construction of a fortress within it. The popularity of this undertaking and the ostentation in which the young Viceroy lived, combined with an act of royal clemency which he had the presumption to perform, in pardoning some criminals whom he had designedly met on their way to the scaffold, attracted the attention of the suspicious court. However this may be, without any known cause, this young man, gay, vigorous, and full of flattering expectations, yielded to the undermining power of a hidden malady;

and descended swiftly to the grave, after having held his authority one year and five months. His exequies were solemnly performed in the Cathedral, and in the darkness of the night, amidst the lamentations of the people, military display and funeral music, giving to the pageant an augustness almost royal, his remains were deposited in the church of San Fernando.

The powers of government fell, as usual on the decease of the Viceroy, into the hands of the *Real Audiencia.* Shortly, however, news came that His Majesty of Spain had named Archbishop de Haro for the vacancy. He was a man of great learning and benevolence; his short government, however, was unmarked by any notable historic event. In a few months he resigned his authority to Señor Don Manuel Antonio Flores, Lieutenant-General of the Royal Armada, and Viceroy of Santa Fé de Bogotá. Old, in enfeebled health, and with few endowments for command, almost nothing can be said of his administration further than that he organized three military battalions, commenced the Botanical Garden, and paid some attention to the mining interests of the country. The death of Carlo III., and his celebrated minister, Don José de Galvez, occurred during his government. Unfitted for the exalted position he had attained, both by his tastes and qualifications, in a little more than a year Flores sent his resignation to his royal master, and the thanks he gave the king for his acceptance of the resignation demonstrated that he sincerely renounced the office, and earnestly desired to retire to the more quiet enjoyments of domestic life. In October, 1789, a ship arrived at Vera Cruz, bringing his successor, the second Count Revilla-Gigédo. At Guadalupe, Flores, according to the royal order, delivered to him the staff of office, and soon set sail for Spain in the same vessel that had brought the new Viceroy.

With the departure of Señor Flores for his native land, all obstacles are removed to the introduction of the main subject of our sketch—Don Juan Vicente Güemes Pacheco Horcasitas y Aguayo, Conde de Revilla-Gigédo, 52d Viceroy of New Spain.

This remarkable man came from an illustrious ancestry. His father was Viceroy of Mexico as early as 1749. In his childhood, his parents designated him for the quiet and comparative obscurity of cloistral life; but the activity and enthusiasm of his inclinations defeated this intention, and he embraced the more congenial profession of arms. He held a command at the siege which the Spaniards so obstinately maintained at Gibraltar in 1782, and acquitted himself with distinction in that desperate conflict. At the decease of his father he inherited his title, and was deservedly honored by his royal master with many dignities in Spain, and on the resignation of Flores, as we have seen, he was appointed Viceroy of Mexico.

His predecessors had made no considerable improvements in the general administration of the colony, as has been intimated, until a certain temporary vigor was infused into affairs by the arrival of the royal Commissioner (*Visitador*), Don José de Galvez, who came clothed with authority to adjust whatever might require adjustment. Active, ambitious, inventive, and restless, he directed his efforts to a class of creations, excisions, and reforms which should tend to exalt his own efficiency in the eyes of the Crown, and prove the incapacity and uselessness of the Viceroys. Don Manuel Flores had not the executive qualities necessary to sustain and perfect the improvements initiated by Don José. He might be a man of judgment, but he was not informed upon the affairs of the colony, was slow to comprehend the import of his office, and averse to burden himself with the thousand details with which it was necessary to have minute acquaintance. But whatever Don José might have done for the colony, it is certain that Revilla-Gigédo encountered defects, abuses, and disorders almost without number, which the broad comprehensiveness of his understanding seized, and the energy of his character corrected.

He assumed the government in October, 1789, and the first event which displayed his vigilance and integrity was the consigning to summary justice the perpetrators of

certain notorious assassinations, which by their atrocity had thrown the kingdom into consternation. A short experience convinced the new Viceroy that *labor*, in every sense, could alone give order and form to the mass of *disorder* which had been mis-called government. A glance at the situation of the Province in 1789 will convey the best idea of the merit of this celebrated magistrate, whom neither limited time, social considerations, nor the constant and daring struggle with antiquated and deep-rooted prejudices, deterred from his career of progress.

The streets of the capital were without drains, sidewalks, or pavements. They were the depositories, moreover, of all the impurities from the houses; and, in process of time, these filthy accumulations exhaled vapors extremely deleterious to the health of the population. The market stood opposite the palace, and was constructed with an open space in the centre, surrounded by wooden sheds in which provisions were exposed for sale, and the refuse thrown on one side, awaiting the good offices of swine, which fed at large in the city. The sheds afforded asylum at night for a promiscuous company of men and women, vagrants and drunkards. The baths were open to all who paid the required fee; and no reference was had to the proprieties arising from the distinctions of sex. After nine o'clock it was dangerous to go out, since the streets were lighted only by an occasional lamp, hung by the owners at the doors of shops and houses, in obedience to a municipal regulation. This requisition even was either neglected altogether, or the light withdrawn at an early hour. The lower classes went almost naked, their only clothing consisting of a sheet-like garment (which also performed the office of counterpane), and a palm hat. It was as customary to sell the clothing of the dead in public shops as it was to bury them in the churches of small towns. These practices, superadded to the foul condition of the streets, produced many epidemics.

In the erection of edifices no regard was observed to harmony or regularity. The city was destitute of public promenades, except the single one planted by the Viceroy Bucareli. The fountains were large basins of mason-work, foul with sediment, the dust of the street, the contact with the hands of water-carriers; nor was the addition uncommon of that with which both hands and feet had been laved.

Another fertile source of public disorder and demoralization existed in the abundance of drinking establishments called *pulquerías*, where was sold the intoxicating beverage *pulque*, made from the juice of a species of aloes. Nearly all the squares contained a *pulquería*—an enormous hut or wigwam—and in the centre stood huge jars of the fermented liquid. Around these tempting vessels gathered half naked *leperos*, beggars, prostitutes, and all the worst elements of the population; and here, amidst gambling, licentiousness, and drunken merriment, germinated plots for thefts, assassinations, and their attendant depravities.

In fine, the condition of affairs, moral and physical, was quite bad enough to chill the courage of the most undaunted. Who but a man of unconquerable energy would have had the heroism to attack such a mass of disorder with any hope of its correction?

Great as were these evils, still greater existed in the judicial organization of the kingdom. There were tribunals and systems without end, nominally for the administration of justice, but they were really only so many systems of oppression. The *Acordata* alone exercised its tyrannical jurisdiction by means of twenty-five hundred subordinates, and imposed, without appeal, restraint, or molestation, the most opprobrious punishments—even death itself.

Neither was this multitude of judicial branches regulated by codes of laws or any other fixed rules; each had its peculiar formularies, and no organization existed which afforded guarantees to litigants or determined the attributes of the Judges. Revilla-Gigédo himself stood aghast before systems so monstrous and so complicated.

The provision for education, also, was to the last degree worthless. No school for primary gratuitous instruction had been

established in the capital or any part of the kingdom. Before the expulsion of the Jesuits, in 1767, the care of the youth had devolved upon them. Subsequently, the few schools that remained fell into the hands of ignorant and cruel teachers, who nourished the hearts of the children with absurd fictions, and brutalized them by ridiculous and inefficient discipline.

The roads of the kingdom were in such condition that the only available method of travel and transportation was on mule-back. The corporations of towns wasted their funds in sky-rockets, festivities, and all sorts of useless expenditures. Officers and office-holders were in unison with all this disorder. There were neither data nor ideas how to form statistics; books, entries, and judicial writings conformed only to the caprices of the chiefs. The tribunal of accounts, a place of pride and highly aristocratic, having its three ministers in large wigs and its army of accountants, was the most delinquent and worthless of any. It assumed great superiority, and the idlers at its head sometimes believed themselves above even the Viceroy himself.

The military organization was equally useless and incomplete. In the city and provincial militia, there was neither instruction nor discipline. The coasts and frontiers were without custody; and the few small veteran bodies that existed were unworthy of confidence, since military rank was considered salable and transferable—a kind of speculation of which several of the Viceroys had availed themselves.

This is but an outline of the state of things in New Spain when Revilla-Gigédo entered upon his duties as chief officer of the Province. To ordinary minds, the remedy for these complicated evils would require years of study or perplexed experiment. The acute comprehension of the Count de Revilla-Gigédo soon unmasked the origin of the difficulties, namely: the indolence and avarice of most of the governors, whose only aim seemed to be the accumulation of a fortune to carry back to Spain when the period of their control expired.

With a firm and confident hand the Count applied methods of reform to the shapeless mass, and truly entitled himself to a higher tribute of gratitude than the nation for which he labored has awarded him. Declining all the festivities usually proffered to a Viceroy, he directed his attention to the condition of the fortresses and other provisions for defence; to the purification of the palace; to the removal of those unsightly old sheds that had served for markets, and the construction of others more decent and commodious; to sanitary regulations respecting the streets; to measures by which the half-naked laboring class should be induced to clothe themselves; to the establishment of ordinances concerning the public baths; the erection of edifices with some view to order; the paving and lighting of streets; provision for a night-watch and police system; the extinguishment of fires; the suppression of the disorders of the *pulquerías;* the constructions of aqueducts and fountains, by which the health of the population was materially promoted. He further provided for the same object, by prohibiting the sale of the clothing of the dead, and stopping burials in churches. The cemeteries of Vera Cruz and Puebla resulted from this prohibition. He repaired public highways and causeways, and established a Botanical Garden at Chapultepec, which had been projected by one of his predecessors. He caused primary schools to be opened in most of the important towns; furnished the Academy with professors in Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, &c.; wrought a general reform in the ordinances by which crafts and trades were regulated; and, as by a species of magic, gave life and animation to useful establishments, which neither time nor revolution has destroyed.

Neither did the Viceroy restrict his reforms to things merely material; he devised expedients to remove abuses in the moral administration, and cure some of its palpable evils,—though many of those expedients, of the highest importance, were so hampered, benumbed, and opposed in the Court of Spain that they were not carried into effect. For all in which he

did succeed, he had to struggle with the sluggishness of magistrates, inveterate prejudices, and all the train of obstacles they bring, and to plunge, sword in hand, upon the hoary vices he would extirpate; but his projects were so evidently good, and conformable to justice, that the Court could not withhold its sanction.

Mining, agriculture, and manufactures also received special attention from Revilla-Gigédo, and strong impulses were imparted to them through his wisdom and energy. With respect also to whatever facilitated communication, the purposes of the Viceroy were magnificent; but limited power, limited time, and limited means, together with the obstructions interposed by paltry private interests or favoritism, defeated many of his grandest schemes.

In order to accomplish, in the short space of five years, the reforms we have mentioned, and many others to which time does not allow us to refer, the most indefatigable industry was necessary. Revilla-Gigédo only allotted to himself three or four hours for sleep, retiring regularly at nine in the evening and rising at one, to pursue his labors, or to sally out that he might personally observe the manner in which the municipal laws were heeded.

He was neat and elegant in his person, and a strict observer of etiquette. He ate only twice in the day; and, while he supported all the proprieties of a state table, never tasted anything from his own table, but received his food prepared and seasoned from the convent of the Capucins. It was sent to him in a small trunk, locked, which had two keys—one kept by himself, the other by the Abbess.

Many curious anecdotes are related of this remarkable man. One or two may serve to illustrate more fully the striking features of his character.

On a certain occasion he went to the Tribunal of Accounts, an office for which he had an aversion by reason of the pride and indolence of its chiefs. It was ten o'clock, and not a soul was present. The Viceroy undertook to arrange a packet of papers, which were in the greatest confusion. When the employés entered, they were almost petrified with astonishment. Revilla-Gigédo then took his hat, and, with a sardonic smile, said to them:—"Gentlemen, from eight to eleven I shall come to regulate this archive; meanwhile, there is no necessity that you should fatigue yourselves. You can sleep and breakfast, confident that the service of the king suffers no loss."

The following is related by Don Carlos Bustamente in his "Continuacion" of Padre Cavo:

A certain widow stated to the Viceroy that her husband on his death-bed had been arrested for debt, and that she had taken care to place in safety a small coffer of jewels which were her dowry. These jewels she had intrusted to a gentleman, without exacting any receipt or equivalent. Urged by the necessities of her widowhood, she had petitioned for her treasures, and he had not only denied that he had received them, but had treated her as if she were mad. The fertile mind of the Viceroy soon suggested a method of redress. The following night he concealed her in a place from which she was to sally at a preconcerted signal. The recipient of the jewels was summoned, and in a friendly manner was solicited to return them; but, as before, he denied all knowledge of the matter. The demand was politely renewed, with promises that his honor should be protected; still he persisted in the denial. In the course of conversation, the Viceroy inquired if he took snuff.

"Yes, Señor," he replied, offering his box. "Take what your Excellency pleases."

Affecting distraction and urgency to dispatch some important business, the Viceroy left him, and calling a confidential assistant, sent him with the snuff-box to the wife of the *depositorio*, with directions to ask for the coffer of jewels which had certain marks such as had been described by the lady. In a short time the messenger returned with the little trunk. The widow was then called from her place of concealment, and asked if that was the box she demanded.

"It is the same, Señor," she answered, "which I intrusted on deposit to this gentleman."

The Viceroy gave him a glance of indignation.

"How have you dared to deceive me, a gentleman and a Viceroy, when I removed all difficulties out of the way in order to cover your honor, and to satisfy this unfortunate woman? Henceforth you shall understand I am not to be trifled with. I have ordered a coach to convey you to the Castle."

In May, 1794, Revilla-Gigédo resigned his office* into the hands of Branciforte, who had been appointed his successor, and soon after embarked for Spain, where he became director of artillery, a military position of importance and responsibility. Five years later, May 2d, 1799, he died at Madrid, universally lamented, as he was in Mexico also, where the memory of his good deeds is never to be obliterated.

The celebrated "Instruccion," which he wrote for the benefit of Branciforte, is a memorial of the most important events that happened during his government. It is a national treasure which has been most jealously cared for, and remained unpublished until 1831. The attentive reader can glean from it the principles which guided the policy of the Cabinet at Madrid, in order to maintain the streng hand Spain had extended over Mexico; the source, amount, investment, etc., of the large sums with which this Province had enriched the Royal Treasury; it brings into near inspection the judicial system; acquaints us with the character of the population, the military organization, the condition of agriculture and the mining interests, home and foreign commerce, the state of arts and industry, and the policy of the Viceroyship, both general as regards the colony at large, and particular as regards the capital. It also records curious and acute observations, indicates reforms and projects, and embodies reflections which disclose the upright and magnanimous principles of the writer —his deep desire for the prosperity of the nation he ruled, and furnishes to legislators suggestions well worthy their consideration.

It is to be regretted that so far as Branciforte is concerned, it was practically an effort expended in vain. He neither thought nor worked like his illustrious predecessor, though he contributed to give the last touch to the reputation of Revilla-Gigédo, by influencing the Council to accuse him. Envy seems to be indispensable in order to

* One of the remarkable events which occurred during the government of Revilla-Gigédo, was the appearance of an Aurora Borealis of unusual splendor in the year 1789. A manuscript letter, written by his Secretary and signed by the Viceroy, giving an account of this phenomenon and the consternation it produced, has been preserved. We subjoin a translation from the original document:—

MOST EXCELLENT SEÑOR:

At 8 o'clock on the night of the 14th of November, an Aurora Borealis appeared in this city. The Indians of the country, who are greatly without instruction and are very faint-hearted, began to be terrified and to make such a tumult that the streets became thronged with people, who shrieked and wailed, believing that fire was about to fall from heaven—that the city was about to be overwhelmed—or other similar absurdity which this or that fanatic invented and propagated, the excited people immediately believing it. The Ecclesiastics, who ought to have tranquillized the ignorant, undeceived them and drawn them away from their error, assisted in confirming them in it. They began to ring bells for the Supplicatory; they opened the churches, and even the Brotherhood of St. Augustin came forth carrying in procession St. Nicholas. Other priests began to preach, and all the town wandered about crazy, shrieking, praying, and performing acts of contrition in the streets. The number of persons who went out to Guadalupe to commend themselves to the Virgin was very considerable; and though the phenomenon disappeared before ten o'clock, even as late as two in the morning many people were still roaming about with burning brands, and praying in the public ways.

Seeing that the inhabitants left their houses unprotected, I determined that patrols should go the rounds to guard the property fear had caused the owners to forsake. I likewise sent a request to the Archbishop, that he would command the calling of Supplications to cease, that the churches might be closed; on his own part taking the necessary steps to quiet the tumult and disorder, since, as it could at once be perceived, the cause deserved not the least dread or solicitude. I caused, moreover, that several officers should go through the streets in a manner the most favorable to undeceive the people of their error and induce them to return to their houses.

I give Your Excellency this account lest, perhaps, notice through another source might arrive, of such character as to cause anxiety.

EXMO. SEÑOR,

EL CONDE DE REVILLA-GIGÉDO.

MEXICO, 30th Nov., 1789.

EXMO. SEÑOR DON ANTONIO PORLIER.

lift the splendor of great men, as the clouds of heaven are necessary, which, dispersed, cause the sun to shine with more clearness and brilliancy.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

Old Portrait of Franklin.—Dr. Edward Vanderpool, 206 Fourth street, in this city, has in his possession a portrait of Dr. Franklin, painted at Trenton, N.J., a year or two before his death, by an English artist named Stibbs, which, with a very close likeness both in face and attitude to the well known Cochin Portrait, represents him with the marks of much more advanced age than any of the engraved likenesses. It is in oil on canvas, stretched on board 5½ by 4½ inches in size, with powdered wig and a red coat, one hand over the other resting on a cane. The expression is smiling, but evidently senile. It is, however, a most interesting relic, and its authenticity undoubted, the picture having been given by the artist's daughter to Dr. Vanderpool. G. G.

Intellectual Capacity of Negroes in Boston.—Phillis Wheatley's was not the only instance in Boston, of the negro's capacity for intellectual improvement. A worthy Englishman, Richard Dalton, Esq., a great admirer of the Greek classics, because of the tenderness of his eyes, taught his negro boy, Cæsar, to read to him distinctly any Greek writer, without understanding the meaning or interpretation.—*Douglass*, ii. 345.

In the *Boston Chronicle* for September 21, 1769, is advertised:—"To be sold, a Likely Little negroe boy, who *can speak the French language*, and very fit for a Valet."

Draw a Prize.—The following extract from an old newspaper may interest some of your readers, as serving to show that one of our current witticisms is not as new as may be generally supposed.

"Instead of that alacrity with which every man in the United States was to turn out, as a volunteer, to fight Great Britain, as triumphantly foretold by the administration prints, we hear of nothing but lamentations and dissatisfaction from every militia man who has been so fortunate as to *draw a prize*, as it is called, by which he becomes liable to be called on any moment to join the detachment of thirteen thousand men that make up the quota of this State."—*New York Evening Post*, *May* 12th, 1812.

I have a strong impression that "copperheads" is used, with its present political meaning, by the journal quoted above or some of its contemporaries. But, whether this is so or not, it is quite evident from the above extract that if the word did not exist at that time, it was, at least, sadly needed. S. W. P.

Phillips and Davis—A Coincidence.—On the 8th of December, 1837, Wendell Phillips, speaking in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in reply to one who vindicated the mob that murdered Elijah P. Lovejoy, at Alton, the previous month, used the following language:—

"Sir, when I heard the gentleman lay down principles which place the murderers of Alton side by side with Otis, and Hancock, and Quincy, and Adams, I thought *those pictured lips* [pointing to the portraits in the hall] *would have broken into voice* to rebuke the recreant American—the slanderer of the dead."

Twenty years later, October 11th, 1858, Jefferson Davis spoke in Faneuil Hall, and used similar imagery. He said:—

"If those voices, which breathed the first instincts into the Colony of Massachusetts, and into those colonies which formed the United States, to proclaim community, independence, and assert it against the powerful mother country; if those voices live here still, how must they feel who come here to preach treason to the constitution, and assail the Union it ordained and established? It would seem that their

criminal hearts would fear that *those voices, so long slumbering, would break their silence*, that those forms which look down from these walls behind and around, would come forth, and that their sabres would once more be drawn from their scabbards, to drive from this sacred temple these fanatical men, who deserve it more than did the changers of money and those who sold doves in the temple of the living God."

It is hardly credible that at the very time that Davis uttered these scorching words against those who lift up their hands against the Union and the Constitution, his "criminal heart" was meditating the treason that it has since perpetrated; but we have evidence that compels us to believe such to have been the case.

X. Y. Z.

Revolutionary Pensioners.—We have noticed with pleasure the unanimous passage in the House of Representatives, at Washington, of a bill adding one hundred dollars per annum to the pensions of the little band of Revolutionary veterans who still survive, and whose lives, it is to be hoped, may be prolonged to witness the full triumph of those liberties which their valor helped to establish. It appears, by an official return, that the number now living of the heroes whose efforts in behalf of their country are still gratefully remembered, is but *twelve*. Of these the oldest has attained the age of 105 years, and the youngest is 94. The names and ages, with amount of pension allowed under existing laws, are stated in a communication from the Pension Bureau, as follows:—

Amaziah Goodwin, born in Somersworth, N. H., Feb. 16, 1759; pension $38 33.

John Goodnow, born in Sudbury, Mass., Jan. 30, 1762; pension $36 67.

Adam Link, born in Washington Co., Pa.,—1762; pension ——.

Daniel Waldo, born in Windham, Conn., Sept. 10, 1762; pension $96.

Jonas Gates, born in Barre, Mass., —, 1763; pension $96.

Benjamin Miller, born in Springfield, Mass., April 4, 1764; pension $24 54. (Died Sept. 1863.—ED. H. M.)

James Barham, born in Southampton Co., Va., May 18, 1764; pension $32 33.

William Hutchings, born in York, Me., —, 1764; pension $21 66.

John Pettingill, born in Windham, Conn., Nov. 30, 1766; pension $50.

Alexander Maroney, enlisted at Lake George, N. Y., born —, 1770; pension $96.

Samuel Downing, served in the 2d N.H. regiment; pension $80.

Lemuel Cook, on the roll at Albany, N. Y.; pension $100.

With regard to the last three, it will be observed that full particulars are wanting. In the case of Maroney, the files state that he was "enlisted" by his father, being a minor. To all of the pensions here stated, it is now proposed to add $100 per annum.

There were at the date of the latest report in print seven pensioners on the State roll of Massachusetts receiving pensions from the treasury of this Commonwealth, under resolves of the Legislature independently of the action of Congress. Of these Benjamin Smith, of Grafton, who receives the largest sum, viz. $150 per annum, is described as "a soldier of the Revolution," and we believe that some of the others received their pensions in respect of Revolutionary services.

The names of the others are Martin Wheelock, Lyman Webster, Peter Jowder, James Pomeroy, John T. Stone, James Daniels. If authorized by a vote of the Legislature similar to the movement in Congress which called forth the interesting facts above noted, respecting the United States pensioners, the Secretary of the Commonwealth would, perhaps, be able, by a search of the files, to furnish complete information on the subject.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Daniel Taylor, the Spy.—The physician who administered to Daniel Taylor (the British spy) the emetic on October 9, 1777, which brought up the silver ball in which was inclosed the short letter from Sir Henry Clinton to Burgoyne, was Dr. Moses Higby, afterwards of Newburgh, in this

State. He resided at the time near the old Fall's house, at the Square in the town of New Windsor, where General (afterwards Governor) George Clinton had his head-quarters temporarily in the fall of 1777, subsequently to the defeat at Fort Montgomery. He died in Newburgh May 3, 1823, at the age of eighty, and had practised there and in New Windsor for nearly sixty years. The letter inclosed in the ball was written on the previous day at Fort Montgomery, and was intended to inform Burgoyne (then encamped near Saratoga) that no colonial troops intervened their respective forces (which they intended, if possible, to unite) except the command of Gates, and expressed the hope that the recent English success at the Fort would facilitate his contemplated operations both above and below Albany. Immediately after the storming of the Fort, Gen. George Clinton made his head-quarters at Mrs. Fall's house to collect his men, who had become scattered on the night of the storming, in order that he might march them, together with such new recruits as he might obtain, to Esopus (now Kingston) to prevent the English from landing from their vessels at that place, which he had been advised by his brother Col. James Clinton (serving under him), they would do if the vessels could break the chain which was across the river near the Fort (this obstruction across the river from near St. Anthony's Nose to Fort Montgomery was, in fact, a *chevaux de frize*, and was arranged by Capt. Machen,* the Engineer of Fort Montgomery, with the assistance of Capt. Hazelwood, whose similar work across the Delaware River had been so effectual previously; it was 1860 feet long, and separated in a few hours, by reason of the tide, after its completion, but was soon after relaid in another position under the suggestion of Maj. Gen. Heath. It cost £50,000, and weighed 170 tons. When it broke, Congress refused to pay the bill for the iron-work upon it, until the quality of the iron was investigated. The investigation proved satisfactory).

He did not rally his men in time, but when he reached Kingston (by way of the valley of the Wallkill), he discovered that the English vessels had ascended the river, landed troops, set fire to the village, and had just retired, leaving it still in flames. The spy was captured before Clinton started from the Square. It is not known by what route the spy came from Fort Montgomery on his intercepted way to Burgoyne, and he refused to state it. His person was searched and the ball was accidentally found in his hair, where it had been ingeniously fastened, and probably before he started. Its form was oval, about the size of a bullet, and consisted of two sections which were firmly united by a screw in the centre. It was pure silver, for the probable reason that if the bearer should be compelled, by any exigency, to swallow it for its and his safety, the metal might not affect him as lead, brass, or copper would. The shell of it was about the thickness of a common wafer; and compactly folded in it was the short letter to Burgoyne, written on thin silk paper. The letter contained but three sentences, and was forwarded by Gen. Clinton to the "Council of Safety," after the court-martial of Taylor. When the ball was discovered, Taylor snatched it from the searching officer, and under pretence of throwing it away, swallowed it. This, however, was noticed. Clinton immediately sent for Dr. Higby, who, instantly upon his arrival, administered with much difficulty a powerful emetic. The ball was thrown up almost immediately; and Taylor picking it up, ran a short distance, was overtaken, and, upon being brought back, the ball could not be found, and he refused to state what he had done with it. Clinton promptly informed him that he believed he had again swallowed it, and that if it was not produced at once, he should instantly order him to be hung, and that he should be cut open to obtain it. He then produced it. Taylor was a

* Capt. Machen came to America about 1766 as an officer in the English service, but soon resigned. He then opened the outlet to "Machen's Pond," now called Orange Lake, four miles west of Newburgh, and erected a small building in which he made copper coin for change, and, though it was illegal, yet he was not interfered with. The public regarded the coinage as a convenience which was not at that early day sufficiently supplied by the government.

major in the English service. He was taken by Clinton to Kingston with the troops, and was there tried before a Court-Martial (of which Capt. John Woodward, the father of Judge Woodward who was afterwards one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State, was Judge Advocate), and was unanimously condemned as a spy, and was hung the next day from an apple-tree on the outskirts of the village, and buried under it. He wore a citizen's dress at the time of his capture, was about forty years of age, and was privileged by Clinton to write several letters to relatives in England, which, after being read and found not to communicate any military information, were sent to Sir Henry Clinton for further disposition.

His remains were never removed. He was an officer of equal rank with Andrè (each being a major), and both were selected as spies, and executed as such; and both intrusted with important duties, and for the same government, and by the same officer (Sir Henry Clinton), yet Andrè was exhumed by order of the British Government, and his remains deposited with military honors in Westminster Abbey, while those of Taylor have been neglected by his country to the present time. The probable impossibility of identifying the particular spot of his burial may constitute the reason why his bones were not removed at the time when Andrè's were. The grave of the latter was marked by a stone immediately after his execution, and a willow planted by it, both of which remained there at the time of the removal to England. No mark was put upon Taylor's grave, and the old apple-tree, no doubt, had long since gone, and probably no one then living or accessible could identify the spot.

JOHN M. EAGER, *New York.*

NAMES AND LOCATION OF TRIBES ON THE ANDROSCOGGIN, BY N. T. TRUE.—The tribes of New England were settled on the principal rivers. On the Connecticut were the Mohegans. Those on the sources of the Connecticut river were called Micmacs or Fresh Water Indians. On the Merrimac were the Pennacooks. On the Saco were the Sokokis, of whom the Pequakeys at Fryeburg were a branch. On the Androscoggin were the Anasagunticooks, of which tribe were the Rokomekos at Canton Point, and the Pejescots on the Lower Androscoggin. The Norridgewocks lived on the Kennebec. The Penobscots, or Tarratines, as they were often called, on the Penobscot; the Wawenocks, on the St. George's, Sheepscot, and Pemaquid Rivers; the Passamaquoddies on the St. Croix; the Marechites on the St. John, and the Micmacs in Nova Scotia.

The Indians on the Androscoggin are known under the general name of Anasagunticooks, though it appears that it was originally confined to those residing above Lewiston Falls. At a late period it seemed to extend to the scattered remnants of Indians on the river, and at St. Francis in Canada.

It is a curious fact that the word Anasagunticook, Amoscoggin, and Amasaconte, are all derived from the same roots, and have essentially the same meaning. Amasaconte was the name of the tribe at Farmington, and as the carrying place, by means of numerous ponds, was very easy, it is probable that the intercourse between the Indians on the Androscoggin and Sandy Rivers was very intimate, and may thus have rendered them, in a certain sense, nearly identical.

The Pejepscots occupied the territory between Lewiston Falls and the Kennebec River. Their headquarters were at Brunswick, where they had a fort near the falls. They also had a location at Little River Falls. Their position was a most important one. It was at the great carrying place between the Eastern and Western tribes. It was also the turning off place of the Indians coming down the river to Macquait. Their position early brought them into contact with the whites. An English trader occupied their territory below the Falls as early as 1624–5, and another at the Little River Falls, consequently they were the first to be broken up as a tribe.

They probably depended largely on fishing for their support, although they, no doubt, had corn fields in Durham, Bruns-

wick, and Topsham. Colonel Church, as late as 1690, found a barn of corn to a large amount at their fort in Brunswick. Still, they did not appear to have any fixed habitation at that time below Lewiston Falls, unless it might have been on Sabattis river.

It is doubtful if any tribe in New England had greater facilities for procuring food at all seasons of the year than the Pejepscots. At certain periods, salmon, sturgeon, and other fish swarmed the river at the Falls, where they could easily spear them. Their hunting grounds were near, corn could be raised or brought down the river, while in the severest weather, or time of scarcity, they could reach Macquait, a distance of three miles, where clams were abundant. Like the immense water power at Brunswick, still unimproved, it would seem as though the natives did not themselves appreciate the natural advantages around them, though they may have been originally a populous tribe.

The Rokomekos had their headquarters at Canton Point, and this may be considered the centre of the Indian population on the whole river. They were a semi-agricultural people. The broad intervales, to the extent of several hundred acres, were cleared and cultivated with corn. From what can be gleaned of their condition, it is probable that they were among the most populous of any tribe in Maine, previous to 1617, when they suffered from the plague which carried off so many Indians throughout New England.

No tribe of Indians was more dreaded by the whites than the Rokomekos. They would turn off from the river through the northern part of what is now Cumberland County, and pounce upon the settlers of the seaport towns, killing and taking captive the inhabitants, or coming down the river in a flotilla of canoes, prowl along the shores, or at a later period, through the influence of the French, they would ascend the river, go to Canada, join the French, and again descend to the sea-coast to annihilate, if possible, the English settlements. They embraced the Indians up and down the Androscoggin river, from Lewiston Falls to its source.

Our knowledge of the condition of the Indians about Rokomeko is very limited. They had cornfields near Rumford Falls and at Rumford Point.

It is not known whether there was a distinct tribe at Lewiston Falls. Some of the Pennacook Indians fled from their tribe in New Hampshire through fear of the Mohawks, and built a fort there about the year 1680, so that this place constituted a sort of garrison for the protection of their families while the men were away from home. The excellent facilities for fishing at the Falls must have always attracted the Indians to that place.

At Bethel, about two and a half miles above the village, there was undoubtedly a small tribe, possibly a branch of the Rokomekos, as they were said to have carried their dead to Rokomeko for burial. They had left the place long before the town was settled, as quite large trees had grown up in their corn-fields. About twenty cellars for the storage of corn, a dozen or more gun barrels, kettles, hoes, and other implements were found by the first settlers, indicating that they had left in a hurried manner.

Cartridge Paper in 1778.—When the American army entered Philadelphia, in June, 1778, upon the evacuation of the English troops, there was a want of paper fitted for the construction of cartridges. It was advertised for, and but a small quantity procured. An order was then issued demanding its instant production by all people in that city who had it. This produced but little, and most probably on account of its scarcity. A file of soldiers was then ordered to make search for it in every place where any was likely to be found. Among other places visited in July, 1778, was a garret in a house in which Benjamin Franklin had previously had his printing office. Here were discovered about twenty-five hundred copies of a sermon which the Rev. Gilbert Tenant had written (printed by Franklin) upon "Defensive War," to rouse the colonists during the French troubles. They were all taken and used as cases for musket cartridges, and at once

sent to the army, and most of them were used at the battle of Monmouth. The requisites in cartridge paper were, of course, thinness, strength, pliability, and inflammability, and such paper was necessarily scarce then. J. M. E.

NEW YORK.

INDIANS IN ORANGE COUNTY. — Oshasquemonus, the chief of the Minsies tribe (the word having become corrupted into "Minisink," see Eager's Hist. of Orange Co., p. 407, and Stone's Life of Brandt), was one of the signers to the deed of the large Minisink Patent. Besides him, eleven other chiefs signed, though all did not belong to the same tribe, but set up some hunting and other ancient rights to the land. He was a chief of the Wawayanda tribe, whose village was located as early (or rather as late) as 1704, upon the Otter Hill, near Campbell Hall, and near the point where the Beaver Dam empties into that stream. He was also one of the signers to what is known as the Wawayanda Patent. This last patent was intended by the chiefs to cover but sixty thousand acres, but, when subsequently surveyed, was discovered to contain nearly or quite one hundred and fifty; but as the grant was made by meter and bounds, and no particular number of acres was mentioned in it, it could not, by the decisions of the English Courts, be revoked, nor the quantity of land be diminished to the intention of the Indians. Its date was March 5, 1703, and though the English Governor, upon ascertaining the mistake, petitioned Queen Anne to reduce the quantity, yet nothing was heard from the petition—at least nothing was done to that end. Among the other signers to this patent were Rapingonick (who died about 1730 at the Delaware Gap); Wawastawaw, Moghopuck (who subsequently lived on the flats now known as Haverstraw); Comelawaw, Nanawitt, Ariwimack (who was chief of the tribe then occupying the low grounds on the Wallkill, extending from near Goshen, down that stream to Shawangunks in Ulster County); Rumbout (a Minsies); Guliapaw (whose tribe had their village near Long Pond, one of the feeders of the Morris Canal). This village was within fifty rods of the north end of the pond, and in the vicinity many rude utensils, and arrow-heads, and some stone axes, have been found. What is now known as Warwick Creek, was formerly called Wawayanda Creek, after an early tribe. At the early settlement of the lands along it (about 1742), there were some evidences of a fortified Indian village at the point where the Warwick falls into the Pochuck Creek. About 1811, a large number of Indian bones (supposed to be such from the earthen-ware found with them), were discovered between two large flat stones in the immediate vicinity of the confluence of the two streams. There were evidences of a village at the mouth of the Tinbrook when the Wileman Patent was granted in 1709. Also one on the west bank of the Wallkill, near where a part of the army, known as the Virginia Line, lay encamped in 1782. Another is known to have existed on the old Palatine Road, north of the village of Wardsbridge (now Montgomery), and near the site of the Lutheran church which the Germans erected who settled the Patent called Germantown, guaranteed in 1722. At Crist's Mill, near by, the remnant of a tribe is known to have lived as late as the old French war in 1755. The streams through Orange County abounded in otter and beaver in the early part of the last century, and this fact probably accounts for the large number of small tribes who have left proofs of their existence upon the banks of them. Some few years since an instrument of polished stone, evidently made to dress these animals, was discovered in the bed of the Beaver Dam near the old church at Neelytown. General John MacBride, of Hamptonburgh (still living), remembers to have seen the remains of a beaver dam upon the small stream which empties into the Otter Kill upon his farm. There was an Indian settlement within half a mile of this place in 1811.

J. M. E.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF SHAKSPEARE'S DEATH.—We are glad to observe that the New England Historic Genealogical Society has voted to properly observe the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakspeare. At a recent meeting, the details of the celebration were referred to the government of the Society. On that occasion, one of the members spoke as follows:

Mr. President: With your permission, I intend to bring before this meeting a matter which I believe to be of interest to this Society. It is known to us all that the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakspeare takes place on the twenty-third day of April of the current year. It is understood that appropriate notice of this event will be taken in England. But I have yet to learn that any measures have been inaugurated in this country for the celebration of that day. Should it be suffered to pass by without something being done by way of commemoration in this western world, the neglect cannot fail, in my opinion, to cause us disgrace.

England was, it is true, the birthplace of the greatest writer in our language, but he belongs to us as much as to the land of his nativity. There are probably fifty readers of him in the United States to one reader in Great Britain. I have been informed by a bookseller that he has frequently sold new copies of Shakspeare's works for one dollar and twenty-five cents each. Does any one suppose that this book has ever been on sale in England at five or six shillings sterling?

The question very naturally arises: "Whose business is it to provide for the celebration suggested?"

Boston has long claimed to be the Literary Emporium, the Athens of America. There are now, as there always have been, among us scientific and literary men, poets (perhaps), poetasters certainly, who in their own estimation and that of their friends are deserving of high honor. One would think that some of these would move in the matter. Veneration for the mighty dead, a deep appreciation of his matchless powers, gratitude for what they have learned from him, and even an *esprit de corps* would, we should suppose, have prompted them to take measures that the birthday of Shakspeare should not pass unnoticed. But, as yet, all is still in that quarter. Perhaps it is as well. Should some of them attempt to commemorate him in song, the words which the object of their rhyme puts into the mouth of one of his characters might be applicable:

> I had rather be a kitten, and cry—mew,
> Than one of these same metre ballad mongers!
> I had rather hear a brazen canstick turn'd,
> Or a dry wheel grate on an axletree;
> And that would set my teeth nothing on edge,
> Nothing so much as mincing poetry;
> 'Tis like the forced gait of a shuffling nag.
> [First Part King Henry IV., Act. III. Sc. 1.]

If, then, those upon whom it might seem to be incumbent to do this will not move, I would suggest that this Society should do something. Our title indicates the objects of our labors to be History and Genealogy. Both of these are so closely connected with English antecedents that we cannot separate them if we would. English history is our history till within less than two hundred and fifty years; it is measurably our history till within less than a century; and even now we have no small sympathy in the public movements of our fatherland. Our genealogy, however much it has become spread out over this "boundless continent," finds its source on English territory. Shakspeare lived in an age when maritime discovery was active. One of his warmest friends and most munificent benefactors was that Earl of Southampton, whose name appears in one of the early patents of the region in which we dwell. The poet's works are marked by mention of places discovered in his time, and are illustrated by tales brought home by early American voyagers.

These facts, and others which might be named, seem to render it proper that this Society should celebrate in some way the three hundredth anniversary of his birth. And should it so happen that ours should be the only celebration of this event in America, or even in New England, it will redound much to the credit of this Society,

and be a pleasant thing in our annals for posterity to read.

On account of personal reasons, Mr. President, I submit no motion, but would beg leave to suggest that a committee be raised, at this meeting, with full powers to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration which has been spoken of.

Latin Ode on Washington.—The following from the *Pennsylvania Magazine* of October, 1775, may interest your readers :

In Geo. Washington ducis supremi munere a senatu, populoque Americano donatum.

Te vocat Boston, (ubi dux iniquus
Obsidit cives miseros, et obstat,
Urbe quo cedant minus;) excitatque
Pristina virtus.

Prospere cedat, bone, quod pararis.
Occidunt cives, gladio petita
Heu perit virgo misere! atque clamor
Personat aures.

Di boni dent nunc tibi quæ præcamur
Sospitem ac reddant populo dolenti:
Hostium turmas subito repellas
Cæde furentes.

Te manent plausus, favor et benignus
Omnium quotquot tenet ora nostra
Quo ruit sævus sanie profusus
Indicus olim.

H. P. W.

Philadelphia.

QUERIES.

Descendants of John Fenwicke.—Where can I find a genealogical account of the descendants of John Fenwicke, the early Quaker settler in New Jersey?

P.

Richard Cox.—A New Jersey Masonic Committee appointed to write a Masonic History of that State, report that Richard Cox was the first Provincial Grand Master of America. Where was Henry Price at that time?

Prison Walls in Boston.—The city of Boston has recently come into possession of an estate upon Cross street, near North street, upon which is a building that the tradition of the neighborhood says was at a time prior to the Revolution the Town Jail. The walls, from their thickness and appearance, would seem to warrant the statement of its use. As the city authorities are about to remove the building, it occurs to the writer that some of our citizens may know the facts in regard to it, and, if so, would be glad to examine the premises before the ancient edifice is taken down. Can any antiquarian enlighten us in regard to this subject?

A Political Lesson.—Can any of your readers give an explanation of the following political caricature? The plate is a well executed mezzotint, ten by thirteen inches, entitled "A Political Lesson." It represents a richly dressed old gentleman booted and spurred, just thrown from his horse, his head striking a broken milestone, on which is inscribed: "To Boston, VI. miles." His hat and wig are on the ground. Near the milestone is a finger-board inscribed: "To Salem." The sky looks loving. Besides the table, the following is under the plate: J. Dixon, invenit et fecit. Published 7 Septr. 1774. Pr. 1s. 6d. Printed for John Bowles, at No. 13 in Cornhill.

A Statue on the Battery, New York.—I recently heard an old resident assert, quite positively, that many years since there stood on the Battery an equestrian statue, in marble or bronze, of some public character. I can find no corroboration of this statement. I suppose it must be a mistake for the Pitt statue recently presented to the Historical Society. From the age of my informant, it could not be the old leaden affair of King George. Can any reader enlighten me?

W.

The Arms of Harberdinck.—What has become of the arms of Jan Harberdinck, which used to be back of the pulpit in the North Dutch Church, New York? It is a pity to see the mementos of old benefactors of churches thus displaced.

H.

REPLIES.

WHIM WHAMS.—(Vol. viii., p. 79.) A copy of this work, with the original contract for publishing it, in the handwriting of S. G. Goodrich (Peter Parley), and signed by him, Nov. 15, 1827, is in my possession. At that time the contents of the book had not been written, but before the ensuing Christmas, less than thirty days, the whole matter was handed to the publisher. The authors, who were members of a Literary Club, were James W. Miller, Oliver C. Wyman, Moses Whitney, Jr., and Henry J. Finn. All of these gentlemen, except the second named, are deceased. Of Mr. Miller, it is said that he has written some of the sweetest verses in the English language; the second named is well known as one of our best writers of satiric and humorous verse; the third was a well known contributor to our magazines and to the daily press; the last named—the lamented Finn—the inimitable actor and artist, was lost in the ill-fated steamer Lexington, January 13, 1840. The designs for the cover and the tail-piece, as well as the verses on the title-page, and the 12, 19, 22, 27, 30, and 31 articles were written by him. The 16 and 37 were by Mr. Whitney. The 5, 7, 9, 15, 20, 29, 33, 34, 36, 39, 40, and 43, were by Mr. Miller; the remaining twenty-five articles were by Mr. Wyman. Soon after its issue here, a London firm re-published it, and it met with a ready sale.

Mr. Wyman edited "Poems and Sketches," by James W. Miller, with a notice of his life, in 1829.

Of the three writers above named, who are deceased, their companion can truly say:

> "Green be the turf above them,
> Friends of my better days;
> None knew them but to love them,
> None named them but to praise."

J. C.

BOSTON, March, 1864.

THOMAS ODIORNE.—Is the following his only work?

The Progress of Refinement. A Poem in three Books, to which are added a Poem on Fame and Miscellanies. By Thomas Odiorne. Boston: Printed by Young & Etheridge, opposite to the entrance of the Branch Bank, State street, 1791. J. C.

BOSTON.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting was held March 15th, W. L. Newberry Esq., President, in the chair. The total collections for the past two months (including 135 bound books) were 1,053, from 106 contributions. They embraced the entire documentary publications of the Provincial Government of Canada, 1858–1863, with numerous publications from the United States and Great Britain.

The correspondence for the same time—ninety-one letters written, and forty received—was submitted. Letters accepting membership were read from Mr. Alpheus Todd, Librarian of the "Parliament Library," Quebec, Hon. Henry S. Baird of Wisconsin, and Mr. N. S. Cushing of Chicago.

A valuable paper was presented at the meeting from Prof. H. Bannister, of the "Garrett Biblical Institute," Illinois, being a translation from the German of J. G. Müller, executed by Prof. Bannister, of an essay on "*The Idea of the Great Spirit among the Indians of North America*," elaborately written, with comprehensive references to authorities.

Three papers were then read, obligingly prepared for the society by Hon. Henry S. Baird, an early and esteemed resident of Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Their titles were as follows: 1. "The Early Commerce and Navigation on the Upper or Northwestern Lakes;" 2. "Indian Tribes, Chiefs and Treaties;" 3. "The Green Bay Fisheries—a Sketch."

The several papers called forth interesting remarks, especially from the President, who was requested to put in writing his personal recollections of the early commerce, settlement, and improvements of the Upper Lake region, for the benefit of the society. Forcible remarks were also made on the *national* importance of securing full, reliable, and detailed statistics and particu-

lars of the "Fisheries of the Great Lakes"—an industry whose products, it is believed, much surpass any estimate now formed.

Mr. Baird reports the annual catch "on Green Bay proper"—exclusive of the large fishing establishments situated on Lake Michigan, north and south of the entrance to Green Bay, also on the Fox River above the Bay, and Winnebago Lake, where large quantities are yearly taken and salted for export or consumed at home—at 30,000 to 35,000 barrels.

The catch—classified as to relative quantities taken—he thus enumerates: 1. White Fish; 2. Trout; 3. Herring; 4. Pickerel; 5. Black and White Bass, Catfish, Pike, Red-Horse, Suckers, about equal. Other varieties taken are Sturgeon, Mullet, Muskanongee, with a great variety of "Pan-fish." The Trout abounds in the small streams on the west side of Green Bay.

Mr. Baird gave interesting details of the modes of taking fish adopted by the Indians, and at the present day, noticing the general complaint against the use of "pound nets," as very destructive to the fish, many of which are caught and perish in the meshes of the nets, corrupting the surrounding water.

The recent decease of Dr. Franklin Scammon—a founder, late Treasurer, and a Resident Life Member of the society; also first Professor of Botany in the University of Chicago—was announced by the Secretary; who was followed by impressive remarks from E. B. McCagg, Esq. Mr. McCagg submitted resolutions expressive of the high and honorable esteem in which the deceased was held, which were unanimously adopted.

MAINE.

Maine Historical Society.—*Augusta, March*, 1864.—The Maine Historical Society held a meeting in the Court-House.

Judge Williamson, of Belfast, read a paper in the afternoon on Slavery in Maine, giving account of the kidnapping of Indians, and showing that in early times negro slaves were held in what is now the State of Maine, at Kittery and as far east as Pownalboro.

Rev. Mr. Ballard, of Brunswick, read a paper relating to Indian Treaties.

Rev. D. Cushman, of Warren, an interesting paper on the Clam Shell Deposits of the State, showing that, like the oyster shell deposits on the Damariscotta, they are all found in pleasant localities, on southern declivities, on just such spots as would naturally be selected for settlement by the aborigines; and from the fact that they are invariably so found—though now mostly killed out by sawdust deposits—he argued that these shell deposits were formed by human hands, the clams having been gathered for food.

In the evening Bishop Burgess, of Gardiner, read a paper contributed by Hon. Wm. Willis of this city—Mr. W. not being present—on statistics.

A letter was received from Hon. W. P. Haines, of Biddeford, accompanying an elaborately carved powder-horn, the work of a soldier at Fort Wm. Henry, on Lake George, during the old French and Indian war. The presentation of the relic to the society was made.

Judge Bourne, of Kennebunk, read a long, elaborate, and very able paper on the Popham Settlement, in reply to Thornton, of Boston, who has argued that a Popham colony was only a penal colony. Judge B. controverted this idea.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts Historical Society.—*Boston, Feb.*—A stated monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society was held at their rooms, the President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in the chair. After the transaction of the usual business, the President paid a tribute to the memory of the late Frederick Tudor. We copy the closing portion of the eulogy:

As a cultivator of fruits and flowers, and trees, too, at Nahant, he not only placed himself in the front rank of horticulturists, but he gave a signal instance of how much could be done by ingenuity, perseverance, and skill, in overcoming the most formidable obstacles of soil and climate, and obtaining a victory over nature herself.

It has been said that New England is a region of rocks and ice. Mr. Tudor seemed willing to accept it as such, and to be resolved that rocks and ice should be the main ministers to his own fortune, and through him to the health and happiness of others.

I may not omit to add that while New England was his chosen and constant home, he was a man of enlarged and earnest patriotism. Taking pride in his father's Revolutionary services, and inheriting his place in the society of the Cincinnati, he stood fast to the Stars and Stripes and to the Union cause, of which they are the honored emblem, in adversity as well as in prosperity; and nowhere has our National banner been more frequently or more eagerly displayed on every fit occasion during the past three years, than from the windows of his beautiful residence

in Bacon street. He was of a spirit to have borne it bravely to the battle-field, had an occasion occurred before age had impaired the vigor of his arm.

Nor did he fail to observe and to honor true heroism in other parts of the world as well as in our own. It is an interesting fact, that when the tidings came to us from the far East of the noble endurance and brilliant achievements of the lamented Havelock, Mr. Tudor, without calling any one to his counsel, or allowing any one to share the cost, caused a magnificent sword to be made at Springfield, and prepared it with a suitable inscription to be presented to that great Christian hero. It was unhappily too late to reach him before his death.

It only remains for me to offer, in behalf of the Standing Committee, the customary resolution:

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Historical Society have learned with deep regret the death of their valued associate, Frederick Tudor, Esq., and that the President be directed to name one of our members to prepare a memoir of him for our proceedings.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Hon. Emory Washburne read an elaborate paper on villenage and slavery in England, which was followed by an interesting discussion on this subject, in which Horace Gray, Jr., Esq., Hon. James Savage, and Hon. G. T. Davis took part. The Society then adjourned.

New England Historic Genealogical Society.—*Boston, Wednesday, March* 2.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon at three o'clock, the President, Dr. Lewis, in the chair.

Rev. M. Bradlee, the corresponding secretary, reported letters accepting membership from the following persons:—Solomon Piper, E. B. Foster, Edward S. Rand, Rev. Lucius Eastman, William Whitwell, of Boston,—Henry B. Humphrey, of Thomaston, Me., and George H. Brown, of Groton, Mass., as resident members; and Alden J. Spooner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as a corresponding member.

Mr. Sheppard, the librarian, reported that during the last month donations had been received of 101 volumes, 66 pamphlets, a portfolio of manuscripts from the estate of the late George Eddy Henshaw, and an invoice of 1790 of a Japan merchant, written in Dutch. Seventy-five of the above volumes were the gift of the librarian from his own library.

Mr. Trask, the historiographer, read a memoir of the late Andrew Henshaw Ward, author of the History of Shrewsbury, &c., a resident member, who died at Newtonville, February 18, in his eightieth year.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian, who was a classmate of Mr. Ward at Harvard College, offered the following resolution, which he prefaced by some remarks upon the character of his friend. He esteemed it the highest praise that could be bestowed upon a man to say that he had been a useful member of society. Mr. Ward he considered eminently such a man:—

Resolved, That in the recent and sudden death of Andrew H. Ward, Esq., of West Newton, we deplore the loss of a venerable and very early member of the society; and that as a benefactor, genealogist, and courteous gentleman, we shall long cherish the memory of this excellent man.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Prof. Calvin E. Stone, D.D., of Andover, read a paper in which he described the life and doctrines of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards. For more than an hour he held an unusually large audience in profound attention. The paper was an erudite, eloquent, and masterly production—a voice *ex cathedrâ*.

He began with a fascinating picture of the angel-like character of that young Christian of seventeen—Miss Pierpont, of New Haven, whom Edwards married; and proceeded to give a brief narrative of Mr. Edwards's life, and the extraordinary influence of his ministerial labours; perhaps a purer character has never adorned the history of New England. He then undertook the elaborate task of expounding his great work on the "Will." After giving some account of his very numerous writings, some of which have never been published, he gave an exposition of his theology and its over-shadowing influence in the early Divinity schools; then of Samuel Hopkins, his successor, whose famous creed for a term darkened the religious world; then of Joseph Bellamy, the successor of Hopkins, who took up the line of religious metaphysics and went on; and then of Nathaniel Emmons, one of the best and most devout of men, at the head of another system. The views of Dr. Timothy Dwight, of whose theology he spoke in exalted terms; of Dr. Leonard Woods, Dr. Lyman Beecher, and Dr. Nathaniel W. Taylor, all eminent divines and at the head of numerous partisans, were all set forth, and Prof. Stowe concluded after all, that these systems, and all other systems of divinity, were mere human inventions, and in their nature cannot rest on any immutable law; because they have been and always will be changing; leaving man's hope of salvation on the belief and practice of a few simple truths.

Rev. William S. Bartlet, of Chelsea, proposed that the society celebrate, on the 23d of April next, the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakspeare. In England appropriate notice will be taken of this event; but he had yet to

learn that any measures had been taken in this country to celebrate it. Should it be suffered to pass by without notice in this western world, the neglect, he thought, could not fail to cause us disgrace; for Shakspeare belongs to us as much as to the land of his nativity, and he has a much larger number of readers in the United States than in England.

The matter was referred for action to the Board of Directors.

NEW YORK.

American Numismatic Society.—*New York, March* 11.—This Society held a special meeting on Friday evening, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected, the election in each case being afterwards made unanimous:—

President—Frank H. Norton (Astor Library).

Vice-President—Dr. Geo. H. Perine.

Recording Secretary—Jas. Oliver.

Corresponding Secretary—Francis A. Wood, 68 E. 17th st.

Treasurer—J. Hanna.

Curator and Librarian—Edward Groh.

The Society took up the request of the Committee of the Metropolitan Fair for a loan for exhibition, laid over from the last meeting. On motion, the Society resolved to send a portion of its collection of coins and medals as a loan to the Fair; and the President appointed Messrs. Hanna, E. Groh, Perine, and Wood a committee to carry the resolution into effect.

A number of donations of coins, Confederate and other notes, etc., were made by various gentlemen, when the meeting adjourned.

This Society has now fully reorganized, and holds its regular meetings on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, in the Ladies' Reading Room of the Society's Library.

Its collection of coins and medals comprises upwards of 1000 specimens, and it also possesses a library of about 150 volumes and pamphlets.

Any information in regard to coins or medals will be cheerfully afforded by the Society, through its Secretary, who will also receive applications for membership.

Buffalo Historical Society—*Buffalo, Feb.* 1864.—The weekly club meetings of the Society have been held as follows: January 21st, at Rev. Dr. Chester's, when a paper was read by Laurentius G. Sellstedt, on the Life and Character of the late Wm. J. Wilgus, as an artist; January 25th, at M. P. Bush's, when John Wilkeson read a paper on the Manufacture of Iron in Buffalo; February 1st, at S. S. Jewett's, when a paper was read by Colonel William A. Bird, on the Boundary Survey between the United States and the British Provinces.

George R. Babcock said that a very important era in our lake commerce, was the placing of the first steamboat on the Upper Lakes—the Walk-in-the-Water. In view of the immense importance which the steamboat interest has since attained, it seems surprising that persons yet in active business among us saw that first boat built. Henry Daw, of this city, was one of them, and he moved that Mr. Daw, at his convenience, collect the facts in regard to the building of that vessel, and her history up to the time of her shipwreck; which motion was carried.

Mr. Daw remarked that, when at Detroit recently, he saw at the rooms of the Historical Society there, a drawing of the Walk-in-the-Water, made by a young man who was a passenger on the boat at the time she was lost.

G. W. Clinton thought it was desirable for the Society to have a picture of that first steamboat, and also one of the last of the great side-wheel steamers, the City of Buffalo.

H. W. Rogers desired to see likenesses of all the old citizens in the rooms of the Society—of the Mayors, Gen. Potter, Col. Blossom, B. D. Coe, etc. He said that Dr. Winne had a pencil portrait of the late John Root, and on his motion it was voted that application be made to Dr. Winne for it.

The following gentlemen were elected corresponding members:

Austin Flint, M.D., New York; Chas. A. Lee, M.D., Peekskill; E. M. Moore, M.D., Rochester; Wm. H. Bull, Bath, N. Y.; Henry R. Mygatt, Oxford, N. Y.; J. Watts DePeyster, Tivoli, N. Y.; Frank H. Hamilton, M.D., New York. Also as honorary members: Rev. Samuel M. Fisher, D.D., Clinton, N. Y.; Hiland Hall, Bennington, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—*Philadelphia, March*, 1864.—The Society held its regular monthly meeting at their Hall in the Athenæum. An unusually large number of members were present, attracted as well by the interest now so frequently had in the proceedings, as by the anticipation that possibly some definite initiatory decision might be had on the subject of a New Historical Hall. The matter had been introduced at the late annual meeting, where some gentlemen gave it

as their opinion that a sum could be raised sufficiently large to erect a hall somewhat like that of the New York Historical Society at that moment.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to have general charge for the building of a hall for the Society :—Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Hon. John M. Read, Joseph Harrison, Charles Macalestor, Joseph Patterson, John Jordan, J. Francis Fisher, J. William Wallace, Wm. Duane, Wm. Bucknell, J. Morris Waln, A. G. Cattell, A. G. Coffin, A. G. Fell, H. N. Broughton, and Colonel G. W. Childs.

Colonel Childs offered a resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee to procure the photographs of recent battle-fields, which was unanimously adopted.

A list of valuable historical contributions to the Society was read by the Secretary.

Mr. William Dewey, of Philadelphia, presented a curious manuscript formerly owned by Mr. Anthony Benezet, and apparently all in the handwriting of that well known and excellent citizen of ancient Philadelphia. It was a book of the discipline of Friends, and went back to A.D. 1719. Among the queries which Friends directed to be made in 1747 are these :

"Are Friends careful to attend their meetings both on First-days and other days of the week? Do they refrain sleeping in meeting, or do they accustom themselves to snuffing or chewing tobacco in meeting? Are there any Friends that frequent music houses, or go to dancing or gaming? Do Friends observe the advice of former meetings, not to encourage the importation of negroes, nor buy them after imported?"

Mr. H. G. Jones, the Corresponding Secretary, read the following letter from John William Wallace, Esq., lately elected a Vice-President :—No. 728 Spruce street, Feb. 22, 1864.—Sir :—I have received your communication of the 10th instant, informing me of my election as a Vice-President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania for the year 1864–5.

I am obliged to the members of the Historical Society. Not having had at any time active relations to the body, I receive it as a mark of their good-will.

At no time, I think, of our national history, so much as now, have duties fallen on those persons who form the Historical Associations of the country. The great, immediate, and practical interests of the conflict going on about us are so absorbing that we are scarcely conscious of anything in the scene but a great, immediate, and practical issue. In some senses, it is well that we should see no more.

Yet in the moral interest of it all, in the display of armies which it exhibits, in the scenes and occurrences of battle, which stand out as upon a foreground, it cannot be doubted that the events of the day which is passing over us are destined to form for succeeding ages a theme of inexhaustible and still deepening interest.

We are, I suppose, so much, ourselves, partakers in these events; we are so entirely of this age and of its type, that we are not capable, perhaps, of estimating, in their full truth and genuine character, either the events themselves, or the persons who appear to originate and give them definition. We see no great deal, perhaps, in either persons or events, which resembles the type of that heroism and of that statesmanship which history has thus far considered the American type, dignified and remarkable type, no doubt, and one which perhaps will never be reproduced; the type, I mean, of that day which achieved our Independence, and established our Constitution; the day of 1776 and 1787.

Yet it cannot be denied, I apprehend, that both the events and the men of this day have their own type; a remarkable type also; one which, if it finds no exemplar in any previous age or in any other country, is probably not the less a genuine type in its relations to greatness. It is a type cast in the mould of a new and individual creation; the product of that indigenous and self-vital spirit which inhabits a vast country of popular institutions; a spirit of power strong in its own strength.

Time alone, "in whose train Truth walks ever slow and late," can reveal how far the whole, or part of this, is true.

In the meantime, sir, it seems to me that the Historical Society of Pennsylvania rightly enlarges its designs and labors. Not forgetting the ancient duties of the past, and continuing still to rescue from dumb forgetfulness the records of earlier days, it is of late, in some sort, "leaving the things that are behind," in order to preserve for future times our now present fame and records; records and a fame which, when this present shall have become the past, will thus stand forth genuine, undimmed, and honorable.

The Society, I believe, is now collecting, in justice to her children, whatever illustrates great passing events, and whatever conduces to the true appreciation of distinguished living character among them. Trophies of Gettysburg which are now gathered in its halls prove this. The zeal with which she has co-operated in establishing the State Cemetery on that battle-field is an evidence in the same direction. The proposition lately made, I understand, for the erection of a new Historical Hall and for placing the historical honor of the Commonwealth with greater external dignity before its peo-

ple, includes perhaps and illustrates the same idea.

Certainly, in a country like ours, where everything which belongs to individual or family distinction is fugitive, where neither the greatest of our statesmen nor the most successful of our Generals can become the founder of a powerful and enduring house, it is the duty of our historical societies to collect and preserve the muniments of true greatness wheresoever exhibited throughout the country. History, in her own time, will assume the pen and immortalize it for the nations.

Were the Historical Society of Pennsylvania less fortunate, sir, in its President, or were my fellow officers less able to discharge the duties in his rare and always regretted absence, I should hardly be willing to accept the post you offer me, when duties, such as those I speak of, attend its offices of trust. As it is, sir, I receive the mark of your kindness with thanks, and with the expectation of indulgence for my discharge of its labors.

I have the honor to be, with great truth, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE.

Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Mr. H. G. Jones, the Corresponding Secretary, exhibited an original unpublished letter of General Washington, in these words. The address, fortunately for the fame of the person to whom it had been directed, had been torn off :—

HEADQUARTERS, MORRISTOWN,
22d February, 1777.

SIR:—The cry of want of provisions comes to me from all quarters. General Maxwell writes word that his men are starving. General Johnson, of Maryland, yesterday, informed me that his people draw none. This difficulty, I understand, prevails also at Chatham. What, sir, is the meaning of this? And why were you so desirous of excluding others from this business, when you are unable to accomplish it yourself? Consider, I beseech you, the consequences of this neglect; and exert yourself to remedy the evil and complaints, which cannot be less fatal to the army than disagreeable to

Sir, your very humble servant,
GO. WASHINGTON.

After the transaction of a few items of business of no public interest, the meeting adjourned.

RHODE ISLAND.

THE RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—*Providence, March 15th*, 1864. A society bearing the above name has been organized in the City of Providence by a few gentlemen interested in Numismatics.

In consideration that they are as yet upon the first round of the ladder, their prospects are very auspicious, and as the members all manifest deep interest in the cause, they hope to make an interesting and profitable association.

The meetings are held monthly. The following are the officers elected for the year ensuing:—

President—Robert B. Chambers; *Vice-President*—George J. Paine; *Secretary*—Desmond FitzGerald; *Treasurer*—Edward H. Robinson; *Cabinet Keeper*—Charles A. Cooper.

Miscellany.

As a step in bibliographical progress, may be noticed the first successful attempts at printing on vellum in this country. The earliest actual specimens executed were three copies of a rare Cromwellian tract, *The Soldier's Pocket Bible*—a little manual of Scripture texts, drawn up for the use of the Commonwealth Army, and reprinted by Mr. George Livermore, from one of the two known copies that are extant. It consists of three or four leaves only. The vellum copies were printed by Houghton, of Cambridge, at the well known Riverside press. More recently Prof. Allen, of the University of Pennsylvania, has caused two copies of his *Life of Philidor* to be printed on vellum, at the office of Sherman and Co., of Philadelphia. It forms a post octavo volume of some 200 pages, so is a considerable specimen of this elegant application of the typographic art. We have not heard how far these specimens have overcome the difficulties presented by the material; but both in England and France all attempts at producing an article like the delicate soft vellum of a rich cream color, or ivory hue, employed by the Italian printers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, have failed, and the secret of its manufacture may be considered one of the lost arts. Even the bibliographical enterprise of Dr. Dibdin failed before the difficulties of a vellum impression of any of his works. He commenced to print a single copy of his *Typographical Antiquities of England* in this style, but abandoned the attempt when a few sheets had been executed, and the unique copy of this specimen, as far as it was proceeded with, is now in the choice library of an amateur at Providence, R. I.

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General Department.

THE LATE WILLIAM JACKSON DAVIS, OF NEW YORK.

It is with no ordinary feelings of regret that we devote a small space in the present number to the late William Jackson Davis, a warm personal friend, a constant contributor to the magazine, and a historical scholar of unpretending and unambitious merit.

Although but little known as an author, and never claiming to be one, his rank as a historical student and local antiquarian was very high. His knowledge, patiently acquired, minute, authentic, and impartial, was always at the service of other students.

In the Historical Magazine he always took a deep interest, and his contribntions to its columns, directly from his own researches and obtained from other sources, as in examining them he came upon suitable matter, were constant and always of the greatest value and importance; while in the minor departments he was always ready to give, in *Notes* and *Replies*, guidance to the inquirer.

His special study was the history of the city of New York, as to which he was an authority. He had collected all the early published accounts and views of the city, its buildings and streets, as well as information and portraits of its prominent citizens; and Valentine's *Manuals of the Common Council* were enriched with many of the interesting views of early New York by the zeal and industry of our late friend.

The editor of that repository of New York city history says: "I have been indebted to him for many interesting pictorial illustrations connected with our city, and he also contributed to the Mannal annually compiled by me interesting articles, among others one on the Old State Prison, published in the *Manual* of 1853; articles on the King's Arms Tavern, Fraunce's Tavern, and the Old Bridewell, in that of 1854."

Some of these papers, with others by his friend Henry B. Dawson, Esq., were printed separately in a small volume entitled: "Reminiscences of New York and its Vicinity." New York. 1855.

The interesting matter which he collected regarding the Bridewell was also embodied in a paper read before the New York Historical Society.

His active connection with that society was not his only historical labor. Mr. Davis was, we may say, the originator of the Bradford Club, having suggested the idea and the name, and in conjunction with some, if not all the present members, issued in 1857 "A Journal of the Expedition to Quebec in the year 1775, under the Command of Colonel Benedict Arnold, by James Melvin, a Private in Captain Dearborn's Company," which he edited and prepared for the press; and also in 1858, the "Diary of Washington; from the first day of October, 1789, to the tenth day of March, 1790, from the Original Manuscript, now first printed," a volume edited by Benson J. Lossing, Esq.

The subsequent publications bear the name of the Bradford Club, and are well known.

The Hon. George Bancroft, to whom Mr. Davis for a considerable period acted as private secretary, a position completely in accordance with his tastes, thus writes of him: "The most remarkable trait in the

character of our late friend, Mr. William Jackson Davis, was his sweetness of disposition. Long a sufferer and slowly wasting away, he never murmured, he never was peevish, he never was impatient. He was free from guile, and never harbored a harsh thought, never uttered harsh words against any one. His delicate, gentle nature loved to lean on others, and in his attachments he was a most devoted friend. His knowledge of the special history of the city of New York and its environs, his minute acquaintance with their old buildings and celebrated spots, exceeded that of any one I have met, and his memory was very unusually retentive. His leading passion was for books. He spent all the money that he could spare from the necessary subsistence of his family in purchasing rare and curious ones; and he was skilled in illustrating them. The company he liked best was that of book collectors. His happiest hours were those which he passed in reading the details of by-gone years; and sometimes he would sit silent and alone in his room and find pleasure enough in just gazing at his own library, which now forms the chief part of what he has left for his children. Writing very little himself, his sympathies went out freely to every one of his acquaintance who was engaged in making sketches of old times, old fortifications, old mansions, or old traditions.

"He was a most faithful member of the New York Historical Society, and took pride in its officers, its meetings, its papers, and in every effort of any and every one of its members."

Mr. Davis was born in Queens County, December 20, 1818. Losing his mother while an infant, he did not escape the consequences of a loss of maternal care, which no other, even the most affectionate, can replace. He grew up by no means strong, and was forced by his precarious health to abandon the business of engraving, to which he first applied himself.

Employment in one of the offices of the municipal government enabled him to indulge his antiquarian taste, and he soon became an impassioned student of the history of the great city.

He died in New York on the 26th day of March, 1864.

Mr. Davis's library, though comparatively small, was well chosen and confined almost exclusively to a few historical departments. Besides several of the earlier works on America and histories of the French war, it embraced all the important histories of the Revolution, Warren, Andrews, Ramsay, Murray, Botta, the Memoirs of Lee, Heath, Thatcher, Simcoe, Reidesel, Moody, Gano, Dring, Andross, Sherburne, Willet: biographies of all the prominent men in the struggle; separate histories of the various states; and especially a fine collection on New York, embracing all the various "Pictures of New York;" the early works of De Vries, Jogues, Vanderdonck, the Brieden-Radt; the Colonial Documents, Collections of the New York Historical Society and addresses bearing on New York history.

LORD GEORGE GERMAIN.

"Lord George Sackville, a younger son of the first, and father of the last Duke of Dorset, commenced his political career as Chief Secretary for Ireland, when his father was for the second time Viceroy, and afterwards attained high military rank. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, nephew of Frederick the Great, was commander-in-chief of the allied army on the Continent, destined for the protection of Hanover; but the British troops of which it was partly composed were under the command of the high English aristocrat. Dissensions soon arose between him and the foreign prince, who was his superior officer; in the words of Walpole, "both liked to govern, neither liked to be governed." At the battle of Minden, on the 1st of August, 1759, when the French infantry reeled before the British battalions, Sackville was at the head of the Blues. At the critical moment of confusion in the enemies' rank, he received orders to advance with the English and Hanoverian cavalry, which were separated from the infantry by a wood. These orders he undoubtedly disobeyed. His

personal courage having been previously suspected, he had preserved, and was proud of exhibiting, the uniform he had worn at Fontenoy, pierced by a musket ball, which on that fatal day wounded him in the breast. His disobedience at Minden was attributed by his friends to the orders being ambiguous and even contradictory, while his enemies traced it to the effect of panic, or to the impulse of unwarrantable pique and wounded pride. He appeared after the battle, at dinner in the tent of his victorious commander, who remarked to the other officers present, "Look at that man! As much at his ease as if he had done wonders." The general order of the prince contained a direct imputation; it declared that if Lieutenant-General the Marquis of Granby had had the good fortune to have been at the head of the cavalry, his presence would have greatly contributed to make the decision of the day more complete and more brilliant. Stung to the quick by this public rebuke, feeling that the indignation which pervaded the camp had spread through the court and the country, he wrote for liberty to resign his command, and return to England to brave a storm of obloquy which, after the recent fate of Byng, was far more terrible to a soldier than the worst perils of the battle-field.

On his arrival he found himself summarily dismissed from the colonelcy of his regiment, and struck—by the hand of George the Second, who was deeply incensed, and resolved to make his degradation more galling—from the list of generals. Having demanded a court-martial, a question arose whether a man who had ceased to be in the army was still subject to military law, but the court assembled on the 29th of February, 1760, and was composed of sixteen members, all general officers. The accusations were three in number. First, for refusing to advance with the cavalry and sustain the infantry when engaged; second, after the cavalry were in motion, in needlessly halting them; third, that he moved so slowly as not to reach the action in time to join in the pursuit. Assuming a dictatorial tone to the court, he complained that he had been punished before trial; and, while he relied on the ambiguity of the orders, it was but too evident that they did not direct him to stand still. Forgetting that the moment of the enemies' signal discomfiture was his opportunity, he attempted in his defence to justify his inactivity on the ground that the movement of the cavalry was unnecessary. "The glory of that day," said he, "was reserved for the six brave (English) regiments, who, it will scarcely be credited in future ages, by a single attack put forty battalions and sixty squadrons to flight." The allusion would seem to have been peculiarly inopportune, for while those six infantry regiments suffered a loss of one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine men and officers, the *Gazette* does not record a single casualty amongst the British cavalry. According to Walpole, "Whatever were his deficiencies in the day of battle, he has at least shown no want of spirit either in pushing on his trial, or during it. He had a formal message that he must abide the event, whatever it should be; he accepted that issue, and during the course of the examination attacked judges, prosecutor, and evidence. Indeed, a man cannot be said to want spirit who could show so much in his circumstances. I think, without much heroism, I would sooner have led the cavalry up to the charge than have gone to Whitehall to be worried as he was. One hour of such resolution at Minden would have established his character for ever." Gray, the poet, wrote at the time, "The old Rundles who sat on Lordly Sackville, have at last hammered out their message. He is declared disobedient and unfit for all military command. The unembarrassed countenance, the looks of revenge, contempt, and superiority that he bestowed on his accusers, were the admiration of all. You may think, perhaps, he intends to go abroad and hide his head—*au contraire* all the world visits him on his condemnation." The court discharged their duty with firmness, neither misled by his persuasive powers, nor irritated by his overbearing pride; and it was said that seven

of the members were in favor of capital punishment. The promulgation of the sentence was followed by his name being struck off the list of privy councillors; and the announcement of its confirmation declared it to be his majesty's pleasure "that the sentence be given out in public orders, that officers may be convinced that neither high birth nor great employments shall shelter offences of such a nature."

If disaster had attended the English arms at Minden, Sackville would inevitably have shared the fate of Byng; but the splendid successes of Wolfe in the conquest of Canada, following fast after that victory, had tranquillized popular feeling, and, strange to say, on the accession of the new sovereign, he found favor with George the Third, by whom he was named for office in 1765, but the other members of the new ministry refused to act with a man who had been so publicly disgraced. Having, in 1770, acquired property under the will of Lady Elizabeth Germain, who had been a favorite correspondent of Swift, on condition that he should thenceforth bear her name, we may well believe that he eagerly seized on any occasion that afforded even a hope of retrieving his sullied repute. It was a period "when corruption did, indeed, glitter in the van and maintain a standing army of mercenaries," and Lord George, aspiring to be a patriot, having expressed himself in parliament warmly on some popular question, Governor Johnson replied that "he wondered the noble lord should interest himself so deeply in the honour of the country, when he had hitherto been so regardless of his own." On a refusal to retract an insult so publicly given, Lord George demanded an immediate meeting, and named the ring in Hyde Park; but as the challenged was then, as a member, attending a committee of the House of Commons, he hoped that a meeting within an hour would be satisfactory. The subsequent incidents are characteristic of the taste for duelling then in fashion. The combatants would seem to have arranged all the preliminaries between themselves; the governor suggested that one second, the bearer of the message, Mr. Thomas Townsend, afterwards Lord Sydney, would answer for them both; and as he had an open wound in his arm, and his legs were very much swelled, he expressed a wish to use pistols —a request to which his opponent politely acceded. In hurrying to the appointed spot, the governor met Sir James Lowther in Piccadilly, who accompanied him as his friend, and when on the ground, Lord George, accosting his adversary, desired him to take whatever distance he pleased. Being placed at twenty short paces apart, Lord George called on the governor to fire, which the other refused, declaring that, as his lordship had brought him there, he must fire first. Neither of the shots took effect, but his opponent's second ball broke Lord George's pistol, and one of the splinters grazed his hand. The seconds then interfered, and the governor afterwards avowed that he had never met a man who behaved with more coolness or courage.

Some remarkable coincidences gave credence for a time to a surmise, now considered palpably erroneous, that Lord George Germain was the author of Junius. The hostility of that celebrated assailant of character to the Marquis of Granby was accounted for by this theory, and his detestation of the Scotch was traced to the fact that ten of the members of the court-martial had been natives of Scotland. "Time works wonders." The object of much and merited obloquy in 1775 was selected in the administration of Lord North for the high office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. His policy as a minister was destined to be as disastrous as his military career had been disgraceful; he was, in office, the determined foe of American independence, and he directed those measures which severed her transatlantic provinces from Great Britain. Benjamin Franklin, in an early letter to Priestly, thus predicted the consequences: "When Lord Germain is at the head of affairs, it cannot be expected that anything like reason or moderation could be attended to. Everything breathes rancour and desperation, and nothing but absolute impo-

tence will stop their proceedings. We, therefore, look on final separation from you as a certain and speedy event!"

On his resigning the seals in 1782, he was raised by royal favour to the peerage, by the title of Viscount Sackville: an elevation which revived all the bitter recollections of days gone by, and was thus denounced in a spirited satirical production of the period.

The Robe Patrician now shall cover all!
Disgrace no more degrade, or fear appal;
The guilt is lost, that once the conscious plain
Of Minden blushing saw through all her slain.
Such is the magic of this crimson vest,
When clasped with royal hands across the breast;
It mounts the coward to the hero's place,
Wipes from the recreant brow each foul disgrace;
Confounds, perverts all honours and degree,
And makes a hero e'en, Germain, of thee!
Know, haughty peer, the western world disdains
Such tools of office, and such feeble chains,
As hands like thine, or stronger hand of George,
Or heads or hands more wise and strong can forge.

The newly created peer on his introduction into the House of Lords was destined to endure perhaps the most galling of his many humiliations; he heard his ignominious sentence and its confirmation read aloud, and himself denounced as "the greatest criminal this country ever knew." He was accused not only of misconduct in the field, but of being the author of all the calamities of the recent war. It was moved that the admission of a man whose disgrace had been entered on the orderly book of every regiment, would be derogatory to the dignity of that assembly, and the House was earnestly invoked not to suffer him to enter it and contaminate the peerage. The obnoxious viscount defended himself with courage and calmness; the prerogative of the crown was recognised; but a protest recorded the sentiments of nine peers, and the object thus arraigned did not long survive the accumulated indignities to which he had been forced to submit.

THE LOUCHEUX AND ESQUIMAUX—LETTER OF REV. W. W. KIRKBY TO GEORGE GIBBS, ESQ.

Dear Sir:

Hearing that you are desirous of obtaining information of any kind concerning the aborigines of the country, I venture to forward you a few observations on the manners and customs of the Esquimaux and Loucheux, made during a visit among them last summer. They are very broken and fragmentary, but they may perhaps furnish you with materials to work up in a better way. Should incidents, apparently trifling in themselves, be noticed, it will not be without design, for in savage life they often prove the truest indices to character, and help us to understand much that we might otherwise fail to comprehend.

I left here on the 29th of May in a small canoe, paddled by a couple of Chipewyan Indians belonging to my mission. We followed the ice down the McKenzie, and on the 11th of June entered the frigid zone. Then, however, it was more like a torrid one, for the sun shed upon us abundance of light and heat for the whole twenty-four hours. When near Point Separation we met with the first party of Esquimaux, and between there and the fort on Peel's river we saw great numbers, all of whom, from their thievish propensities, gave us a great deal of trouble. They are a fine-looking race of people, and, from their general appearance and habits, I imagine them to be much more intelligent than the Indians. And if proof were wanting, we have it in a girl who was brought up from the Arctic coast, and is now living at my house. She is remarkably clever and active, and reads, speaks, and writes the English language very correctly. The men are tall, active, and exceedingly strong; most of them have a profusion of beard and whiskers. The women are rather short, but comparatively fair, and possess very regular and by no means badly formed features. The peculiarity in both sexes consists in the obliquity of their eyes and somewhat pear shape of their face. The females have a singular practice of periodically cutting the hair from the crown of

their husbands' heads, and, fastening the spoil to their own, wear it in large bundles, one on each side of the face, and a third on the top of the head, somewhat in the manner of the Japanese visitors recently in the United States. This practice by no means improves either their figure or appearance, and as they advance in life the bundles become uncomfortably large. Both sexes are inveterate smokers, but they smoke very little at a time. Their pipes are made principally of copper, and are of their own manufacture. In shape the bowl is very like a reel used for cotton, and the aperture for receiving the tobacco not much larger than the hole through the centre of the reel. This they fill with finely cut tobacco, and, when lighted, withhold respiration till the pipe is finished. The smoke is all swallowed, none being allowed to escape even through the nose. The effect is very great upon their nervous system, and when a pipe is finished they will sometimes lie for ten minutes trembling like an aspen leaf. All that I saw were exceedingly well dressed in deer-skin clothing, with the hair outside; and, being new and nicely ornamented with white seal-skins, looked clean and comfortable. Their little kiyacks or canoes were beautifully made, and all well armed with spears, bows, and arrows of their own manufacture. Their omiacks, or boats, were clumsy looking articles, and consisted of a rough framework of wood, lashed together with walrus lines, over which a lining of parchment was tightly stretched. They are used solely by the women and children, each one being large enough to hold three or four families, with their baggage.

At Peel's river I met with a large number of Loucheux Indians, and with a far greater number at the Youcon. They are a fierce, turbulent, and cruel race, much more nearly approximating to Algonquin tribes than to the quiet Chipewyans of the McKenzie valley. They extend from about 65° N. to very nearly the Arctic coast, and from the McKenzie westward to Behring's Straits. They were once very numerous, but wars among them and with their Eskimo neighbors have diminished their numbers a good deal. They are still, however, a strong and powerful people.

They are doubtless of Tartar origin; for their personal appearance, the practice of Shamanism, scarifications in sorrow, burning their dead, infanticide, a species of caste, and many other customs, point us at once to the inhabitants of Eastern Siberia as the parent stock. And, though there are now many important differences both in habits and language, they are evidently a branch of the Chipewyan or Tinne race. And if this be so, then the Tinne family holds a very important position among the aborigines of the country, extending as it does in an unbroken line from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific Ocean, and in a broken though visible chain from near the Arctic coast to the Gulf of Mexico. How many centuries they took to traverse and occupy this immense extent of country, break up into bands, which grew up into tribes, and by non-intercourse acquire habits and dialects of their own, I can form no conjecture. But, with their wandering habits, nothing could be more easy; and with abundant means of life, there would soon be a rapid increase in numbers. A careful comparison of the vocabularies in *Hale's Ethnology* with several that have been taken in this district, and with the aid of a valuable and beautiful map of the aboriginal tribes of the country, lately published by the United States Government, shows at once the vast range the Tinne family takes. According to the above authorities, together with a census of the tribes here, taken a few years ago by the Hudson's Bay Company, the Tinne number forty-one tribes, amounting in the aggregate to about 32,000 souls. Many subjects of interest here suggest themselves for remark; but as they apply to the Tinne generally, and not to the Loucheux in particular, I must not indulge myself with them.

The Loucheux are divided into many petty tribes, each one having its own chief, as the Hun-Kootchin (River Indians), Vunta-Kootchin (Lake Indians), Touchon-Kootchin (Wood Indians), and many others; but the general appearance, dress, habits, and language are very much the same in

all, and all go under the general names of Loucheux and Kootchin. The latter is their own appellation, meaning literally "the people," and of course is the one by which they ought always to be designated. The former was given to them by the whites who first came to trade with them. There is another division among them of a more interesting and important nature than the petty tribes just referred to. All, irrespective of tribe, are divided into three grades, faintly resembling the upper, middle, and lower classes of civilized nations. These are termed respectively Chit-sa, Nate-sa, and A-teet-sa, the former being the richest and the latter the poorest. They differ, however, from the customs of civilized life in this, that it is the *rule* for a man *not* to marry in his own, but to take a wife from either of the other classes. A Chitsa nobleman will marry an A-teet-sa peasant without any feeling of *infra dig.* This marriage code must have a beneficial influence in allaying feuds, as in every case the children belong to the *grade of the mother*, and the different families and tribes that belong to *the same grade* will never make war with each other. A man's children may belong to the grade against which he is called upon by his chief to fight, in which case he will naturally seek for peace. And so it has been, for there is very little warfare among them now.

Their dress is the same in all the tribes, and very nearly so of both sexes. It consists of a sort of tunic or pointed shirt, and trowsers, to which the shoes are attached. The pointed shirt and shoes attached to the trowsers are two differences between their dress and that of the Tinne. It may, however, be a difference only of recent date. For if the derivation of the word *Chipewyan* be "pointed shirt" in the Cree, and not "dead dog," as some have said, then undoubtedly the Tinne wore garments of that shape when the Crees first met them. The only difference observable between the dress of the women and that of the men is that the tunic of the women is rather longer, rounded a little in front, and more profusely decorated with either beads or hyaquois shells, of which both sexes are passionately fond. Their dresses are all made of leather, and when new look becoming and comfortable.

The men paint their faces something like the Crees; and all have the septum of the nose pierced, through which two or more hyaquois shells are placed, giving a most extraordinary expression to the face. The women tatoo their chins in vertical lines, from one corner of the mouth to the other; and in some few instances I observed two or three horizontal lines from the outer corners of their eyes. Neither of these customs is practised by the Tinne of the McKenzie valley, but both are adopted by the Moyave (Tinne) tribes of the south.

The Kootchin are the only Indians in the Hudson's Bay territories who collect wealth or have a system of barter among themselves. Both are much practised by them, hyaquois shells or beads being the medium of currency. The man who has the most beads is considered the richest. After they are purchased from the Company's stores they are threaded by the women on strips of leather a fathom long, and are thus kept and bartered among themselves. Some never hunt a fur, but trade them from more distant tribes, among whom they make annual expeditions for that purpose. Were they in a country more accessible and hospitable this propensity might be turned to a good account, and they become as renowned as their congeners, the Navajos, who are rich in agricultural and commercial wealth.

The Kootchin women are inferior in looks and fewer in number than the men. The former arises, probably, from the harsh treatment they receive and the heavy work they have to perform; the latter, I fear, must be attributed to female infanticide, which is but too prevalent among them. The Company's officers have made strenuous and laudable efforts to abolish so cruel a practice, and in many cases I rejoice to know were successful; but it still obtains to a large extent among them. Polygamy is also the source of many evils among them. The Kootchin multiplies his wives as a farmer increases his beasts of burden. The more wives he has the more work he

gets done. Hence it is not uncommon for an influential Indian to have as many as four or five at the same time. The effect of this, where the number of females is so much below that of the males, may be easily conceived; dissatisfaction, jealousies, quarrels, and murders are the natural results. There is no marriage ceremony of any kind, nor previous courtship required. The only thing necessary is the consent of the bride's mother; that is a *sine quâ non* in all cases. Neither father nor brothers have a voice in the matter, and would rather sit and see the girl torn in pieces by contending rivals than interfere in any way. Youths of both sexes mature very early. Girls generally have their first menses from thirteen to fourteen years of age. On their first appearance the unfortunate creature is banished from the camp for a whole year. A little tent is built for her at a distance from the others, in which she has to pass the whole of that time alone. Should she walk out at all, it must be with a kind of bonnet on her head, with long fringes attached, which nearly cover her face. I saw one thus exiled near to Fort Youcon.

Formerly it was the practice of the whole nation to burn their dead, after which the ashes were collected, and being carefully sewed up in a leather bag, were suspended from the top of a painted pole placed in a clear and elevated spot. But owing to the long residence of the whites at Peel's river, the inhabitants of that vicinity now bury on stages or in the ground. Their neighbors of the Youcon are more or less adopting the same methods. There is but little ceremony at the time of interment, unless the deceased had been a chief or some other notable personage. The property is interred with the owner, and nightly wailings are kept up for a time. During this period, indeed for nearly a year, the nearest male relative is employed in purchasing or otherwise collecting meat, grease, furs, beads, etc., for a "dead dance." At the time appointed all who are invited attend. The first day is spent in feasting upon the best they have, and in the evening the dance commences. It consists of a large number moving round and round in a circle, each trying to outstrip the other in the contortions of his body, but all beating admirable time with their feet. The dance is accompanied by a song or kind of dirge, in which the qualities of the deceased are enumerated. Some of their airs are exceedingly plaintive and beautiful. This custom is kept up so long as the host can entertain his guests, after which time presents of beads, etc., are distributed, and the ceremonies completed. It is said of the Crees that they have "no music in their souls." Be this as it may, it would by no means apply to the Kootchin. Mr. Lockhart has already collected eight or ten of their songs, which he has set to music, and is still collecting others. Unfortunately he had none of their "dead songs" when I was there, or I would have inserted one here.

There is no regular order of priesthood among them, though Shamanism prevails throughout. Any one who feels disposed, may turn "medicine-man;" but some are esteemed much more highly than others. All, however, are implicitly trusted, and very liberally paid when their services are required. And not only do the people think the "doctors" can charm away sickness and danger, but also that they have power to inflict them—even on Indians at a distance; and so deeply rooted is this idea in their minds, that they believe all who die before reaching old age have been killed by the influence of some conjuror whom they have offended, or whom some other person had hired to do the deed. When the services of a medicine-man are required, a female takes a quantity of beads to the tent of the selected doctor, and without saying anything throws them at his feet and returns. If he thinks the sum sufficient, he rises and follows her back to her tent, where the incantations take place. If successful, he receives all the credit; if otherwise, he declares a distant doctor opposed him, who, being better paid, proved the stronger.

As in the case of most other uncivilized people, it is very difficult to know what their real dispositions are, as they so frequently do acts so completely at variance

with each other. As a whole they are decidedly bloodthirsty, cruel, and treacherous, though to this charge there are many honorable exceptions. That they are superstitious and credulous, their whole system of Shamanism goes to prove. They are tolerably honest; that is, they will not pilfer from the fort, and yet they pillage each other's wives if they can, and often rob distant Indians of their furs. They are exceedingly hospitable to any one visiting them in their camps; at the same time selfishness is not one of their least prominent traits. All, I fear, are confirmed liars, as are all the Indians throughout the whole district. The inferior estimation in which women are held, the practice of robbing each other of their wives, and the facilities for divorce, combine to produce a very low state of morality among them. But as the Gospel has now found its way among them, it will, I trust, produce its legitimate fruits among them. Their present religious notions are very few and indistinct. They have some knowledge of a supreme being, but as they possess no idea of a future state, this knowledge exerts no influence over their actions. If they have any religion at all it is one of fear, as they all more or less deprecate the wrath of demons. They possess, however, neither rites nor altars of any kind, nor do their medicine-men at all oppose the preaching of the Gospel among them. When there last summer, all at the fort—upwards of five hundred in number—attended my ministry with the greatest delight three times a day, and before I left, medicine-men renounced their craft, polygamists gave up their wives, murderers confessed their crimes, and mothers told of deeds of blood that sickened one to hear, and all sought for pardon and amendment. Whether they were sincere or not I cannot tell. Much may have been owing to novelty, as they had never seen a clergyman of any kind before; but as I am just on the eve of visiting them again, I shall know this and many other things about them.

With the aid of my good friend, Mr. Ross here, I have mapped out the position of the different tribes, but as I am not very certain as to its accuracy, will not send it now. I will, however, take a copy with me this summer, and when on the spot shall be able to correct all the errors in it, and, if I hear that you would like it, will forward it next year.

Should this paper be of no use to you, may I ask you kindly to forward it to the editor of the *Canadian Naturalist*, as it may furnish him with an article.

With very kind regards,

Believe me, yours sincerely,

W. W. KIRKBY.

FORT SIMPSON, MCKENZIE'S RIVER, June 1, 1862.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE MASSACHUSETTS LAWS CONCERNING SLAVERY AND NEGROES.

WE have noticed with satisfaction the interest manifested in the articles recently published in the *Historical Magazine* on the subject of slavery in Massachusetts. But we confess a little disappointment that the writer of those articles has not continued the series—which must be our apology to that gentleman if in the present communication we are anticipating his treatment of a part of his general subject. If so, we beg "E. Y. E." to receive it as a contribution of materials only for him to work up, as he may please, hereafter.

We desire now to call attention to two acts of legislation in Massachusetts which were passed in the year 1788—eight years after the alleged termination of slavery in that State by the adoption of the Constitution. These acts were passed just after the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the State Convention.

The first is the only one directly and positively hostile to slavery to be found among all their statutes.

It is a very remarkable fact that the reluctance of the Legislature to meet the subject fairly and fully in front should have left their statute book in such a questionable shape. With Portia glowing with delight at the unsuccessful choice of her sable suitor, they seem to have wished to say:

"A gentle riddance: draw the curtains; go—
Let all of his complexion chuse me so."
Merchant of Venice; Act II. Sc. VIII.

But neither the cupidity of their slave-trading merchants nor the peculiar improvidence of the negro—the one sharpened by successful gain, the other hardened into hopeless acquiescence with pauperism—would permit this "gentle riddance," and although the "curtains" have been "drawn" over these disagreeable features for nearly a century, the historian of slavery must let in the light upon them. To paraphrase slightly the verses of one of their own early elegiac poets:—

"Let all *New England*, and let *Boston* know,
How much they do to truth for slavery owe."

As early as 1785, the Legislature instituted an inquiry as to the measures proper to be adopted by them to discountenance and prevent any inhabitant of the commonwealth being concerned in the slave-trade. The inquiry was also extended to the condition of negroes then in the State, or who might thereafter come or be brought into it. *Journals: V.* 222. Bills were prepared and referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, with instructions to revise all the laws respecting negroes and mulattoes, and report at a future session. *Ib.* 342.

In the following year, a joint order was made for a committee to report measures for preventing negroes coming into the commonwealth from other States. *Journals: VI.* 463. Another similar order was made by the House of Representatives in 1787. *Journals: VII.* 524.

Earlier in the same year, a number of African blacks petitioned the Legislature for aid to enable them to return to their native country. *Ib. VII.* 381. A Quaker petition against the slave-trade was read in the Senate June 20, 1787, and not accepted, but referred to the Revising Committee, who were directed to report a bill upon "the subject matter of negroes in this Commonwealth at large." *Senate: Vol. VIII.* 81. *H. of R. Vol. VIII.* 88.

The prohibition of the slave-trade by Massachusetts was at last effected in 1788. A most flagrant and outrageous case of kidnapping occurred in Boston in the month of February in that year. This infamous transaction aroused the public indignation, and all classes united in urging upon the Legislature the passage of effectual laws to prevent the further prosecution of the traffic, and protect the inhabitants of the State against the repetition of similar outrages.

The movement was successful, and on the 26th of March, 1788, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed "*An act to prevent the Slave-Trade, and for granting Relief to the Families of such unhappy Persons as may be kidnapped or decoyed away from this Commonwealth.*" By this law it was enacted "that no citizen of this commonwealth, or other person residing within the same," shall import, transport, buy or sell any of the inhabitants of Africa as slaves or servants for term of years, on penalty of fifty pounds for every person so misused, and two hundred pounds for every vessel fitted out and employed in the traffic. All insurance made on such vessels to be void and of no effect. And to meet the case of kidnapping, when inhabitants were carried off, actions of damage might be brought by their friends—the latter giving bonds to apply the moneys recovered to the use and maintenance of the family of the injured party.

A proviso was added "*that this act do not extend to vessels which have already sailed, their owners, factors, or commanders, for and during their present voyage, or to any insurance that shall have been made previous to the passing of the same.*" How far this proviso may be justly held to be a legislative sanction of the traffic we leave to the reader to decide. It is obvious that the "public sentiment" of Massachusetts in 1788 was not strong enough against the slave trade, even under the atrocious provocation of kidnapping in the streets of Boston, to treat the pirates who had already sailed as they deserved. Rome was not built in a day—neither could the modern Athens rejoice in an anti-slavery Minerva, fresh in an instant from the brain of the almighty "public sentiment" of Massachusetts.

This act was, as we have seen, passed on the 25th of March, 1788. It was accompanied by another act, passed on the following day, hardly less hostile to the negro than this was to slavery—the pioneer of a series of similar acts (though less severe) which have subjected the new States to most unsparing censure.

The Massachusetts Act of March 26, 1788, entitled "*An Act for suppressing and punishing of Rogues, Vagabonds, common Beggars, and other idle, disorderly and lewd Persons,*" contains the following very remarkable provision :—

"V. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* [the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled], that no person being an African or Negro, other than a subject of the Emperor of Morocco, or a citizen of some one of the United States (to be evidenced by a certificate from the Secretary of the State of which he shall be a citizen), shall tarry within this Commonwealth for a longer time than two months, and upon complaint made to any Justice of the Peace within this Commonwealth, that any such person has been within the same more than two months, the said Justice shall order the said person to depart out of this Commonwealth, and in case that the said African or Negro shall not depart as aforesaid, any Justice of the Peace within this Commonwealth, upon complaint and proof made that such person has continued within this Commonwealth ten days after notice given him or her to depart as aforesaid, shall commit the said person to any house of correction within the county, there to be kept to hard labor agreeable to the rules and orders of the said house, until the Sessions of the Peace next to be holden within and for the said county; and the master of the said house of correction is hereby required and directed to transmit an attested copy of the warrant of commitment to the said Court, on the first day of their said session, and if upon trial at the said Court, it shall be made to appear that the said person has thus continued within the Commonwealth contrary to the tenor of this act, he or she shall be whipped not exceeding ten stripes, and ordered to depart out of this Commonwealth within ten days; and if he or she shall not so depart, the same process shall be had and punishment inflicted, and so *toties quoties.*"

The edition from which we copy is the earliest classified edition of "The Perpetual Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," and is not to be found in Part I. among those relating to "The Publick and Private Rights of Persons," nor among the "Miscellaneous" Statutes, but in "Part IV." concerning "*Criminal Matters.*" We doubt if anything in human legislation can be found which comes nearer branding color as a crime!

By this law, it will be observed that all negroes, resident in Massachusetts, not citizens of some one of the States, were required to depart in two months, on penalty of being apprehended, whipped, and ordered to depart. The process and punishment could be renewed every two months. The only contemporary explanation of the design of the law, which we have met with, is to the effect that it was intended to prevent fugitive slaves from resorting to that State, in hopes to obtain freedom, and then being thrown as a dead weight upon that community. *Belknap:* 1795. A recent writer states that this "enactment was said to have been the work of her [Massachusetts] leading lawyers, who were sufficiently sagacious to foresee the dangerous consequences of the constitutional provision, which, on restoring fugitives from labor, not only threatened to disturb the public peace, but the stability of the system." *Amory's Life of Sullivan*, I. 226, note. We give this illustration of legal sagacity in Massachusetts for what it is worth—although we are satisfied that the statute itself clearly illustrates the intention of those who framed it. *Expositio contemporanea est optima.*

Realizing the "dead weight" already resting upon them in the body of their own free negroes (though comparatively small in number) they evidently thought it "sagacious" to prevent any addition to it. Future research must ascertain who were "citizens" of Massachusetts in 1788—before we can safely declare that even Massachusetts Negroes, Indians and Mulattoes were exempted from the alternative of exile or the penalties of this statute. The reader will not fail to notice below the arbitrary and illegal extension of the statute, in its application to "people of color, commonly called Mulattoes, *presumed* to come within the *intention*" of the law.

We have met with one example of the enforcement of this law, which is almost as "singular" as the statute itself. In the *Massachusetts Mercury, Boston, printed*

by Young and Minns, Printers to the Honorable, the General Court, September 16, 1800, *No.* 22, *Vol. XVI*—the following notice occupies a conspicuous place, filling a column of the paper:

"NOTICE TO BLACKS.

The Officers of Police having made return to the Subscriber of the names of the following persons, who are Africans or Negroes, not subjects of the Emperor of *Morocco* nor citizens of the *United States*, the same are hereby warned and directed to depart out of this Commonwealth before the 10th day of October next, as they would avoid the pains and penalties of the law in that case provided, which was passed by the Legislature, March 26, 1788.

CHARLES BULFINCH, Superintendent.

BY ORDER AND DIRECTION OF THE SELECTMEN.

OF PORTSMOUTH.

Prince Paterson, Eliza Cotton.
Flora Nash,

RHODE ISLAND.

Thomas Nicholas and Philis Nichols,
Hannah Champlin, Plato Alderson,
Nancy Scott, Jack Jeffers,
Thomas Gardner, Julius Holden,
Violet Freeman, Cuffy Buffum,
Sylvia Gardner, Hagar Blackburn
Dolly Peach, Polly Gardner,
Sally Alexander, Philis Taylor.

PROVIDENCE.

Dinah Miller, Silvia Hendrick,
Rhode Allen, Nancy Hall,
Richard Freeman, Elizabeth Freeman,
Nancy Gardner, Margaret Harrison.

CONNECTICUT.

Bristol Morandy, John Cooper,
Scipio Kent, Margaret Russell,
Phœbe Seamore, Jack Billings.
Phœbe Johnson,

NEW LONDON.

John Denny, Thomas Burdine.
Hannah Burdine,

NEW YORK.

Sally Evens, Thomas Bostick,
Cæsar West and Prince Hayes,
Thomas Peterson, Nancy Hamik,
Henry Sanderson, Peggy Ocamum,
Robert Willet, Sally Freeman,
Mary Atkins, Hannah West,
Amey Spalding, Thomas Stanton,
George Homes, Henry Wilson,
Abraham Fitch, Edward Cole,
Abraham Francis, Polly Brown,
Sally Williams, John Johnson,
Rachel Pewnick, Prince Kilsbury,
Esther Dove, Joseph Hicks,
Elizabeth Francis, Katy Bostick,
William Williams, Margaret Bean,
David Dove, Samuel Benjamin,
Peter Bayle, Primus Hutchinson

PHILADELPHIA.

Mary Smith, Richard Allen,
Simon Jeffers, Samuel Posey,
Peter Francis, Prince Wales,
Elizabeth Branch, Peter Gust,
William Brown, Butterfield Scotland,
Clarissa Scotland, Cuffy Cummings,
John Gardner, Sally Gardner,
Fortune Gorden, Samuel Stevens.

BALTIMORE.

Peter Larkin and Jenny Larkin,
Stepney Johnson, Anne Melville.

VIRGINIA.

James Scott, John Evens,
Jane Jackson, Cuffey Cook,
Oliver Nash, Robert Woodson.
Thomas Thompson,

NORTH CAROLINA.

James Jurden, Polly Johnson.
Janus Crago,

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Anthony George, Peter Cane.

HALIFAX.

Catherine Gould, Charlotte Gould,
Cato Small, Philis Cole.
Richard M'Coy,

WEST INDIES.

James Morfut and Hannah, his wife,
Mary Davis, George Powell,
Peter Lewis, Charles Sharp,
Peter Hendrick, William Shoppo and
Mary Shoppo, Isaac Johnson,
John Pearce, Charles Esings,
Peter Branch, Newell Symonds,
Rosanna Symonds, Peter George.
Lewis Victor, Lewis Sylvester,
John Laco, Thomas Foster,
Peter Jesemy, Rebecca Jesemy,
David Bartlet, Thomas Grant,
Joseph Lewis, Hamet Lewis,
John Harrison, Mary Brown.
Boston Alexander,

CAPE FRANCOIS.

Casme Francisco and Nancy, his wife.
Mary Fraceway.

AUX CAYES.

Susannah Ross.

PORT AU PRINCE.

John Short.

JAMAICA.

Charlotte Morris, John Robinson.

BERMUDA.

Thomas Williams.

NEW PROVIDENCE.

Henry Taylor.

LIVERPOOL.

John Mumford.

AFRICA.

Francis Thompson, John Brown,
Mary Joseph, James Melvile,
Samuel Bean, Hamlet Earl,
Cato Gardner, Charles Mitchel,
Sophia Mitchel, Samuel Frazier,
Samuel Blackburn, Tiimothy Philips,
Joseph Ocamum.

FRANCE.

Joseph ——

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Joseph Lovering.

LIST OF INDIANS AND MULATTOES.

The following persons, from several of the United States, being people of color, commonly called Mulattoes, are presumed to come within the intention of the same law, and are accordingly warned and directed to depart out of the Commonwealth before the 10th day of October next:

RHODE ISLAND.

Peter Badger, Kelurah Allen,
Waley Green, Silvia Babcock.

PROVIDENCE.

Polly Adams, Paul Jones.

CONNECTICUT.

John Brown, Polly Holland,
John Way and Nancy Way,
Peter Virginia, Leville Steward,
Lucinda Orange, Anna Sprague,
Britton Doras, Amos Willis,
Frank Francies.

NEW LONDON.

Hannah Potter.

NEW YORK.

Jacob & Nelly Cummings, Judeth Chew,
John Schumagger, Thomas Willouby,
Peggy Willouby, John Reading,
Mary Reading, Charles Brown,
John Miles, Hannah Williams,
Betsy Harris, Douglas Brown,
Susannah Foster, Thomas Burros,
Mary Thomson, James & Freelove Buck,
Lucy Glapcion, Lucy Lewis,
Eliza Williams, Diana Baylo,
Cæsar and Silvia Caton, ——Thompson,
James and Rebecca Smith, William Guin.

ALBANY.

Elone Virginia, Abijah Reed, and
Lydia Reed, Abijah Reed, Jr,
Rebecca Reed, and Betsy Reed.

NEW JERSEY.

Stephen Boadley, Hannah Victor.

PHILADELPHIA.

Polly Boadley, James Long,
Hannah Murray, Jeremiah Green,
Nancy Principeso, David Jackson,
George, Jackson, William Coak,
Moses Long.

MARYLAND.

Nancy Gust.

BALTIMORE.

John Clark, Sally Johnson.

VIRGINIA.

Sally Hacker, Richard,
John Johnson, Thomas Steward,
Anthony Paine, Mary Burk,
William Hacker, Polly Losours,
Betsy Guin, Lucy Brown.

AFRICA.

Nancy Doras."

This notice appears to have been generally published in Boston, and was copied in other cities without the list of names. We have met with it in the Commercial Advertiser of the 20th September, 1800, and the Daily Advertiser, 22d September, 1800, both in New York. Also in the Gazette of the United States and Daily Advertiser of 23d September, 1800, in Philadelphia.

We have seen no comments of the Boston press on the subject, but references to it in the New York and Philadelphia papers hint at the probable cause of this stringent and sweeping application of this "singular" statute.

In the year 1800, the whole country was excited by the discovery of an alleged plot for a general insurrection of negroes at the South. Gabriel, the negro general, was the "hero," though not the only victim. The affair assumed at once a very serious aspect, and the alarm was "awful"

in Virginia and South Carolina. The party violence of the day was not slow to make use of it, and it was doubtless true that the principles of Liberty and Equality had been in some degree infused into the minds of the negroes, and that the incautious and intemperate use of these words by the "fierce democracie" of that day in Virginia may have inspired them with hopes of success.

But the alarm was not confined to Virginia. Even in Boston fears were expressed and measures of prevention adopted. *N. Y. Advertiser, Sept.* 26, 1800. The Gazette of the United States and Daily Advertiser, by C. P. Wayne, Vol. XVIII., Number 2493, Philadelphia, September 23, 1800, copies the "Notice" with these remarks:

"The following notice has been published in the Boston papers: It seems probable, from the nature of the notice, that some suspicions of the design of the negroes are entertained, and we regret to say there is too much cause."

Such was the act, and such was one of its applications.

Additional acts were passed in 1798 and 1801, but this portion was neither modified nor repealed. It appears in the revised edition of 1807, without change.

In 1821, the Legislature of Massachusetts, alarmed by "increase of a species of population, which threatened to become both injurious and burthensome," and fully alive to "the necessity of checking" it, appointed a committee to report a bill concerning the admission into the State of free Negroes and Mulattoes.

A report of this committee to the House of Representatives in 1822 refers to the statute of 1788, in these words:

"They [the committee] have already found in the Statute Books of this Commonwealth, a law passed in 1788, regulating the residence in this State of certain persons of color—they believe that this law has never been enforced, and ineffectual as it has proved, they would never have been the authors of placing among the Statutes a law so arbitrary in its principle, and in its operation so little accordant with the institutions, feelings, and practices of the people of this Commonwealth."

"These be good words," but as the committee did not recommend a repeal of this act, and reported no new bill such as they were instructed to prepare, it is perhaps proper to infer that they considered the State amply protected by the old law.

It appears again in the revised laws of 1823. Another additional act was passed in 1825, but without alteration of the provision against negroes; and this statute, "so arbitrary in its principle, and in its operation so little accordant with the institutions, feelings, and practices of the people of the Commonwealth," continued to grace the Statute Book of Massachusetts until the first day of April, 1834, after which time its repeal no longer left it to "public opinion" to regulate its enforcement.—*Journal of Commerce, March* 17, 1864.

G. R. R.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

The Book of Common Prayer for the Confederate States.—I have very recently examined one of the copies of the Book of Common Prayer from the cargo of the Anglo-Rebel blockade-runner, *Minna*, captured on the 6th Dec., 1863, off Wilmington, by the Government despatch-ship, *Circassian*, Capt. Eaton. The prize was carried into Boston, and this portion of the cargo sold there.

The book was no doubt printed in London. I will give you a transcript of the title-page. I do not know whether Jeff. Davis is head of the Church as well as head of the Confederate States. Whoever was employed to correct the book has executed his work about as well as Mr. Davis's other agents; of this I will offer proof below.

The following is the title:—The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments; and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States of America, together

with the Psalter or Psalms of David. Richmond, Virginia: J. W. Randolph, 1863. On the verso of the title, "London: —Printed by G. E. Eyre and W. Spottiswoode." The imprint of the titles to the metrical Psalms and to the Hymns agree with that of the title to the book; but there is no reference on them to the place of printing or to the printers.

The alterations in the book itself occur in the Prayer for the President of the Confederate States, etc., in the service of Morning and Evening Prayer, and in the Prayer for Congress. But in the form of ordaining or consecrating a Bishop, the promise of conformity to be taken by the elected Bishop is left unchanged. It still reads, "I do promise conformity and obedience to the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, etc."

A more remarkable oversight occurs in one of the prayers to be used in ships-of-war at sea. The following passage is retained: "Preserve us from the dangers of the sea and from the violence of the enemy; that we may be a safeguard unto the United States of America, and a security for such as pass on the seas upon their lawful occasions."

Every one will see at once how peculiarly appropriate it would be to use this form of prayer on board of the Alabama and the other Confederate privateers.

The copy I describe is in 16mo; I have seen another copy in 12mo., but I have not had the opportunity of examining it. I believe, however, that the two editions correspond in all respects.

J. L.

The Place of the Death of Father René Menard.—Bancroft, in the third volume of his history, using for the first time the simple narratives of the early mission labors of the Jesuit Fathers, drew a picture of singular beauty, which has prompted many to read, appreciate, and study the period and the men.

Directed to it myself, I made his chapter a volume. In one matter I came to a conclusion different from his, and this was as to the place where Father Menard was lost.

"Bidding farewell to his neophytes and the French," says the eloquent historian, "and to those whom he never more should meet on earth, Menard departed with one attendant for the Bay of Chegoimegon. The accounts would indicate that he took the route by way of Keweena Lake and portage." *History of the United States* III. 147.

The course indicated in the Relations did not seem to me to bear out the conclusion that he was going to Chegoimegon from Keweenaw Bay.

He made a considerable journey to a lake, the source of a river which he descended to a portage where he was lost, when within one day's journey of the Huron village to which he was proceeding.

I had found statements that led me to believe that the Hurons were then on the Noquet Islands on Green Bay, and concluding the river to be the Menomomee, I gave, in the History of the Catholic Missions (p. 356), as the locality of his death the rapid of that river.

A subsequent examination of Perrot's *Moeurs et Coutumes des Sauvages* makes it evident that the Hurons were then not on Noquet Island, but on the Black River. Perrot states it expressly in connection with Menard's death and previously. A branch of the Wisconsin still bears this name, which its black water makes true and descriptive. A conversation with the Hon. Geo. Gale makes me judge that the Hurons were on this river, and that Menard died on its banks.

The Black River in name tallies with Perrot's account. In character it corresponds with that described in the Relations. It rises in a lake, the journey to which from Keweenaw would have been long and toilsome. Here Menard rested. The river runs at first through a marshy tract, and then enters a rough country, the channel being embarrassed with granite rocks. A fall occurs at last, and here was apparently the portage where Menard was lost. What makes it the more probable, is that a day's march below is a bluff commanding the

river, evidently an old Indian village site, and recently occupied for a time by the Winnebagoes. It would be exactly the spot for a band of fugitives like these Hurons to plant their temporary village, as it gave them a look-out and protection from attack. J. G. Shea.

Franklin's House at Passy.—Among the contributions to the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair was a sketch of the residence occupied by Franklin when at Passy, made by Victor Hugo, and accompanied by the following letter:

"In 1836 I happened to be one day at Passy, at M. Raynouard's, the author of the tragedy of the Knight Templars. He wore his white hair streaming on his shoulders, and I said to him:

"'You wear your hair as Franklin used, and you look like him.'

"He said to me smiling: 'This may come from the neighborhood,' and he pointed to a house that could be seen from his garden. 'It is there,' said he to me, 'that Franklin lived in 1778.'

"I drew that house, now pulled down. This is the sketch. I believe that this picture of the house of Franklin, at Passy, is the only one in existence. I offer it to the United States Sanitary Commission.

"I am happy that the Sanitary Commission have done me the honor to call upon me, and afford me an opportunity to renew the expression of my heartfelt sympathy for the gallant men who are struggling so gloriously to rid the great American Republic of that sinful system, Slavery.

"Victor Hugo.

"Hauteville House, 15th March, 1864."

A Centenarian in Maine.—Mrs. Rebecca Pendleton, probably the oldest person in Maine, died at Northport, a town adjoining the city of Belfast, on the fifth of March, aged one hundred and four years and six months. She was born on Cape Elizabeth, in September, 1759. She witnessed the burning of Falmouth, now Portland, in 1779. Her faculties, with the exception of her hearing, were preserved to the day of her death. When more than a hundred years old, she walked two miles and back on the same day, to attend the funeral of her daughter of eighty years of age. J. W.

Belfast, Maine.

The Capucin Missions in Maine.—During the autumn of 1863, Mr. W. H. Weeks of Castine, while at work on the road leading to the battery, which the government was then erecting near the mouth of the harbor, upon the site of the old brick battery known as the Lower Fort, found near the fort, and but little below the surface of the ground, a piece of sheet-copper. Not observing anything remarkable on it, he cut off a piece to repair his boat; subsequently, however, he discovered letters; and an inscription, which has been thus rendered, was found:

1648: 8 Jun: F.
Leo Parisin:
Capuc. Miss
Posvi hoc fv-
ndtm in hnr-
em Nræ Dmæ
Sanctæ Spei

Some of these letters may not be correct, but the inscription is clear, and the plate was undoubtedly once in the corner-stone of the chapel of our Lady of Holy Hope, in the old French Fort. It runs in English thus:

1648. June 8th, I. Friar
Leo of Paris,
Capucin Missionary
laid this corner stone
in honor of Our Lady
of Holy Hope.

The first French missionary effort on the coast of Maine was that of Rev. Nicholas Aubri, on Neutral Island, in 1604; but the colony soon removed to Port Royal, where he was joined by the Rev. Jesse Fleche. The Jesuit Fathers who came to Port Royal in 1611, attempted in 1613 to found a mission colony on Mount Desert Island, but it was broken up by Argal.

The two French fishing companies who next obtained rights on the coast of Maine sent out priests. The first who came were Reformed Franciscans, or Recollects, who had a convent on the St. John's. One

perished in the wilderness in 1623, and the rest abandoned the field the next year.

In 1630, under the protection of Charles St. Etienne de la Tour, three Recollect missionaries labored as far west as the Penobscot.

D'Aulney established a Capucin Mission on the Kennebec in 1643, and the Superior residing there had depending on him a hospice on the Penobscot at the old fort near Castine.

The Chapel founded by Father Leo in 1648 was evidently one raised to meet the requirements of the increasing number of French on the coast.

There is no published account of the labors of these Capucins, and we have simply a few detached facts and names.

When the Jesuit Father Druillettes visited the Kennebec in 1646, he found Father Ignatius of Paris as Superior. In 1648, Father Cosmas de Mante held that office. Father Leo of Paris is not named, and was doubtless the chaplain of the Fort. At that time, D'Aulney's establishment was broken up before 1650, and the Capucins carried off.

Lieut. Benjamin Jaques, who was the direct agent in the death of Father Rāle at Norridgewock, Me., in 1724, was a native of Harpswell, in the same State. The account of that transaction, as preserved among his descendants, has been furnished to the writer by his great-grandson.

He states that Capt. Johnson Harman of York, the father-in-law of his ancestor, and his frequent companion in Indian hunting, came into the Kennebec region with a body of soldiers, with Capt. Moulton, to ascend the river and attack the Indian settlement at Norridgewock. The movement of the detachment was sufficiently rapid and secret to take the enemy by surprise. But they availed themselves of the very brief notice given them to meet the invaders in a hasty but vigorous conflict, in which they were soon defeated. Rāle was a fighter with the rest; and from his wigwam endeavored to destroy as many of his foes as his opportunity would allow. Harman seeing the damage done from that quarter, ran to his habitation with Jaques. They burst in the door, and saw Rāle in the act of dropping a bullet into the muzzle of his musket. Jaques asked him if he would "take quarter." He replied "None, only what is in the muzzle of my gun." Thereupon Jaques discharged his musket and wounded him mortally. Harman was a witness of the scene, but did not fire. When the Indians saw their spiritual guide was killed they became discouraged. They lessened their exertions at resistance and soon fled, leaving the English masters of their village, which, with its chapel, was immediately committed to the flames. They never returned.

Some time after this event, Jaques was ordered to Bagaduce (Castine), under a colonel with the office of captain. Here he was commissioned to go with a detachment of soldiers in boats to a point of land to be crossed for the purpose of discovering the movements of the Indians. He told the commander that he thought the enterprise would not be prudent. In reply for his opinion he received a reproof that was equivalent to an imputation on his courage. He said he "would not turn on his heel to save his life;" but that he "knew the modes of Indian warfare so well that he saw reasons for believing that the safety of the soldiers in making the scout would be greatly endangered by ambush." He obeyed the orders, took the men and the boats, and landed with his company on the shore proposed. They had proceeded but a short distance into the woods, on the point of land, before he saw an Indian step from behind a tree and level his gun at him. Instantly he did the same to the Indian; and if his gun had not missed fire, probably both would have fallen, as he did before the accurate aim of his enemy. The Indian fled at once, fearing the attack of the soldiers. Jaques told them they "would see no more Indians, and might make their discoveries in safety;" and so it proved. He lived but a few months afterwards. His remains were taken to Harpswell and there buried.

Brunovicus.

Maine, April.

Letter of Benedict Arnold.—*Philadelphia, March* 20, 1780.—Sir:—The President and Council of the State of Pennsylvania having published, and officially transmitted to the different States Sundry Resolutions of theirs, dated Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1779, containing heavy charges tending to prejudice the minds of my Fellow-Citizens against me, previous to a trial, which with much difficulty I have at length obtained.

The justice due to my own character (and to the Public who have been so greatly deceived) will I trust excuse the liberty I take in transmitting to your Excellency the Proceedings of the Court Martial on my trial, which I must request you will do me the favor to lay before the Council and General Assembly; as I would wish to take off from the minds of those gentlemen every unfavorable impression, which the unprecedented Publication of the President and Council of Pennsylvania *may* have made, and to convince them that my character has been most cruelly and unjustly traduced.

I have the Honor to be with the
greatest Respect
Your Excellency
most obedient and
very humble servant.
B. Arnold.

His Excellency,
Governor Clinton.

Revolutionary Pensioners.—(Vol. viii. p. 148.) Jonas Gates, one of the twelve pensioners supposed to have been surviving when the additional pensions were granted, had then been dead some weeks. He died at Chelsea, Vt., 14 January, 1864, aged 99 years, six months, and nine days. He was a native of Barre, Mass., and entered the service at the age of fourteen as waiter to his father, who was a captain. When about seventeen years old he enlisted as a private, but was promoted to the post of orderly sergeant, which rank he held at the close of the war. He also enlisted in the war of 1812, and held a lieutenant's commission. He was the last surviving revolutionary pensioner in Vermont.

P. H. W.

Coventry, Vt., 27 April, 1864.

Indian Tribes, Chiefs, and Treaties.—The following paper, bearing the above title, and prepared by Hon. Henry S. Baird, an early, intelligent, and respected resident of Green Bay, Wisconsin, was lately read before the Chicago Historical Society. Presenting a compact summary of facts, derived in part from authentic public documents, and in part from the extensive personal information possessed by its author, it may be convenient for reference.

In relation to the "orthography" of the names, Mr. Baird writes: "I will not vouch for its correctness. I take it from *treaties;* and on reference to them, I find the same names often differently written in different treaties. An Indian language is difficult to write correctly. As there is no Indian alphabet, names are written according to their supposed sound. The Winnebago is the most harsh and guttural of all languages. The Menomonee is softer and more harmonious; but both are very difficult to speak properly by any one who has no Indian blood in his veins.

"The district of country bounded by the Wisconsin River, Lake Michigan, Wolf River, and on both sides of Green Bay, Fox River, and Winnebago Lake, was formerly claimed and occupied principally by the Menomonee and Winnebago tribes of Indians. Each of these tribes, forty years ago, was powerful, and numbered several thousands.

Principal chiefs of the Menomonees.—Oshkosh (The Brave), Kaush-kaw-no-naive (Grizzly Bear), Josette Caron (————), A-yaw-mah-taw (Fish Spawn), Osh-ke-e-na-neur (The Young Man), Pe-wait-e-naw (Rain), Che-na-po-mee (One that is looked at), Ke-ma-ni-kin (Little Wave), Ke-shee-o-quo-teur (Flying Cloud), Wa-bose (The Rabbit), Wain-e-saut (One who arranges the circle), Ke-shoh (The Sun), Ma-con-cee-wa-be-no-chee (Bear's Child), A-ca-mut (The Prophet), Shaw-e-no-ge-shick (South Sky), Sho-ne-on (Silver), Shaw-baw-so (Pale Color), Paw-a-ko-neur (Big Soldier).

Principal chiefs of the Winnebagoes.—Hoo-tshoop (Four Legs), Hay-tay-tshoan-sarp (Black-Hawk), Karry-man-nee (Walking Turtle), Shoank-skaw (White Dog), Shoank-tshunsk-kaw (Black Wolf), Maunk-hay-raith (Tattooed Breast), Wheank-kaw (Big Duck), Spoank-ay-paw-kaw (Dog Head), Sar-ray-num-nee (Walking Mat), Waunk-tshay-hee-sootsh (Red Devil), Waw-kawn-hoa-noa-nick (Little Snake), Non-kaw (Wood), Kaw-nee-show (White Crow), Hoon-kaw (Chief), Hoo-wawn-ee-kaw (Little Elk), Tshay-ro-tshoan-kaw (Smoker), Morah-tshay-kaw (Little Priest), Man-ah-kee-tshump (Spotted Arm).

In character these two tribes were essentially different, as may be inferred from a former paper on the "North American Indians."

The several treaties, by which the Indian title to the lands and domain formerly occupied and owned by these tribes was purchased, or, in popular phrase, "extinguished," were the following:

1. Treaty of *Butte des Morts*, August 11, 1827, with Chippewas, Menomonees, and Winnebagoes. Lewis Cass and Thomas L. McKinney, U.S. Commissioners.

2. Treaty of Green Bay, August 25, 1828, with Winnebagoes, Pottawattimees, Chippewas, and Ottawas. Lewis Cass and Pierre Menard, Commissioners.

3. Treaty of *Prairie du Chien*, August 1, 1829, with Winnebagoes. Gen. McNeil, Pierre Menard, and Caleb Atwater, Commissioners.

4. Treaty of Washington, February 8, 1831, with Menomonees. John H. Eaton and Samuel C. Stambaugh, Commissioners.

5. Treaty of Fort Armstrong, September 15, 1832, with Winnebagoes. Gen. Scott and John Reynolds, Commissioners.

6. Treaty of Green Bay, October 27, 1832, with Menomonees. Gov. George B. Porter, Commissioner.

7. Treaty between the United States and the Menomonee Nation of Indians, concluded at "Cedar Point," on the Fox River, near Green Bay, on 1st September, A.D. 1836. Hon Henry Dodge, then Governor of Wisconsin, Commissioner of the United States.

8. Treaty between the United States and the same Tribe of Indians, concluded at "Winneconnee," on Lake Winneconnee, near Oshkosh, in November, A.D. 1848. Hon. William Medill, then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Commissioner of the United States.

The last are the latest and most important, as by them the largest portion of the land owned by the "Menomonees" was purchased by the Government.

Mr. Crawford, the last N. S. Loyalist.—Mr. Archibald Crawford, who died on Monday last at Musquodobolt Harbor, in the 101st year of his age, was a native of South Carolina, and of Scottish parentage. He was a Loyalist, and witnessed the first American Revolution; and when that great revolution was consummated, young Crawford and his parents made the best of their way to Nova Scotia, in order to preserve their allegiance to George III. He lived for many years on the Musquodobolt River, near Crawford's Falls, where his hospitality was often enjoyed by travellers. From this place he removed to Porter's Lake, where his house was always the home of Presbyterian clergymen officiating there. For the last few years he lived with his grandchildren at Musquodobolt Harbor. His wife, who died about five years ago, was also a loyalist. Mr. Crawford was probably the last of the Refugee Loyalists in the Province. He had a clear recollection of all the stirring times when the great Republic first took its place among the nations.—*Halifax Reporter.*

Beltrami, the Discoverer of the Northern Source of the Mississippi.—On the morning of the 28th of August, 1823, Beltrami, an ardent Italian, with only an Indian guide, and bois-brulé voyageur, by way of the Red River of the north, boldly penetrated to the extreme northern sources of the Mississippi, which he designated as the "Julian" sources, in compliment to the esteemed Countess of Albany. In the journal of his tour, he also describes Lac La Biche, or Elk Lake,

now poetically rather than accurately designated Itasca, and says: "It is here, in my opinion, we shall fix the western sources of the Mississippi."

This discoverer, so little known to Americans, was born in Bergamo, and in 1807 was chancellor in one of the districts of Italy. In 1812 he went to Florence and became one of an interesting literary circle in that city, of which the Countess of Albany was a prominent member.

Suspected of "Carbonarism," he became an exile, and visited France, Germany, England, the United States, and Mexico. Later in life he resided for several years near Heidelberg, but at length returned to his beloved Italia, and died at Filotrant in 1855, aged seventy-five years.

Prominent in the public library of Bergamo, there is a finely-executed painting representing Beltrami in a canoe, pushing towards the sources of the Mississippi. A letter just received from Bergamo, dated February 11, and addressed to a gentleman who has given great attention to the topography of the Upper Mississippi, and now on duty at the headquarters of the army, states that the city of Bergamo is about to publish a biographical notice of Beltrami, with a portrait, and that the work will be dedicated to the Historical Society of Minnesota.

This society of the most northern State in the valley of the Mississippi has become favorably known in Europe, through the labors of its members, who have given to the world the "Dakota Grammar and Lexicon," issued by the Smithsonian Institution, and one of the largest works on the language of the aborigines of North America ever published, and also by various additions to the topography and history of the region west of Lake Superior, printed in its own *Annals*, and other historical magazines.

Origin of the Name Pennsylvania.—Being moved to inquire when, and from whom, and under what circumstances the State received its name, we consulted Day's Historical Collections of Pennsylvania, a very good compilation, and found only this simple memorandum: "By the King's order, much against Penn's inclination, the new province was to be called Pennsylvania, in honor of the services of his illustrious father." No particulars were given and no *proof* of the statement was cited. We opened a book of more research, and found the particulars recorded, with the authority given. It was Hazard's *Annals of Pennsylvania*, a work which contains, it is believed, the only authentic and circumstantial account of the naming of the province on record. And now see how true is history:

Hazard quotes from official records to show that when the privy council of Charles submitted to him the draft of the charter of the province, "there being a blank left for the name, their lordships agree to leave the nomination of it to the King." The day after the charter was granted to Penn, he wrote a letter to a certain Robert Turner, in which he gives the particulars of the naming of his province. The essential parts of that letter we quote:

"* * * Know that after many waitings, watchings, solicitings, and disputes in council, this day my country was confirmed to me under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania, a name the King would give it in honor of my father. I chose New Wales, being a pretty hilly country; but Penn being Welsh for *a head*, as Penmanmoire in Wales, and Penrith in Cumberland, and Penn in Buckinghamshire, the highest land in England, called this Pennsylvania, which is the *high* or *head woodlands*; for I proposed, when the Secretary, a Welshman, refused to have it called New Wales, *Sylvania*, and they added *Penn* to it, and though I much opposed it and went to the King to have it struck out and altered, he said it was past, and would take it upon him; nor could twenty guineas move the under-secretaries to vary the name, for I feared lest it should be looked on as a vanity in me, and not as a respect in the King, as it truly was, to my father, whom he often mentions with praise."

Although it may appear irreverent in us to say so, we cannot resist the temptation to remark that the great Quaker seems to have been a perfect master of the art of "how not to do it." At first sight the reader will probably conclude, as we did, that to the King do we owe the *whole* of the name of our State; but a second look will convince him that we are indebted to

Penn for the *Sylvania* portion of it. So much seems to be clear and unquestionable. Now, from whom came the prefix *Penn?* That is not so clear. Penn having at first stated with much positiveness that "the King would give" to the province "the name of Pennsylvania," and having subsequently stated that *he* proposed *Sylvania*, we naturally hesitate to receive the remainder of his statement without a careful analysis of its meaning. Failing to obtain the adoption of the name of *New Wales*, Penn, as we have seen, proposed *Sylvania*, and immediately afterwards remarks that "*they* added Penn to it." To whom does the term "they" refer? There are three considerations which point to the secretary and his assistants as the persons meant. First, if Penn had meant the King it is to be presumed that he would have said so; secondly, the term is plural, not singular; thirdly, Penn offered to bribe the under-secretaries to omit the prefix, which he would hardly have done if the King had ordered it to be inserted. So far the evidence points *from* the King. But Penn does not forget himself, and straightway proceeds to give evidence on the other side—"for I feared lest it should be looked on as a vanity in me, and not as a respect in the *King*, as it truly was, to my father." And this is the *history* of the naming of our State. That the King's privy council, in submitting to his majesty the draft of the charter of the province, left to him the selection of a name therefor, Hazard expressly states and proves before giving the Turner letter; but that the King exercised the privilege is not proved from that letter, nor from anything else in Hazard's book.

We add a remark or two appropriate to the general subject. Inappropriate and uneuphonious as would have been the name by which Penn first proposed to call our State—namely, *New Wales*—there was nevertheless ample precedent for its use. The impulse to prefix *new* to the names of provinces and towns was a strong one with our colonial forefathers. There were New England, New Netherlands, New Amsterdam, New York, New Jersey, New Sweden, etc. Why not New Wales and New Welshmen!

The charter of the province of Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn in consideration of a debt of £16,000 due by the King to his father at the time of his death. Sir William Penn, the father, had been an admiral of distinction in the British navy and a warm personal friend of his majesty. The son, therefore, in reality paid nothing out of his own pocket, as we say, for his province, except the sum it cost him to make the Elm-Tree treaty.

Penn's fears that the name of Pennsylvania would be attributed to a desire on his part to perpetuate his own name in that of his province, have been realized in the popular opinion of the day. But how many pioneers of civilization who build towns and found cities in these latter days—there are no longer any provinces to be chartered—reflect the modesty of William Penn!

The Late Thaddeus Morrice, the Speaker's Page.—No one who has been accustomed to attend the sessions of Congress during the past fifteen years has failed to notice at the right of the Speaker a tall, slim, pale-faced, bright-looking lad, who gradually grew up into manhood, and still retained his position and title, which was that of "Speaker's page." No matter what party was in power in Congress, Thad. Morrice was retained. Every new Speaker found him an almost indispensable assistant. Standing just at the Speaker's elbow, with his arm leaning upon the desk and his chin resting upon his hand, which was between the Speaker and the audience, in that attitude of whispering to the Speaker, the faithful Thaddeus has stood during many sessions of Congress, the prompter of Boyd, Banks, Orr, Pennington, Grow, and Colfax. It is said he knew more of parliamentary law than any man in America. And he knew every member of the House in all these Congresses; it was his special business to know them. No Speaker could get along without such an assistance at first. When Pennington was Speaker a good portion of all the

words he uttered were literally put into his ear by Thad. He did not know one-quarter of the members even by sight, and was sadly deficient in parliamentary law. When any member arose he would say, "the gentleman from," generally without the least idea what State he was to name, but so prompt was Thad. to give it, and so unobserved in doing so, that not one in a hundred who was not cognisant of the process would imagine but what Pennington knew all the members. And many and many a time the old man would commence the statement of a question, not knowing how he was to finish his sentence, which was furnished and finished by the youthful parliamentarian at his elbow.

Old House in Boston.—One of the most noted landmarks in our city is about to disappear. The ancient building which has stood for nearly *one hundred and fifty years* at the corner of Water and Washington streets, is *doomed*. Workmen are now at work upon it, and it is to be taken down, and in a few days it will be numbered with the things that were. It is without doubt the oldest building now standing in its original state on Washington street, it having been built in 1715–16. Its dilapidated condition at the present time renders it an event not to be regretted, except by a certain few, who in their zeal for the preservation of the monuments of the past, seem to forget what is due to the present age. If such persons could always have had their way, what a queer place Boston would be now! There are reminiscences relating to this old building and its associations with the newspaper press in this city, as well as with the printing business generally, that may not be uninteresting.

The estate formerly belonged to one Enoch Greenleaf, saddler, who, in 1709, owned seventy-one feet on Washington street, north of Water street, and included the site of the *Journal* building that now is, and that now occupied by Whittemore's book store.

In April, 1716, Greenleaf sold this estate, measuring twenty-four feet on *Cornhill street*, as it was then called, to *Thomas Debuke*, for £800. *Debuke* was a butcher, and had for a long time occupied part of the premises—his slaughter-house was in the rear. In June, same year, he mortgaged it to John Cutler, surgeon, for £400 —including in the description "*my new built messuage*," *&c.* This fixes the date of the erection. In front it was used as a *butcher's-shop*, by Mr. Debuke; and for a long time after his death a ponderous *hook and staple* were to be seen affixed to one of the principal beams, upon which it was said he used to hang his slaughtered cattle. He resided there till his death. In 1731 it was sold by his heirs, Thomas and Jemima Debuke, to *James Bowdoin*, for "£1200 *good public bills of credit*"—he to assume the payment of a mortgage of £460 to one John Valentine.

In June, 1744, *Bowdoin* sold the estate to *Thomas Fleet*, for £650, lawful money, equal to $2167 67. Mr Fleet was a printer, and had formerly carried on his business in *Pudding lane*, now Devonshire street. He had, however, occupied these premises as a tenant since 1731. He had designated the building as the "*Heart and Crown*," in Cornhill—the emblems of which were displayed from the outer walls. This was a common practice in those days, the streets not being numbered. "The *Three Kings*" —"The *Three Nuns*"—The *Three Fans*" —and the "*Brazen Head*," were all in the immediate vicinity.

The printing office was located in the upper rooms of the building; the front chamber was fitted up as a "*Vendue*" or auction-room, and was used for that purpose many years; and on the lower floor was a bookstore; while his family occupied the other parts of the house.

For more than *forty years* a weekly newspaper was issued from this place. The first was the "*Weekly Rehearsal*," the *fifth* newspaper established in Boston; the first number, dated "*Monday, September* 27, 1731," and "*printed by J. Draper, for the Author.*" The *Author* was *Jeremy Gridley*, a young man of fine literary acquirements, who, in after life, attained to great distinction in the Province. The paper was more than half filled with moral

and entertaining essays, which were good specimens of the kind of writing that was popular in the times of the "*Tatler*," "*Guardian*," and "*Spectator*." It did not succeed, however, according to his wishes, and he soon retired from the concern, and in 1733 it fell into the hands of *Thomas Fleet*, who had for some time been the printer, and was interested in the publication. He now became sole proprietor. The "*Rehearsal*" was continued by him till August, 1735, when its publication was brought to a close—to be succeeded by "*The Boston Evening Post*," of which Mr. Fleet was sole editor and proprietor as well as printer and publisher. *The Evening Post* soon became the most popular of the Boston newspapers, and was conducted in an able and independent manner.

Mr. Fleet was a man of more than ordinary talent, well versed in the ways of the world, and of great wit and humor; of these he frequently furnished specimens in editorial paragraphs and advertisements. He was also well able to defend himself in *any* controversy in which he was engaged, whether secular or religious, as the columns of his paper abundantly testify.

He died in July, 1758, in the seventy-third year of his age. *The Evening Post* was continued by his sons, Thomas and John Fleet, and conducted with equal ability till April, 1775, when it was discontinued by order of General Howe. As all insignia of royalty had become unpopular at this time, the *Crown* was stricken from their sign and the *Bible* put in its place; and the "*Bible and Heart*" soon became equally as well known as the "*Heart and Crown*" previously had been. The printing business generally was also carried on by them, and of which they had always enjoyed a large share. For more than twenty years, from 1779 to 1801, "*Fleet's Pocket Almanac and Register*"—a very useful manual of nearly two hundred pages—was compiled and published by them, and met with extensive sales. It afterwards passed into the hands of Manning and Loring, and John West.

Thomas Fleet, the son, died in 1797, aged 65 years. He was never married. *John Fleet* died in 1806, aged 72, leaving several children; one of them, *Thomas Fleet*, a printer, was connected in business with his father, but relinquished it soon after his father's death, or in 1809, when the family vacated the premises and removed to another location. Thus, for a period of seventy-eight years, the *Fleets*, father, sons and grandson, conducted the printing business in this same venerable building, well known in times past as the "*Heart and Crown*," and the "*Bible and Heart*," in Cornhill, but now known simply as the corner of Water and Washington streets. The estate is still in possession of the family.

Until a few years, comparatively, it continued to be used as a dwelling by many families, and for various kinds of business down to the present time; but no one person has occupied the premises so long as to have become identified with the building, or the building with them. Although it has stood so many years, it seems to have undergone no material alteration in its outward appearance, and may therefore be considered a fair specimen of the style of building a century and a half ago. The walls appear frail, and in danger of falling, and have more than once been complained of to the city government,—but examination by competent persons appointed for the purpose has resulted each time in the opinion that they were as firm as when first built; the proof of this, however, will be ascertained in a few days.

A new structure will soon rise upon the site, and being from plans drawn and under the superintendence of B. F. Dwight, Esq., the well known architect, is a sufficient guaranty that it will be worthy the location, an ornament to the city, and an honor to all parties concerned.—*Boston Transcript.*

How Tecumseh was Killed.—The *Western Christian Advocate* recently contained an obituary notice of Isaac Hamblin, Sen., who died at his residence, near Bloomfield, Ind., a few months since, aged about eighty-six years. Mr. Hamblin was

a man of deep piety and unquestionable veracity. He was in the battle of the Thames, and the writer gives the following as his statement in regard to the manner in which Tecumseh was killed:

He says he was standing but a few feet from Colonel Johnson when he fell, and in full view, and saw the whole of that part of the battle. He was well acquainted with Tecumseh, having seen him before the war, and having been a prisoner seventeen days, and received many a cursing from him. He thinks that Tecumseh thought Johnson was Harrison, as he often heard the chief swear he would have Harrison's scalp, and seemed to have a special hatred towards him. Johnson's horse fell under him, himself being also deeply wounded; in the fall he lost his sword, his large pistols were empty, and he was entangled with his horse on the ground. Tecumseh had fired his rifle at him, and when he saw him fall, he threw down his gun and bounded forward like a tiger, sure of his prey. Johnson had only a side pistol ready for use. He aimed at the chief over the head of the horse, and shot him near the centre of his forehead. When the ball struck it seemed to him that the Indian jumped with his head full fifteen feet into the air. As soon as he struck the ground a little Frenchman ran his bayonet into him, and pinned him fast to the ground.

An Early Canal (vol. viii. p. 114).—Worthington, in his *History of Dedham*, p. 12, gives the following account of a canal constructed soon after the settlement of the Massachusetts Colony. If his statements are to be relied upon, this canal was dug about a century before that in the County of Orange, N. Y., mentioned in your March number.

"About a quarter of a mile north of the new Court-House in Dedham, Mother Brook starts out of Charles River and runs in a proper and direct course round the highlands near the village, and then, at the only place where it could find a passage, goes easterly and joins the Nepouset River, forming in its course between the two rivers five mill seats of great value. This stream, thus leaving its principal bed and running off to join a neighboring stream, has been represented as a natural curiosity; at least the inhabitants have no knowledge of its having been caused by them. When I discovered the record of its being an artificial work, a natural but groundless fear was excited that it would do harm to publish the truth concerning it. Abraham Shaw had been encouraged to build a water mill in the first year of the settlement, and a committee was appointed to designate the place. Shaw soon after died, but the committee suggested the measure of forming this new stream, which is recorded in these words:

'28th day, 1st month, 1639. Ordered that a ditch shall be dug at common charge, through upper Charles Meadow into East Brook, that it may both be a partition fence in the same, and also may form a suitable course into a water mill, that it shall be found fitting to set a mill upon in the opinion of a workman to be employed for that purpose.'

"The water-mill was soon after built, as we shall see hereafter. The source of East Brook was more than one hundred yards east of the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike, where it crosses the stream. At this point a curious observer may see the truth of this account in the original state of the ground; he will in vain seek for any natural bed of this stream. In addition to this evidence, the tradition of cutting the canal for this stream has been preserved in one family, which, from fear of consequences, has refrained from divulging the fact."

I remember hearing, several years ago, a gentleman well versed in the history of Dedham, Mass., express strong doubts of Mother Brook being an artificial work, but do not recollect his reasons. The subject is certainly worth investigating.

Boston.

QUERIES.

House where Hamilton died.—"The house in which General Alexander Hamil-

ton breathed his last is still standing on the north-west corner of Eighth Avenue and Eighteenth street."—*Evening Post, March 25th.*

Is not this an error?

A large modern edifice now occupies the whole of that corner. On the north-east corner is a house with modern brick front, while the main body of the building is evidently of a much more ancient construction. But it has been generally understood that Hamilton was taken from the boat which bore him from Weehawken, to the house of his friend, William Bayard, where he died. Did not Mr. Bayard live at or near the foot of the present Thirteenth street?

Alsop, Boerum, Haring, Low.—Can any reader give me information respecting the living descendants of the late John Alsop, Simon Boerum, John Haring, or Isaac Low, *who* represented this State in the Continental Congress—their names, present addresses, &c.

Albany.

Mayor John Whistler.—Where can I find a fuller account of this officer than the necessarily brief statements of facts given by Gardiner in his dictionary of the army? H. J. R.

REPLIES.

Henry Francisco.—(vol. viii. p. 78.) His. Mag., Feb. 1864.—An intelligent resident of this city states, that one "Francisco" held the plough at one of the first agricultural fairs in Washington County, N. Y., about the year 1820, and was there spoken of as "the oldest man in America."

The same informant adds, that in November, 1824, he became slightly acquainted with a Mr. Francisco Tyler, of one of the Masonic Lodges in Cincinnati, Ohio, who, during a brief conversation, informed him that he was the youngest son of Henry Francisco, of or near Whitehall, N. Y., and that his father was then deceased.

The records of the agricultural fair referred to, as also inquiries at Cincinnati, Ohio, may throw some light upon the American patriarch of the nineteenth century.

Chicago.

A Statue on the Battery, New York.—(vol. viii. p. 154).—I recollect having seen an equestrian statue of Washington or Jackson on the Battery about twenty-five years ago, but if memory serves, it was a plaster model. It remained there some time, until sharpshooting youth became too daring or expert for its safety. I think one knocked off the index finger pointing to victory or in a better direction.

Anchor.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts Historical Society.—*Boston, April* 14.—The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society was held on the 14th, the President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in the chair. The attendance was uncommonly large. The President, at the conclusion of the usual monthly business, thus referred to the proposed Shakspeare commemoration:

You will hardly need to be reminded, gentlemen, that you are now within a few days of the great Tercentenary Commemoration of the birthday of Shakspeare; and though our society has made no arrangements for any formal observance of the day, we can none of us be insensible to the interest of the occasion.

It is eminently appropriate that the principal celebration of the event should take place in the land and on the spot where it occurred; and we shall look eagerly for the reports of what shall be said and done at Stratford-upon-Avon on the successive days which have been designated for the commemoration. Our own land is, unhappily, hardly in a condition for engaging in the festivities of such an anniversary with all the zeal and heartiness it is so well calculated to excite. Yet we all feel that it might well become us to take a part in the jubilee. We all feel that, as the descendants of English ancestors who were

cotemporary with Shakspeare, we have a full share both in the large inheritance of his fame, and in the world's great debt to his memory.

We do not forget that he had finished his marvellous work, and gone to his rest four years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock; fourteen years before the Massachusetts Company embarked at Southampton.

We do not forget that it was the wreck of Sir George Somers in the Bermudas in 1609, when on his way to Virginia for the settlement of an American Colony, which suggested the scene and some of the most striking incidents for that one of his dramas which stands first in his printed volumes, and which, for the sublimity of its conceptions and the exquisite beauty of its language, is second to nothing which he ever wrote.

It is interesting to us to remember, too, that the son of the same Earl of Southampton, who was Shakspeare's earliest patron and especial friend, and to whom he dedicated his first poem, was among the best friends of some of our own New England colonies.

But, above all, we cannot forget the inexhaustible wealth which Shakspeare has contributed to that English Literature, which, down to the period of our National Independence, certainly, we have a right to speak of as our literature, and to that English language, which, thank Heaven, is ours, and will be ours for ever.

Nor can we fail, as an Historical Society, to remember Shakspeare as an historian as well as a dramatist and poet. The original title of his collected works, as published successively in 1623, 1632, 1664, and 1685, was "Mr. William Shakspeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies." And what historian has ever done so much as he to give life and individuality to the great characters which he portrays, or to make the events which he describes familiar as household words for ever? It may be that he was not always exact in following the old chronicles of Hollinshed, or that he may have sometimes indulged a poetic license in dressing his figures for the stage. Yet no one will doubt that the common mind of the last two centuries has owed its most vivid impressions—I had almost said its only impressions—of the Richards and the Henries, of Macbeth and Hamlet, of King Lear and King John—to say nothing of Julius Cæsar and Mark Antony—to the historical dramas of Shakspeare.

Unhappily he that has given us so many grand delineations of others has left but few records of himself. Even the day of his birth, which is about to be celebrated, is but a matter of inference; it is only known, certainly, as the day of his death. We know the date of his baptism and of his funeral. We know where he was born and where he was buried. We know that he married Anne Hathaway, and had three children. We know that he went to London, wrote plays, and helped to perform them at the Globe and the Blackfryers. We know that he returned to Stratford-upon-Avon, made a will, "commending his soul into the hands of God his creator, hoping and assuredly believing, through the only merits of Jesus Christ his Saviour, to be made partaker of life everlasting," and soon afterwards died at fifty-two years of age.

Almost everything else is inference, conjecture, uncertain tradition. And so it happens that we know least of him of whom we should all desire to know most. Not one familiar letter, not one authentic conversation, hardly a domestic incident. Only three or four known autographs, and those but signatures. Not a scrap of his original manuscript, a single line of which would outsell the collected autographs of all the monarchs of the world; not a scrap of those priceless manuscripts, though the players must have had them all when they said, in their preface to the first edition of his works, that "his mind and hand went together; and that what he thought he uttered with that easiness that we have scarce received from him a blot in his papers."

And this brings before us a fact most important to his character. We know that so insensible was he to the worth of his own writings, or so indifferent to their fate, that he never collected or revised them for publication, and that it was seven years after his death before they entered upon that world-wide career of immortality which the press and the stage, the art and the literature of almost every land beneath the sun, have since united to secure for them, and which they seem destined to enjoy, generation after generation, age after age, above all other writings except the Holy Scriptures.

Nor would we willingly forget that the only epithets coupled with his name by his cotemporaries and friends were, "Our gentle Shakspeare"—"Our worthy Shakspeare"—"Our beloved Shakspeare."

But it is not my purpose, gentlemen—even were it in my power—to forestall the eloquent eulogies which will be pronounced on the great English Dramatist, at home and abroad, during the approaching Commemoration Week. I only designed by these few remarks to prepare the way for the following resolution, which your Standing Committee have authorized me to submit for your adoption:

Resolved, By the Massachusetts Historical Society, that in view of the near approach of the Tercentenary Commemoration of the birthday of Shakspeare, we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us by this, our Seventy-

third Annual Meeting, to enter upon our records an expression of profound reverence for the genius of that marvellous man; of our gratitude to God for the matchless gifts with which he was endowed for the instruction and delight of mankind; of our deep sense of the inexhaustible riches which his writings have added to the literature and the language which were the birthright of our fathers, and which are ours by inheritance; and of our hearty sympathy with all those, whether in Old England, in our own country, or in any other part of the world, who shall unite in celebrating so memorable a nativity.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The reports of the Standing Committee, the Librarian, and the Treasurer were read.

After the transaction of some private business the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, LL.D.; *Vice-Presidents*, Jared Sparks, LL.D., Colonel Thomas Aspinwall, A.M.; *Recording Secretary*, Charles Deane, A.M. (in place of Rev. Chandler Robbins); *Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. Chandler Robbins, D.D. (in place of Joseph Willard, who declined a re-election); *Treasurer*, Hon. Richard Frothingham, A.M.; *Librarian*, Thomas C. Amory, jr., A.M. (in place of Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, who declined a re-election); *Cabinet Keeper*, Samuel A. Green, M.D.; *Standing Committee*, William G. Brooks, esq., Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D., Horace Gray, jr., A.M., Charles E. Norton, A.M., Rev. Edward E. Hale, A.M.

NEW YORK.

Long Island Historical Society.—*A Sketch of its Origin, Progress, and Position.* Ten years ago it was justly said of Brooklyn that it was merely a dormitory for New York business men. Thousands of residents of Brooklyn — citizens of Brooklyn they could not be called, for they exercised none of the most cherished privileges of citizenship here—knew and cared nothing about our local affairs, took no interest in local institutions, except their own churches. Brooklyn was called the City of Churches probably because it had no other institutions. Something had been done for the cause of education, but that had its origin in a charitable bequest, and was not an evidence of public spirit. We had a few scattered literary societies, which lingered along in a feeble condition, no place of public amusement; a lecture-room, and a second rate ball-room or two, limited our facilities for providing anything else in the shape of a public entertainment.

We have, happily, changed all that. People who reside here begin to own Brooklyn, feel proud of it, and try to improve it. One of the consequences of this change has been the establishment of various institutions which enhance the attractions of our city as a place of residence for persons of taste and culture. Our present object is to sketch the most recent of these institutions, the Long Island Historical Society. The growth of this Society has been remarkable; any person stepping into its well furnished rooms, looking through the amply stocked library and museum, not acquainted with the facts, would scarcely believe that this Society is hardly a year old.

The first movement towards the formation of this Society was the issuing of a circular dated Feb. 14, 1863, which says: "The time has arrived when the city of Brooklyn should found and foster institutions—religious, historical, literary, scientific, educational, and humanitarian—beyond the scope of former undertakings. As one of these, a Historical Society, associated with our peculiar geographical position, naturally suggests itself." The details of the proposed Society are more fully set forth as follows: To call out the recollections of the living, who will soon pass away, drawing public records and private writings from their concealment, having a fit place for the collection and deposit of trophies, medals, and historic materials, and also for conversations and lectures upon historic subjects, it cannot be doubted that much valuable knowledge will be saved and communicated which would otherwise be lost.

This call was signed by representatives of the three counties on the Island, gentlemen whose names had been long identified with our public institutions and had contributed to their success. The first meeting was held in the Hamilton Buildings, corner of Court and Joralemon streets; it was well attended, and there was a deep interest manifested in the movement.

A resolution offered by Mr. A. J. Spooner was unanimously adopted, "declaring that the time had arrived when Brooklyn should found and establish, and this meeting does found and establish the 'Long Island Historical Society,' whose objects shall be to discover, procure, and preserve whatever may relate to general history, to the national, civil, ecclesiastical, and literary history of the United States, the State of New York, and, more particularly, of the counties, cities, towns, and villages of Long Island."

A committee on by-laws was then appointed, which in one week from that date drew up and presented a constitution and by-laws which were adopted, the Society duly formed, and thirty-one members enrolled that evening (March 10).

The memberships rapidly increased; a suite of rooms was engaged in the Hamilton Buildings; a library speedily accumulated; and on the 7th of May last the Society made its public *début* at the Academy of Music, when the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D., read his address on the "Life, Character, and Services of the late General O. M. Mitchell."

Since that date, the progress of the Society in the acquisition of literary treasures, as well as in the increase of its membership and its consequent influence, has been rapid and brilliant to a degree hitherto unequalled in the history of similar institutions. Its roll of members, already numbering more than 500, is rapidly increasing by the addition of a class of citizens whose character, social position, and high cultivation, form a sure guarantee of the future prosperity and permanence of the Society. Its library now comprises (principally by donation) more than 10,000 distinct works, of which over 6,500 are bound volumes—the whole forming a collection of rare interest and value, and, in some departments, already superior to any other collection in the State. The liberality of several of our well known citizens has further secured the foundation, on a broad and liberal basis, of certain special departments of historical research, and has also adorned the walls with the attractions of several fine portraits, paintings, etc.

In addition to the library there is a collection of curiosities and relics, embracing over three hundred specimens, many of rare interest, and nearly all pertaining to Long Island. Nearly all these articles were donated to the Society. They were in possession of descendants of the oldest settlers on the Island, and the Society has been looked upon with great favor by the old families, who have cheerfully contributed these relics to enrich its collection.

Government of the Society.—The Society has a set of officers similar to all other organizations—a President, Vice-President, Secretary, etc., also a Board of three councillors from each county on the Island; likewise a Board of twenty-five directors, and the necessary committees.

The following are the present officers of the Society:

President—J. Carson Brevoort.
First Vice-President—John Greenwood.
Second Vice-President—Charles E. West.
Foreign Corresp. Sec'y—Henry C. Murphy.
Home Corresp. Sec'y—John Winslow.
Recording Secretary—A. Cooke Hull.
Treasurer—Charles Congdon.
Librarian—Henry R. Stiles.
Counsellors—King's County—Hon. John A. Lott, Francis Vinton, D.D., Teunis G. Bergen, Esq. Queens County—Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq., Hon. John A. King, Rich. C. McCormick, Esq. Suffolk County—Hon. Selah B. Strong, Hon. J. Lawrence Smith, Wm. S. Pelletreau, Esq.

The Society comprises Resident, Corresponding, and Honorary Members, the first being residents on Long Island, the second and third residents elsewhere. The initiation fee is $5, with $3 per annum for dues, or the payment of $25 secures a life-membership.

The rooms of the Society, situated on the second floor of the Hamilton Building, on the corner of Court and Joralemon streets, are five in number. First, the lecture-room, a very comfortably furnished apartment, with desk and platform for lecture, will seat 175 persons, and by throwing open the back room, 250 can be seated so as to see and hear all that is going on.

The second room serves as an office for the librarian, and students' room. The third room is devoted to curiosities and relics, books of general literature, and European history. The fourth room contains the collection of works on United States political history. The fifth is a reading-room, where may be found the local newspapers and current publications on file.

The library contains many works of great merit, and the most complete historical collection to be found anywhere. The library has been very handsomely endowed by several of our liberal and public-spirited citizens. Mr. Charles Storrs has contributed a fund of $500 for the purchase of English County and Local Histories, and works of Topography illustrative of the early colonization of America, which have already been purchased and are on their way from England. Mr. S. B. Caldwell has since added $100 to this fund.

Mr. Franklin B. Woodruff has given $500 for the purchase of works on Voyages of Discovery, illustrative of the discovery of America and the extension of commerce.

Mr. Henry Sheldon has donated $1,250, to be applied, $750 for historic paintings and portraits, $500 for books of art.

Another gentleman, too modest to see his name in print, has commenced a fund for the purchase of works on Heraldry.

Still another gentleman, reticent of fame, is now purchasing in Paris for the Society a valuable collection of French historical works on America.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden, whose public-spirited generosity embraces all things, gave, in October last, a valuable set of Congressional documents, embracing 800 volumes, collected by the late Hon. Ashbury Dickens, of Washington.

The library contains also a collection of works on American genealogy, and is very rich in

American local history; some four hundred volumes of newspapers, bound and unbound, and a collection of pamphlets and other publications on the Rebellion. But for fuller particulars we must refer our readers to the catalogue, or to the courteous librarian, Dr. Stiles, who is an enthusiast in his vocation, and takes a pleasure in imparting information to visitors.

Curiosities and Relics.—As we have before mentioned, nearly all the curiosities and relics belong to Long Island, and they have been judiciously selected. There is no accumulation of rubbish; every specimen possesses an individual interest. The recent Sanitary Fair collected together many rare and curious things, many of which were purchased and presented to the Historical Society by its members.

There is a fine collection of autographs, and a beginning has been made towards a numismatic collection; and the Society already possesses several hundred coins and medals of great variety.

Zoology has not been entirely neglected; over the librarian's desk we notice, as we enter, a fine specimen of the grey or white owl, a native of Queens county, now a very rare bird on the Island.

We can notice but a few of the more important specimens in the museum department, which, better than anything that could be written, illustrates the "olden times" of Long Island. Here are specimens of the old Dutch tiles in blue, purple, and white, with Scriptural illustration, Holland landscapes, etc.; the pewter platters, old-fashioned chair and spinning-wheel, bed-hangings, and other domestic articles. There are also many Indian relics, a copper axe-head, the stone apparatus for grinding corn, etc., all found on Long Island.

A specimen of early Brooklyn manufactures is given by a glass bottle, the first one manufactured at a glass works started in 1754 near the site of the present glass works in State street. This enterprise, we are informed, was brought to an untimely end for want of sand—that is, the right kind of sand.

There is a wooden gun rack, used in the first meeting-house on Long Island. This is a rather curious piece of furniture for a church, but it was necessary in those times. The rascally Indians were no respecters of the Sabbath, and, learning the devout character of our ancestors, often attempted to surprise them at their devotions. So the male members of the congregation took their guns to church with them, and put them up in these racks, as we hang up our hats and overcoats; and it was no uncommon thing for the dominie to be cut short in the middle of his sermon by a rush for the gun rack and a stampede of the brethren to get a shot at the Red Skins. Let our church folks be thankful that their lot has fallen in more peaceful times.

Next of interest in the martial line, though not a relic of the past, but a painful reminder of the present unhappy condition of our country, we find the battle-flags of the First Long Island Regiment. Borne on many a hard contested field ever in van, they are mementoes of the valor of Long Island's sons—an evidence that they are worthy descendants of the brave old settlers who first disputed with the Indians the possession of the soil, and then consecrated it with their blood to freedom in the revolutionary struggle.

A more pleasing relic of revolutionary times is a set of bed-hangings embroidered by a lady of Bridgehampton, Long Island. This lady had a patriotic disgust of the Britishers, and she caricatured their army in embroidery for her own entertainment. The figures are exceedingly grotesque, and afford much amusement to the visitor of the museum.

An iron "back-plate" of a fireplace, bearing the royal arms and the date of casting, 1704, taken from one of our old mansions; and a brass pepper-box of ample dimensions, brought from Zivol, in the province of Overyssel, Holland, by Garret Cornelius Van Duyn, who emigrated in 1649, are among the most curious of the domestic relics.

The Communion cup used in the Old Dutch Church in Bushwick, in 1708, is presented here. Engraved on it are some wise axioms: "Speak what is true—eat what is well done—drink what is pure."

The most interesting natural curiosity is a large stone bearing the distinct imprint of a human foot. This was found at Fort Pond, near Montauk Point. It attracted the notice of some of the earliest settlers of that part of the Island. The Indians regarded it with veneration, and had a legend about it to the effect that on this spot the Evil Spirit and the Good Spirit had a desperate struggle, in which, as in all proper works of fiction, the Evil One got the worst of it, and in despair he jumped from this stone into the pool below and disappeared, and was never seen in body or spirit again, but left the measure of his foot indelibly impressed on this boulder that he might live in the memory of future generations.

A piece of the genuine Plymouth Rock is also embraced in the collection.

One of our religious sects will be particularly interested in a curious memento of their celebrated preacher, the Rev. George Whitfield. It is a simple pane of glass, with four words scratched upon its surface, the history of which is given as follows: During his visit to this country in 1765, Whitfield visited Southold, Long Island, and was

lodged at the house of one Thomas Fanning, who was well provided with worldly treasures, but lacked what his worthy guest preferred to all besides, an "upright heart and pure." Whitfield wrote with a diamond upon a pane of glass in his bedroom window these words: "One thing is needful." The house passed through many hands, was altered and repaired; every other pane of glass in the house was broken and replaced at some time or another, but this one remained intact, and was recently presented to the Historical Society, who have it framed and will preserve it for the edification of future generations of the followers of the great apostle of Methodism.

By way of variety there is a collection of small Egyptian curiosities.

Portraits.—The Society has a few valuable historical portraits, the commencement of a collection.

The walls of the lecture-room are ornamented with the principal pictures. First, a portrait of General Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, painted by Copley, father of the late Lord Lyndhurst. A portrait of De Witt Clinton, by Ingham. A portrait of Commodore Truxton, of Long Island, by Otis, 1817. These three paintings were purchased from the Sheldon fund. Two others have been purchased and will be shortly added to the collection.

Opposite are fine portraits of Generals Banks and Meade, presented to the Society by Mr. H. B. Cromwell.

Near the door is a portrait of Judge Egbert Benson, of Long Island, painted by Gilbert Stuart, and presented to the Society by Mr. George S. Stephenson.

There is a smaller picture of the Rev. Samuel Buck, who was pastor of the church at Easthampton, Long Island, from 1746 to 1798, presented by Mr. J. B. Woolworth.

In the museum is a fac-simile of the bust of Shakspeare over his tomb at Stratford on the Avon. Only four copies were ever taken.

There are also fine and costly bronze portraits (in relievo) of Washington and Franklin by H. K. Browne, the sculptor, donated by Mr. A. S. Kellogg.

Entertainments.—The Society has not only furnished all these means for its members to entertain and instruct themselves, but has given semi-monthly entertainments of a literary and scientific character, in which learning and talent of a high order have been engaged.

Since the opening of its rooms the following addresses and original papers have been read before the Society:

June 11. In the chapel of the Packer Institute, an oration on "The Annals of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations," by Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D.; accompanied by a poem by George W. Curtis, Esq.

July 4. In the Academy of Music, an oration, by Grenville Tudor Jenks, Esq.

Sept. 4. At a county meeting held at Hempstead, Long Island, a paper on "Experience in Charleston, South Carolina, in the earlier Part of the Rebellion, and as United States Consul at the Bahamas during the first two Years of the War," by Captain Samuel Whiting; also, a "Memoir of Timothy Clowes, LL.D., of Hempstead, Long Island," by Alden J. Spooner, Esq.

Sept. 24. At a special meeting of the Society, a paper entitled "Personal Recollections of Aaron Burr, and some of his Contemporaries of the New York Bar," by the Hon John Greenwood.

Oct. 9. A conversational meeting. Subject, "The Indian History of Long Island."

Nov. 2. At a regular meeting of the Society, a paper on "Long Island," by Wm. Alfred Jones, Esq., Librarian of Columbia College, New York.

Nov. 10. In the chapel of the Packer Institute, the first of a series of six lectures, to be delivered on successive Tuesday evenings, on "The Fall of Rome," by the Rev. John Lord.

Dec. 3. At a regular meeting of the Society in the chapel of the Packer Institute, a paper on "The Battle of Long Island," by Henry B. Dawson, Esq., of Morrisania, New York.

Dec. 17. Conversational meeting. Subject, "Indian History."

Special lecture, at Packer Institute, by Dr. W. H. Thompson, "Arabs, and their Contributions to Science."

Jan. 7, 1864. Regular meeting. By Rev. Joshua Leavitt, D.D., "Monroe Doctrine."

Feb. 4. Regular meeting. Rev. I. S. Prime, on "Early Ministers of Long Island."

Feb. 18. Poem by Charles Thurber, "Social Nature of Man considered by the aid of History."

March 3. A paper by A. H. Dana, Esq., of Brooklyn, on "Greek Life in the Fourth Century B. C."

March 17. Dr. Winslow delivered a lecture on the "Telegraph."

And on Thursday evening next Dr. Peter Wilson, Chief Sachem of the Six Nations, will lecture before the Society on the "Legends and History of the Iroquois."

The Society is gradually exciting an interest throughout the Island, and has attracted the attention of other societies. It has awakened also an interest in our local history; and one of the Society's members and founders, Alden J. Spooner, Esq., has projected a new History of Long Island, a work that has never yet been properly done; but if written by a gentleman so well qualified for the task as Mr. Spooner, will, we

are sure, prove a valuable addition to the historical works of the country.

In conclusion, we would advise such of our readers as are not members of the Society to pay a visit to its rooms; they will be well repaid for their trouble. They will find the librarian, Dr. Stiles, a gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to hold communication, always at his post, to receive and conduct them through the rooms and give them all the information and explanations they may ask.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania Historical Society.—*April*, 1864.—The Historical Society met at their rooms in the Adelphi Building. Dr. Coates presided.

The list of donations to the Society was as large as usual, and embraced several articles of rare value and curious associations. A beautiful series of photographic views were exhibited, comprising representations of the Leib mansion on Frankford road, presented by A. H. Hemple; a large photograph of Gen. Meade, from Wenderoth & Taylor; sundry photographs of historic buildings, from F. D. B. Richards; a copy of the Philadelphia Post Office Circular for the year 1791, from Mr. Walborn. In those days but one collection and delivery was made daily. Photographs of St. John's Church—interior and exterior views—presented by John A. McAllister; a view of the interior of the First Dutch Reformed Church of Philadelphia, by Jno. Moran; photograph of the destruction of Priestly's house at Birmingham.

Among the donations were copies of the Philadelphia *Directory* for 1816 and 1837; a newspaper of 1765, with several curious advertisements; the *Aurora or General Advertiser*, published in 1797; Poulson's *American Advertiser* for 1803; an appeal to the nations of Europe against the Continental System, by Madame Staël Holstein, published in 1813; an old life of Stephen Girard, by Stephen Simpson; a gavel made from a piece of oak taken from William Penn's Brew-House at Penn's Manor, cut before there was a saw-mill in America; chronicles of the first Planters of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, from 1623 to 1636; the works of John C. Calhoun; the correspondence of Daniel Webster; correspondence of eminent men to George Washington during the Revolution.

Dr. H. J. Morton and Jos. H. Trotter were elected members of the Society.

The Committee on procuring views of Pennsylvania battle-fields was, on motion of Colonel Childs, increased to five, and General Henry D. Maxwell, of Easton, and Dr. Henry J. Morton, appointed as the additional members.

Mr. Armstrong offered the following:—

Whereas, It is represented that the premises at the south-east corner of Second and Norris alley, on which the Penn Mansion stands, have been sold; *and whereas*, it is desirable that so interesting a relic of the past as this house should, if practicable, be preserved;

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to ascertain if the building can be purchased; if not, if it can be removed to the Park, or to some other suitable place; and if this can be accomplished, to take such action as may secure its removal or preservation.

The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. Richard Wright, Thomas McAllister, Cephas G. Childs, Thomas H. Montgomery, Jno. C. Troutwine, and John Rice, were appointed the committee.

A general discussion then ensued between the members. It was generally desired to possess and preserve the building entire, or, if not, to preserve as much of the house as possible. Different statements were made concerning the condition of the building. The woodwork of the lower portions of the house are disintegrated by time, but the original woodwork of the upper stories is little injured. If it cannot be preserved entire, the members present urged the purchase of the materials, to be incorporated into the new hall to be erected for the Society, or to be used to build a monumental structure. The building and ground were sold to the parties at present owning it for $65,000. The house cannot be moved as it stands, as it is wider than the street. If it is attempted to remove it, it will have to be taken to pieces and rebuilt. After a further discussion, the meeting adjourned.

Notes on Books.

Early History of New England, being a relation of Hostile Passages between the Indians and European Voyagers and First Settlers; and a full Narrative of Hostilities to the close of the War with the Pequots, in the year 1637; *also a detailed account of the Origin of the War with King Philip.* By Increase Mather. *With an Introduction and Notes* by Samuel G. Drake

Boston: Printed for the Editor, and sold by him at No. 12 Bromfield street; also J. Munsell, Albany, N.Y. 1864. xxxviii. Pp. 309.

Mr. Drake, well aware of the increase of the antiquarian taste which he has done so much to foster, gives us from Mr. Munsell's elegant press Increase Mather's Early History of New England. It matches the historical series of Mr. M., which included one volume on King Philip's war, and, with the volume issued by Mr. Drake last year, increases well our collection for the period.

Mr. Drake's preface and notes are characterized by his well known research, clearness, and frankness.

The Chaplains and Clergy of the Revolution. By J. T. Headley, author of "Washington and his Generals," "Napoleon and his Marshals," etc. New York: Scribner, 1864. 12mo. pp. 402.

The part of the clergy in the great movement of the last century which resulted in American Independence is beginning to be treated as a specialty. We have already had two collections of important sermons of the epoch, edited by Frank Moore and by J. Wingate Thornton, neither, perhaps, wide enough in its scope or broad enough in conception and handling. In the present volume Mr. Headley presents biographical sketches of many of the prominent clergymen of the Revolution. His volume cannot fail to interest and attract the general reader, and at the same time afford a convenient manual even for students. The mission of Rev. Mr. Carroll to Canada, and his services, we hope to see given in a future edition.

My Cave Life in Vicksburg. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1864. 12mo. pp. 196.

This is a charming book. Tiring as the public is of works on the war, going over the same ground or presenting the same views, it must receive with welcome this picture of a true woman's trials during the siege of Vicksburg. As a picture of the strange subterranean life led by polished and educated ladies in the midst of our civilization and refinement, it is one to read and be pondered over. How much the women of the South labored to stimulate the passions of men! How bitterly some have tasted of the dregs of the bitter chalice of war!

Life of Edward Livingston. By Charles Havens Hunt, *with an Introduction* by George Bancroft. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 8vo. pp. 448.

A carefully digested, well written life of the great Edward Livingston, for great he really was, has long been needed, and it is now a matter of satisfaction that the task has fallen into the competent hands of Mr. Hunt.

The life of Livingston, whose code alone gives him immortality, was one of great interest. An active lawyer, a member of Congress fully impressed with the responsibilities of legislative duty, Secretary of State when Jackson issued his celebrated proclamation against South Carolina, and subsequently minister to France in a time of great difficulty, Livingston everywhere displayed talents and abilities of the highest order.

Miscellany.

The recent issues and announcements of works relative to the history of the country are not very numerous.

Poe and Hitchcock, of Cincinnati, have in press "Contributions to the Early History of the North-West, including the Moravian Mission in Ohio," by S. P. Hildreth, M.D.

W. J. Dodge promises a history of the Second Division of the Army of the Cumberland, under McCook, Sill, and Johnson, with plates and maps.

Newspapers of the Revolution.—A tin peddler in Berkshire county brought to North Becket, the other day, among his collections of rags, papers, &c., some rare old newspapers, printed in 1775 and 1776, among them twelve copies of the Massachusetts *Spy*, nine of the Connecticut *Courant*, two of the New York *Packet*, and one of the New York *Advertiser*. They luckily fell under the eye of C. O. Petkins, of North Becket, who has rescued and will preserve them

The Winslow Family.—A register of this family is being prepared by the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, D.D. It is intended that the work shall contain a full and accurate genealogy of the family, with biographical sketches of the most distinguished of its members. Information on the subject will be gladly received, and should be sent to No. 160 West 49th st., New York.

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General Department.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON SLAVERY IN THE NORTHERN COLONIES AND STATES.

*Continued from page 30.**

NO. IV.—MASSACHUSETTS.

BUT the humane efforts of Roger Williams and John Eliot to abate the severity of judgment against captives, and mitigate the horrors of slavery in Massachusetts, hardly amounted to a positive protest against the institution itself.

In their time there was no public opinion against slavery, and probably very little exercise of private judgment against it. Even among the Quakers the inner light had not yet disclosed its enormity, or awakened tender consciences to its utter wickedness.

Morgan Godwyn, a clergyman of the Church of England, who wrote and published in 1680 "The Negro's and Indian's Advocate, suing for their Admission into the Church," etc., hardly intimates a doubt of the lawfulness of their slavery, while he pleads for their humanity and right to religion against a very general opinion of that day, which denied them both.

Dean Berkeley, in his famous sermon before the Venerable Society in 1731, speaks of "the irrational contempt of the Blacks, as Creatures of another Species, who had no right to be instructed or admitted to the Sacraments." *Sermon*, p. 19.

And George Keith (then Quaker), whose paper against the practice was said to be given forth by the appointment of the meeting held by him in the city of Philadelphia, about the year 1693, gave a strict charge to Friends "that they should set their negroes at liberty, *after some reasonable time of service.*" *Pamphlet quoted by Dr. Franklin in his letter to John Wright*, 4 *November*, 1789. *Works*, X., 403.

This would seem to have been the very earliest testimony against slavery in America, if, indeed, it went far enough to deserve that character. Keith appears simply to have repeated the words of George Fox in Barbadoes in 1671, when he urged the religious training of the negroes, as well as kind treatment, in place of "cruelty towards them, as the manner of some hath been and is; and that after certain years of servitude they should make them free." *Journal*, II., 140. The explicit answer of Fox to the charge that the Quakers "taught the negroes to rebel," shows very clearly that anti-slavery doctrines were no part of the Quaker creed at that time. *Ibid*, pp. 147–9. *Compare* 454. *See also Ralph Sandiford's Brief Examination, etc., Preface.*

* In article No. I., Vol. vii., p. 343, in the references to *Winthrop's Journal*, the dates should be July, 1637, instead of May, 1637, and February, 1638, instead of December, 1637.

In the concluding sentence of article No. III., Vol. viii., p. 30, "a Dudley" was mentioned with Williams, Eliot, and Sewall, as having been in advance of their contemporaries in their views of slavery. The reference was to Paul Dudley, who was the author of a tract, published in 1731, entitled "An Essay on the Merchandize of Slaves, and Souls of Men. With an Application to the Church of Rome."

This title and references to the tract by others, gave us the impression that it was against slavery; but an opportunity recently enjoyed of examining the tract itself showed the mistake. It is altogether "an application to the Church of Rome"—in fact "an oration against Popery," of which Massachusetts had a much greater horror than of slavery.

But for half a century afterwards "that people were as greedy as any Body in keeping Negroes for their Gain," so as to induce the belief that they "approved of it as a People with one consent unanimously." *Lay*, 84. Ralph Sandiford, in 1729, in his "Brief Examination," etc., thus bemoaned the fact, "that it hath defaced the present Dispensation."

"Had Friends stood clear of this Practice, that it might have been answered to the Traders in Slaves that there is a People called *Quakers* in *Pennsylvania* that will not own this Practice in Word or Deed, then would they have been a burning and a shining Light to these poor Heathen, and a Precedent to the Nations throughout the Universe which might have brought them to have seen the Evil of it in themselves, and glorifyed the Lord on our Behalf, and like the Queen of the *East*, to have admired the Glory and Beauty of the Church of God. But instead thereof, the tender seed in the Honest-hearted is under Suffering, to see both Elders and Ministers as it were cloathed with it, and their offspring after them filling up the Measure of their Parents' Iniquity; which may be suffered till such Time that Recompence from Him that is just to all his Creatures opens that Eye the god of this World has blinded. Though I would not be understood to pervert the Order of the Body, which consists of Servants and Masters, and the Head cannot say to the Foot, *I have no need of thee;* but it is the Converting Men's Liberty to our Wills, who have not, like the Gibeonites, offered themselves willingly, or by Consent given their Ear to the Doorpost, but are made such by Force, in that Nature that desires to Lord it over their Fellow Creatures, is what is to be abhorred by all Christians." pp. 9–10.

Again, he says in another place: "But in Time this dark Trade creeping in amongst us to the very Ministry, because of the profit by it, hath spread over others like a Leprosy, to the Grief of the Honest-hearted." *Preface.*

Public sentiment and opinion against slavery were first aroused and stimulated in America in the latter part of the seventeenth century by sympathy for the Christian captives, Dutch and English, who were enslaved by the Turks and the pirates of Northern Africa. The efforts to ransom and release these unfortunate persons, excited by the terrible sorrow of relatives and friends, kinsmen and countrymen, brought home to some minds (though few) the injustice of their own dealings with the negroes. The earliest writers against slavery urged that argument with peculiar force and unction, but with little effect. They seem to have made no impression on the legislation of the colonies, and curious and zealous research only can recover the memorials of their righteous testimonies.

The earliest positive public challenge to slavery in Massachusetts of which we have any knowledge, was in the year 1700, when a learned, pious, and honored magistrate entered the lists alone, and sounded his solitary blast in the ears of his brother magistrates and the people, who listened in amazement and wonder, not unmingled with sorrow and contempt. His performance is all the more remarkable from the fact that it stands out in the history of the time separate and distinct as "the voice of one crying in the wilderness."

Samuel Sewall, at that time a Judge of the Superior Court, and afterwards Chief-Justice, published a brief tract in 1700, entitled: "*The Selling of Joseph a Memorial.*" It filled three pages of a folio sheet, ending with the imprint: "*Boston of the Massachusetts; Printed by Bartholomew Green and John Allen. June 24th*, 1700."

The author presented a copy of this tract "not only to each member of the General Court at the time of its publication, but also to numerous clergymen and literary gentlemen with whom he was intimate." *MS. Letter. Compare Brissot*, I., 224. Although thus extensively circulated at that day, it has for many years been known apparently only by tradition, as nearly all the notices of it which we have seen are confined to the fact of its publication early in the eighteenth cen-

tury, the date being nowhere correctly stated.

Beyond this, it appears to have been unknown to our historians, and is now reproduced probably for the first time in the present century. Indeed, we have met with no quotation even from it later than 1738, when it was reprinted in Pennsylvania, where anti-slavery took an earlier and deeper root, and bore earlier fruit than in any other part of America.

Its rarity and peculiar interest will justify us in placing the reprint before our readers in this connection. It is somewhat remarkable that so signal a testimony against slavery should have escaped the research of those who have in their custody "the historic fame" of Massachusetts. It is a most honorable memorial of its venerated author.

"THE SELLING OF JOSEPH A MEMORIAL.

By the Hon'ble JUDGE SEWALL in New England.

"FORASMUCH *as* LIBERTY *is in real value next unto* Life; *None ought to part with it themselves, or deprive others of it, but upon most mature consideration.*

"The Numerousness of Slaves at this Day in the Province, and the Uneasiness of them under their Slavery, hath put many upon thinking whether the Foundation of it be firmly and well laid; so as to sustain the Vast Weight that is built upon it. It is most certain that all Men, as they are the Sons of *Adam*, are Coheirs, and have equal Right unto Liberty, and all other outward Comforts of Life. GOD *hath given the Earth* [*with all its commodities*] *unto the Sons of Adam, Psal.*, 115, 16. *And hath made of One Blood all Nations of Men, for to dwell on all the face of the Earth, and hath determined the Times before appointed, and the bounds of their Habitation: That they should seek the Lord. Forasmuch then as we are the Offspring of* GOD, &c. *Acts* 17. 26. 27. 29. Now, although the Title given by the last ADAM doth infinitely better Men's Estates, respecting GOD and themselves; and grants them a most beneficial and inviolable Lease under the Broad Seal of Heaven, who were before only Tenants at Will; yet through the Indulgence of GOD to our First Parents after the Fall, the outward Estate of all and every of their Children, remains the same as to one another. So that Originally, and Naturally, there is no such thing as Slavery. *Joseph* was rightfully no more a Slave to his Brethren, than they were to him; and they had no more Authority to *Sell* him, than they had to *Slay* him. And if *they* had nothing to do to sell him; the *Ishmaelites* bargaining with them, and paying down Twenty pieces of Silver, could not make a Title. Neither could *Potiphar* have any better Interest in him than the *Ishmaelites* had. *Gen.* 37, 20, 27, 28. For he that shall in this case plead *Alteration of Property*, seems to have forfeited a great part of his own claim to Humanity. There is no proportion between Twenty Pieces of Silver and LIBERTY. The Commodity itself is the Claimer. If *Arabian* Gold be imported in any quantities, most are afraid to meddle with it, though they might have it at easy rates; lest it should have been wrongfully taken from the Owners, it should kindle a fire to the Consumption of their whole Estate. 'Tis pity there should be more Caution used in buying a Horse, or a little lifeless dust, than there is in purchasing Men and Women: Whereas they are the Offspring of GOD, and their Liberty is,

. . . . *Auro pretiosior Omni.*

"And seeing GOD hath said, *He that Stealeth a Man, and Selleth him, or if he be found in his Hand, he shall surely be put to Death.* Exod. 21, 16. This Law being of Everlasting Equity, wherein Man-Stealing is ranked amongst the most atrocious of Capital Crimes: What louder Cry can there be made of that Celebrated Warning.

Caveat Emptor!

"And all things considered, it would conduce more to the Welfare of the Province, to have White Servants for a Term of Years, than to have Slaves for Life. Few can endure to hear of a Negro's being made free; and indeed they can

seldom use their Freedom well; yet their continual aspiring after their forbidden Liberty, renders them Unwilling Servants. And there is such a disparity in their Conditions, Colour, and Hair, that they can never embody with us, & grow up in orderly Families, to the Peopling of the Land; but still remain in our Body Politick as a kind of extravasat Blood. As many Negro Men as there are among us, so many empty Places are there in our Train Bands, and the places taken up of Men that might make Husbands for our Daughters. And the Sons and Daughters of *New England* would become more like *Jacob* and *Rachel*, if this Slavery were thrust quite out of Doors. Moreover it is too well known what Temptations Masters are under, to connive at the Fornication of their Slaves; lest they should be obliged to find them Wives, or pay their Fines. It seems to be practically pleaded that they might be lawless; 'tis thought much of, that the Law should have satisfaction for their Thefts, and other Immoralities; by which means, *Holiness to the Lord* is more rarely engraven upon this sort of Servitude. It is likewise most lamentable to think, how in taking Negroes out of *Africa*, and selling of them here, That which God has joined together, Men do boldly rend asunder; Men from their Country, Husbands from their Wives, Parents from their Children. How horrible is the Uncleanness, Mortality, if not Murder, that the Ships are guilty of that bring great Crouds of these miserable Men and Women. Methinks when we are bemoaning the barbarous Usage of our Friends and Kinsfolk in *Africa*, it might not be unreasonable to enquire whether we are not culpable in forcing the *Africans* to become Slaves amongst ourselves. And it may be a question whether all the Benefit received by *Negro* Slaves will balance the Accompt of Cash laid out upon them; and for the Redemption of our own enslaved Friends out of *Africa*. Besides all the Persons and Estates that have perished there.

"Obj. 1. *These Blackamores are of the Posterity of Cham, and therefore are under the Curse of Slavery.* Gen. 9. 25. 26. 27.

"*Ans.* Of all Offices, one would not beg this; viz. Uncall'd for, to be an Executioner of the Vindictive Wrath of God; the extent and duration of which is to us uncertain. If this ever was a Commission; How do we know but that it is long since out of Date? Many have found it to their Cost, that a Prophetical Denunciation of Judgment against a Person or People, would not warrant them to inflict that evil. If it would, *Hazael* might justify himself in all he did against his master, and the *Israelites* from 2 *Kings* 8. 10. 12.

"But it is possible that by cursory reading, this Text may have been mistaken. For *Canaan* is the Person Cursed three times over, without the mentioning of *Cham*. Good Expositors suppose the Curse entailed on him, and that this Prophesie was accomplished in the Extirpation of the *Canaanites*, and in the Servitude of the *Gibeonites*. *Vide Pareum*. Whereas the Blackmores are not descended of *Canaan*, but of *Cush*. Psal. 68. 31. *Princes shall come out of Egypt* [Mizraim]. *Ethiopia* [Cush] *shall soon stretch out her Hands unto God*. Under which Names, all *Africa* may be comprehended; and their Promised Conversion ought to be prayed for. *Jer.* 13. 23. *Can the Ethiopian change his Skin?* This shows that Black Men are the Posterity of *Cush*. Who time out of mind have been distinguished by their Colour. And for want of the true, *Ovid* assigns a fabulous cause of it.

Sanguine tum credunt in corpora summa vocato.
Æthiopum populos nigrum traxisse colorem.
Metamorph. lib. 2.

"Obj. 2. *The* Nigers *are brought out of a Pagan Country, into places where the Gospel is preached.*

"*Ans.* Evil must not be done, that good may come of it. The extraordinary and comprehensive Benefit accruing to the Church of God, and to *Joseph* personally, did not rectify his Brethren's Sale of him,

"Obj. 3. *The Africans have Wars one with another: Our Ships bring lawful Captives taken in those wars.*

"*Answ.* For aught is known, their Wars are much such as were between *Jacob's* Sons and their Brother *Joseph*. If they be between Town and Town; Provincial or National: Every War is upon one side Unjust. An Unlawful War can't make lawful Captives. And by receiving, we are in danger to promote, and partake in their Barbarous Cruelties. I am sure, if some Gentlemen should go down to the *Brewsters* to take the Air, and Fish: And a stronger Party from *Hull* should surprise them, and sell them for Slaves to a Ship outward bound; they would think themselves unjustly dealt with; both by Sellers and Buyers. And yet 'tis to be feared, we have no other Kind of Title to our *Negers*. *Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them: for this is the Law and the Prophets.* Matt. 7. 12.

"Obj. 4. Abraham *had Servants bought with his Money and born in his House.*

"*Ans.* Until the Circumstances of *Abraham's* purchase be recorded, no Argument can be drawn from it. In the mean time, Charity obliges us to conclude, that He knew it was lawful and good.

"It is Observable that the *Israelites* were strictly forbidden the buying or selling one another for Slaves. *Levit.* 25. 39. 46. *Jer.* 34. 8—22. And GOD gaged His Blessing in lieu of any loss they might conceit they suffered thereby, *Deut.* 15. 18. And since the partition Wall is broken down, inordinate Self-love should likewise be demolished. GOD expects that Christians should be of a more Ingenious and benign frame of Spirit. Christians should carry it to all the World, as the *Israelites* were to carry it one towards another. And for Men obstinately to persist in holding their Neighbours and Brethren under the Rigor of perpetual Bondage, seems to be no proper way of gaining Assurance that God has given them Spiritual Freedom. Our Blessed Saviour has altered the Measures of the ancient Love Song, and set it to a most Excellent New Tune, which all ought to be ambitious of Learning. *Matt.* 5. 43. 44. *John* 13. 34. These *Ethiopians*, as black as they are, seeing they are the Sons and Daughters of the First *Adam*, the Brethren and Sisters of the Last ADAM, and the Offspring of GOD; They ought to be treated with a Respect agreeable.

"*Servitus perfecta voluntaria, inter Christianum & Christianum, ex parte servi patientis sæpe est licita, quia est necessaria; sed ex parte domini agentis, & procurando & exercendo, vix potest esse licita; quia non convenit regulæ illi generali: Quæcunque volueritis ut faciant vobis homines, ita & vos facite eis. Matt.* 7. 12.

"*Perfecta servitus pœnæ, non potest jure locum habere, nisi ex delicto gravi quod ultimum supplicium aliquo modo meretur: quia Libertas ex naturali æstimatione proxime accedit ad vitam ipsam, & eidem a multis præferri solet.*

"Ames. Cas. Conse. Lib. 5. Cap. 23. Thes. 2. 3."

Thus signally and clearly did Judge Sewall expose the miserable pretences on which slavery and the slave-trade were then justified in Massachusetts, as they continued to be long years after he "slept with his fathers." And he exhibited in his correspondence his desire that "the wicked practice of slavery" might cease, as well as his strong conviction that there would be "no progress in gospelling" until slavery was done away. When about to sit on the trial of a master for killing his negro, he wrote to a friend:

"The poorest boys and girls in this Province, such as are of the lowest condition, whether they be English, or Indians, or Ethiopians, they have the same right to religion and life that the richest heirs have; and they who go about to deprive them of this right attempt the bombarding of heaven; and the shells they throw will fall down on their own heads."

But Sewall was far in advance of his day and generation in these views, and has himself left the record that he met more

"frowns and hard words" than sympathy "for this undertaking."—*Letter to Higginson, April* 13, 1706.

Nor was his publication allowed to pass without reply. John Saffin, a judge of the same court with Judge Sewall, and a slaveholder, printed an answer, of which we regret to say we have been able to find no copy. Could it be found, it would undoubtedly be an interesting document and very important in illustration of the history of slavery in Massachusetts. We might naturally expect to find in it some references to the laws, the principles, and the practices of the Puritan Fathers of that colony.

It must not be forgotten that "the question of tolerating the slave trade and the question of abolishing slavery rested on different grounds. The one related to the refusal of a trust, the other to the manner of its exercise."—*Bancroft, III.* 410.

It was obvious that the first step towards the destruction of slavery was the restraint or prohibition of the importation of slaves. We have already noticed the acts of 1705, with the additional acts of 1728 and 1738, imposing and enforcing the collection of an import duty of four pounds per head upon all negroes brought into the Province.

There is no indication in the acts themselves, nor have we been able to find any evidence that they were intended other than as revenue acts, beyond that which we have presented in these notes.

We have heretofore quoted the instruction of the town of Boston in 1701. It is not improbable that it was the result of Judge Sewall's efforts in 1700. Fruitless as it seems to have been, it shows that even at that date some were wise enough to see that the importation of negroes was not so beneficial to the Crown or Country as white servants would be. In 1706, an essay or "*Computation that the Importation of Negroes is not so profitable as that of White Servants,*" was published in Boston, which may properly be reproduced here. It was the first newspaper article against the importation of negroes published in America, and appeared in the *Boston News-Letter*, No. 112, June 12, 1706. We are inclined to attribute this article also to Judge Sewall.

"By last Year's Bill of Mortality for the Town of *Boston*, in *Number* 100 *News-Letter*, we are furnished with a List of 44 Negroes dead last year, which being computed one with another at 30*l.* per Head, amounts to the Sum of One Thousand three hundred and Twenty Pounds, of which we would make this Remark: That the Importing of Negroes into this or the Neighboring Provinces is not so beneficial either to the Crown or Country, as White Servants would be.

"For Negroes do not carry Arms to defend the Country as Whites do.

"Negroes are generally Eye-Servants, great Thieves, much addicted to Stealing, Lying and Purloining.

"They do not People our Country as Whites would do whereby we should be strengthened against an Enemy.

"By Encouraging the Importing of White Men Servants, allowing somewhat to the Importer, most Husbandmen in the Country might be furnished with Servants for 8, 9, or 10*l.* a Head, who are not able to launch out 40 or 50*l.* for a Negro the now common Price.

"A Man then might buy a White Man Servant we suppose for 10*l.* to serve 4 years, and Boys for the same price to Serve 6, 8, or 10 years; If a White Servant die, the Loss exceeds not 10*l.* but if a Negro dies, 'tis a very great loss to the Husbandman; Three years Interest of the price of the Negro, will near upon if not altogether purchase a White Man Servant.

"If Necessity call for it, that the Husbandman must fit out a Man against the Enemy; if he has a Negro he cannot send him, but if he has a White Servant, 'twill answer the end, and perhaps save his Son at home.

"Were Merchants and Masters Encouraged as already said to bring in Men Servants, there needed not be such Complaint against Superiors Impressing our Children to the War, there would then be Men enough to be had without Impressing.

"The bringing in of such Servants would much enrich this Province because Husbandmen would not only be able far better to manure what Lands are already under Improvement, but would also improve a great deal more that now lyes waste under Woods, and enable this Province to set about raising of Naval Stores, which would be greatly advantageous to the Crown of England, and this Province.

"For the raising of Hemp here, so as to make Sail-cloth and Cordage to furnish but our own Shipping, would hinder the Importing it, and save a considerable sum in a year to make Returns for which we now do, and in time might be capacitated to furnish England not only with Sail-cloth and Cordage, but likewise with Pitch, Tar, Hemp, and other Stores which they are now obliged to purchase in Foreign Nations.

"Suppose the Government here should allow Forty Shillings per head for five years, to such as should Import every of these years 100 White Men Servants, and each to serve 4 years, the cost would be but 200*l.* a year, and a 1000*l.* for the 5 years. The first 100 Servants, being free the 4th year they serve the 5th for Wages, and the 6th there is 100 that goes out into the Woods, and settles a 100 Families to Strengthen and Baracado us from the Indians, and also a 100 Families more every year successively.

"And here you see that in one year the Town of Boston has lost 1320*l.* by 44 Negroes, which is also a loss to the Country in general, and for a less loss (if it may improperly be so called) for a 1000*l.* the Country may have 500 Men in 5 years time for the 44 Negroes dead in one year.

"A certain person within these 6 years had two Negroes dead computed both at 60*l.* which would have procured him six white Servants at 10*l.* per head to have Served 24 years, at 4 years apiece, without running such a great risque, and the Whites would have strengthened the Country, that Negroes do not.

"'Twould do well that none of those Servants be liable to be Impressed during their Service of Agreement at their first Landing.

"That such Servants being Sold or Transported out of this Province during the time of their Service, the Person that buys them be liable to pay 3*l.* into the Treasury."

A few years after the publication of Judge Sewall's tract, Elihu Coleman of Nantucket is said to have written and published a tract against slavery. *Coffin's Newbury:* p. 338.

In 1755, March 10, the town of Salem authorized a petition to the General Court against the importation of negroes. *Felt's Salem*, II. 416. There may have been other occasional efforts of this sort, but they must have been comparatively few and fruitless.

We have thus noticed the most important, if not the only anti-slavery demonstrations which appear in the history of Massachusetts down to the period immediately preceding the revolution. Excepting those already mentioned, we know of no public advocates for the slave in that Colony and Province until the cry of resistance to British tyranny began to resound through the Colonies.

James Otis's great speech in the famous Cause of the Writs of Assistance in 1761—the first scene of the first act of opposition to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain—declared the rights of man inherent and inalienable. In that speech the poor negroes were not forgotten. None ever asserted their rights in stronger terms. *Adams's Works*, X. 315. Mr. Bancroft postpones Otis's "protest against negro slavery" to a later year (1764), when he translated the "scathing satire" of Montesquieu in his assertion and proof of the rights of the British Colonies. The difference in time is not material for our present purpose. Many years were to pass away before his views on this subject were accepted by the children's children of those to whom his words then sounded like a rhapsody and an extravagance.

It was a strong arm, and it struck a sturdy blow, but the wedge recoiled and flew out from the tough black knot of slavery, which was destined to outlast the

fiercest fires of the revolution in Massachusetts, though kindled with live coals from the altar of universal liberty.

John Adams heard the words of Otis, and "shuddered at the doctrine he taught," and to the end of his long life continued "to shudder at the consequences that may be drawn from such premises." Yet John Adams "adored the idea of gradual abolitions." *Works*, X. 315. For his later views on emancipation, see *Works*, VI. 511., X. 379.

The views expressed by Otis must have sounded strangely in the ears of men who "lived (as John Adams himself says he did) for many years in times when the practice [of slavery] was not disgraceful, when the best men in my vicinity thought it not inconsistent with their character." *Works*, X. 380.

If there was a prevailing public sentiment against slavery in Massachusetts—as has been constantly claimed of late—the people of that day, far less demonstrative than their descendants, had an extraordinary way of not showing it. Hutchinson, who was certainly the man of his time most familiar with the history of his native province, says in his first volume, published in 1764: "Some judicious persons are of opinion that the permission of slavery has been a publick mischief," p. 444. This is certainly the indication of a very mild type of opposition—by no means of a pervading public sentiment.

John Adams was not alone in his astonishment at the ideas expressed by Otis. These ideas were as new as they were startling to the people of Massachusetts in that day. And to the calm judgment of the historian there is nothing strange in the fact that the foremost man of his time in that province should have shuddered at the doctrines which Otis taught.

More than a century passed away before all the ancient badges of servitude could be removed from the colored races in Massachusetts, if indeed it be even now true that none of those disabilities which so strongly mark the social status of the negro still linger in the legislation of that State. E. Y. E.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS 1779.

REPORT OF BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.

Overtures having been made by General Washington for settling a Cartel for the Exchange of Prisoners, Commissioners met by appointment at Amboy, April 12th, and remained there until the 23d, when Colonel Hyde of the Foot Guards and Captain Andre, Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, returned to New York and made the following Report.

To His Excellency
Sir Henry Clinton, K.B.
&c., &c., &c.

Report.

Report of Colonel Hyde and Captain Andre, Commissioners on the part of His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, for negociating an exchange of prisoners, &c.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K.B.

Sir,

We beg leave in this report, to refer your Excellency to our letters from Amboy: In these we expressed our surprise to find that General Washington's commissioners objected anew, to the powers we produced, as being incompetent to a general cartel, which must rest, as they termed it, on the broad basis of national faith, not on personal confidence; they quoted on this occasion, the customs of *nations* at war where commissioners were vested with powers from the supreme authority of the State, not from the Commanders of armies: We would not consume time in refuting such inapplicable parallels, or in questioning the great breadth of basis ascribed to the faith of unrecognized power which ratified the Convention, but desired to proceed on the powers we *had*, to an immediate exchange of prisoners, and to frame regulations for others in future, under whatever name they chose to enter into such an agreement, as it was surely an object of importance enough to deserve our attention, and fully within the compass of our commission to redeem some * * * * * *

and to provide for the more speedy relief and more comfortable maintainance of such as should hereafter be taken. We thought it rather derogating from the zeal professed by the enemy in this affair, to hear their commissioners propose in answer, that in case your Excellency was not authorized to pledge the faith of the nation, the exchange might be deferred till such authority could be obtained from Europe. They however admitted, that they could treat on a present exchange. In order therefore, to enter closely on the subject, we proposed a mutual communication of the nature of the agreement we had in view, and we produced to them an imperfect sketch of a cartel which we had drawn up, according to the spirit of our instructions, and of which we subjoin a copy.

In return they exhibited to us some articles which they had compiled, and had intended as the chief tenor of a general cartel, had they judged our commissions to have been sufficient. These pieces were not interchanged, we can therefore only observe as to them, that most of the articles differed widely from ours, and many appeared to us ill defined and leaving room for arbitrary constructions, which might easily afford ill grounded pretences for violations. We could not but be very cautious in harkening to terms of such a tendency, when the business under our consideration, brought to mind such flagrant instances of perversions of that nature in the affair of the Cedars, and in a treaty of much greater importance, where a few cartouch boxes were wrested into a pretext for invalidating a solemn convention.

The American Commissioners refused their assent to our first article for the universal delivery of prisoners, in which we conceived they would on computation, have remained indebted to us, but from our account, they struck off all prisoners in Georgia, having, they assured us, no authentic intelligence concerning them, probably upwards of 1000 men; likewise between 4 and 500 officers and soldiers pretended to be forfeited by an infringement on the agreement at the Cedars: Officers of militia not taken in arms, therefore styled citizens. By these and similar deductions, they transferred the balance to their own side.

We were not more successful in bringing their ideas to coincide with ours, when we proposed to agree on an exchange as far as our abilities should be found to extend, involving in the exchange of all officers, that of a certain proportion of private soldiers.

Upon the whole they appeared to circumscribe their views to the redemption of their officers on Long Island, pressing us to mention the number of private men we should insist on receiving if any exchange took place, as if whatever equivalent we might have, their instructions had been to limit the private men they were to surrender.

Unable to bring them to compliance with our terms, or induce them to name their own, we at length on Monday the 19th inst., presented the following definitive proposals, the form and diction of which, we said, might be altered, if necessary, as we had not adverted particularly to those points.

As each subject of these others had been fully discussed in our several conferences during the preceding week, we thought, if the enemy's instructions admitted of *any* agreement, much time could not be required for deliberation. But as they had throughout the negotiation objected to everything in a minutious spirit of contention, we drew no favourable inference from their delay in answering, and presumed they were only framing a reply which should serve as an apology to the unhappy people who, through the obvious policy of avoiding all exchange (except possibly on a very particular and confined principle) are to remain in captivity. We, therefore, after waiting three days, wrote to them the letter which we annex, together with their answer.

Having thus closed our business, we quitted Amboy. We have now with our warmest acknowledgments to assure your Excellency of our sense of the honour you

conferred upon us, and to entreat you to be persuaded, that our zeal to effect the benevolent purposes of our commission is only equalled by the concern we feel at their having been so unhappily frustrated.

We have the honour to be, &c.,

WEST. HYDE,
JOHN ANDRE.

Definite Proposals to Colonels Davies and Harrison, Commissioners on the part of General Washington, for an Exchange of Prisoners.

WE renew our first proposal which we still think the most equitable that could be adopted: That a general restoration of all prisoners of war now in possession of both parties take place, including the troops of the Convention of Saratoga, the balance in favour of either to be accounted for by the other with the first prisoners taken: In default of similar ranks unequal to be interchanged on a Tariff which we annexed.

But as this was objected to on a supposition that the prisoners of one party would not extend to the redemption of those of the other, a more partial mode was suggested. Having in our several conferences on that subject fully investigated the matter, we now offer the following terms as the result and a final proposal.

1. The troops of the Convention shall be first exchanged, and in the following succession as far as the prisoners in the hands of the British in any part of the Continent will suffice to exchange.

Half the Artillery	
One Regt. British	
One Foreign	
British	*Right Wing*
Major General	
Foreign	
British	
Foreign	
Lieut. General	
British	
Foreign	
British	
Major General	*Left Wing*
Foreign	
British	
Foreign	
Half the Artillery	

Dragoons, Staff-Officers and Corps not included above, to be exchanged half with each wing, and disposed of as may be agreed upon.

Brigadier Generals with their regiments.

2. In the above exchange officers shall be accounted for according to the ranks they held on the 17th Oct. 1777 (the day of signing the Convention) and shall be exchanged by us for officers of equal rank as far as numbers will admit. In cases where the ranks and numbers will not exactly apply, officers shall be exchanged by an adequate proportion for other ranks the nearest to their own, according to the Tariff annexed.

In the exchange of our General Officers we will return those of the highest ranks in our possession, reserving a sufficient number of Brigadiers and Field-Officers to release all those of ours who are prisoners, according to the principle of equality.

On the other hand, the private soldiers of the Convention who shall exceed the number of privates we may have to return for them, shall be exchanged by an adequate proportion (according to the Tariff) of such Staff-Officers, Subaltern-Officers, and afterwards officers of next inferior rank as may remain in our possession more than the number of Subalterns or Staff-officers of the Convention troops.

The account of these balances to be settled according to the returns of officers and men actually and *bona fide* restored on each side, and such British regimental officers as are absent on parole shall be accounted for with their regiments, or if required, be exchanged amongst the first on the footing of their being already restored.

3. And should there, after this, remain prisoners in the hands of the British in any part of the Continent—Georgia particularly included—they shall be assigned to a further exchange of prisoners, as far as they will extend.

4. Officers who being on parole have not complied with the summons to return, and officers who have violated their paroles, are to be sent back immediately, or accounted for first in the exchange. And

Sir Henry Clinton leaves it with General Washington in the present case to determine as to officers of the American army, which shall be accounted for as having unwarrantably absented themselves.

5. And though we are instructed to assert the just pretension, and to claim in the most explicit manner the due performance of the Capitulation of the Cedars, yet that no obstacle may remain to impede the immediate object of these proposals, we consent that the discussion of that affair shall remain for some future opportunity.

6. And we further consent, in the same view of removing difficulties, that sergeants continuing to be exchanged as heretofore as privates, subaltern-officers shall only be rated as you propose at 6 men, though we think the appreciation inadequate.

7. In case either party from motives of generous confidence, and to accelerate relief, should be induced to dispossess themselves of a portion of prisoners before circumstances admit of receiving an equivalent, the plighted honour of the Generals, or some adequate security, must guarantee the delivery of the said equivalent, so that no pretence whatever may be made use of to delay or evade it. But we can neither on the present or in any future case admit that officers and soldiers of militia not on service shall be exempted from being made prisoners of war.

We are not unwilling to frame regulations to establish and facilitate future periodical exchanges upon terms of mutual advantage, and which can leave no room for altercation or misconstruction. Whether such an instrument shall be called a General Cartel, we will not dispute, and shall be contented with powers on the part of the American Commissioners of a like manner with our own.

Tariff.

General commanding in chief	5000
Lieutenant General	1200
Major General	350
Brigadier General	250
Majors of Brigade, Aides-de-Camp	according to rank in the army
Colonel	150
Lieutenant Colonel	75
Major	35
Captain	20
Lieutenant	10
Ensign	5
Adjutant	10
Quarter-Master	10
Chaplain	10
Serjeant	2
Corporal	1
Private	1
Drummer	1

If the above rates are agreed to, it will be easy to settle others for the Staff, &c., upon the same principles of equity.

(Signed) West. Hyde.
John Andre,
Commissioners on the part of
Sir Henry Clinton.

Amboy, Thursday, April 22, 1779.

Gentlemen,

With a patience inspired by our anxious wishes to effect the end of our commission, and supported by the duties of personal politeness, we have waited three days to receive your assent or negative to the proposals we offered you on Monday; as they are determinate and unalterable, so we hope they are clear. In the first case, they can only require a decisive answer; should they be deficient in perspicuity we shall be happy to explain them.

We present you on our part terms unpropped by argument, and resting only on the basis of their equity; should you not be inclined to acquiesce in them, we trust you will not, on your side, detain us for the purpose only of entering at large into your motives, especially as we have Sir Henry Clinton's orders to bring this negociation to a speedy conclusion, and to return to New York as soon as we are convinced there are no hopes of success.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and
Most humble servants,
West. Hyde,
John Andre.

Colonels Davies and Harrison.

Amboy, April 22d, 1779.

Gentlemen,

We are sensible of your personal politeness through the whole of our negociation, and should be extremely unwilling you should indulge an idea that in any instance we would wish to detain you unnecessarily.

We affect not delay, but actuated by the warmest desires to accomplish the humane purposes of our appointment, we have paid the closest attention to the proposals you have offered; we have found them extensive and important in their consequences, involving a variety of interests, which necessarily required much consideration. With a truly anxious zeal we have endeavoured to accommodate them to our mutual advantage and that of the prisoners, and are sensibly distressed to find ourselves unexpectedly restricted to a bare assent or negative to your proposals. Should they, however, be finally determinate and unalterable as you express, we have only to lament that they are such as we cannot accede to without manifest injury to our country, and incurring the disapprobation even of our unfortunate prisoners themselves.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and
Most humble servants,
William Davies,
Rob. H. Harrison.

Col. Hyde and Capt. Andre.

Copies of the Letters referred to in the Report.

Amboy, April 14th, 1779.

Sir,

We landed on Monday at about 12 o'clock, and yesterday had a first Conference with the gentlemen deputed to meet us. At interchanging our powers, we were not a little surprised to find ours objected to as to their competence to effect a general permanent cartel, these being the same grounds on which they had before obliged British Commissioners to break off a similar conference. They wished to have read in our Commission from your Excellency—"I do hereby *in virtue of full powers to me delegated* nominate and appoint you, &c., &c."

We also thought it rather inauspicious and not easily to be reconciled to the zeal expressed by the enemy for an exchange, to hear their Commissioners in a first interview propose, that if your Excellency were not authorised to pledge the faith of the nation, the release of prisoners might be deferred till such authority could be obtained from Europe.

Solicitous, however, to find if any desire of treaty existed on their part, and cordially resolved to attempt everything on ours, we entered on the subject; and in our conversations of yesterday and this morning have been able to observe:

That although they conceive our powers inadequate to a general cartel, they do not alledge them to be so as to a present exchange of prisoners, nor can we find where they mean to draw the line which is to circumscribe our regulations for the future; we are therefore inclined to hope that in this we are disputing on words.

They disclaim all intention to draw us into an acknowledgement of their independence, and have fully satisfied us that the preamble may be couched in terms not repugnant to our general mode of expression with respect to them. They appear willing to talk of an exchange without entering into accounts.

But they stile General Burgoyne a *Commander-in-Chief*, and intimate that he and the other General Officers should be first exchanged.

They will not accede to the general delivery of prisoners, pretending, contrary to what we know to be the case, that the balance is greatly in their favour.

They profess ignorance of all transactions in Georgia and refuse to enter into any agreement extending to prisoners taken there.

They cavil upon the rates at which unequal ranks might be interchanged where their interest in the present case appears concerned.

And they seem to be aiming, in the mode of exchange, at an arrangement

which may leave private soldiers in their possession.

We will not however despair of agreeing upon some measures for granting relief to the whole or a large portion of the prisoners now in their hands, and of fixing some line by which to be guided on future occasions of this nature.

We take the liberty to observe to your Excellency that we cannot recommend the concession they require in the matters relative to our powers, confident that the main point of shortening or alleviating the pain of captivity is in no manner connected with it, and as we think it only demanded in the same spirit of encroachment with which in each successive power granted to Commissioners for treating on this subject, they have affected to display more at large their usurped dignities.

We must acknowledge that the Gentlemen we have met, are personally such as we could have wished to confer with.

We have the honour, &c.,

WEST. HYDE,
JOHN ANDRE.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

Amboy, April 16th, 1776.

Sir,

We have to give your Excellency some further information as to our proceedings.

We find that the American Commissioners still urge the enlargement of our powers as necessary for a *General Cartel*, but we evidently see that it is for the purpose of appearing to treat on the footing of a *nation* at war; and we cannot perceive that a concession on this head would have any other effect than giving them a triumph, especially as they introduce very improper matter to be acceded to, which this would not tend to remove.

We have candidly shown them the ground on which we can proceed, and even made a proposal as to the rates at which officers of dissimilar ranks, and privates, might be exchanged for each other; but we have told them on the other hand, that if only a partial exchange was to take place, we insisted on, and would not depart from our demand of receiving private men, with officers, in a battalion proportion; or by exchanging the soldiers of each regiment of the convention army at the same time with their officers, in order impartially to afford relief to all conditions of men.

They appear as though they felt they must accede to something of this nature, and consequently want to confine it as much as possible, and to reduce to the lowest, the proportion of privates given with officers, rejecting that proposed; and they lay some stress on the different value of our trained soldiers, inlisted for life, and their own troops, whose term of service is daily expiring, or who are a rude militia, lending a precarious assistance, thus justifying their reluctance to giving ours up; they also, with the utmost perseverance, strive to enhance the ranks they chiefly possess, and depreciate those where we have the advantage in number, without reference to precedent, or regard to impartiality.

The articles which they have shewn us in a model for a cartel are many of them utterly inadmissible, and for the most part are vague and obnoxious to wilful constructions, tending to furnish pretences for retaliative infringements. Whatever success may attend our labours, they shall be unremitted: We shall continue to compare our ideas upon matters that can become the objects of this negociation, and shall see, if (when all is rejected on both sides that cannot be agreed upon,) there will be a residue worthy of making the substance of a treaty. We shall at least acquire materials for evincing your Excellency's generous intentions, and the satisfaction of having followed up the enemy's difficulties, till we found them originating in severe and unjustifiable policy.

We shall be happy to know that your Excellency approves our conduct, and to receive your further commands and advice.

We have, &c.

WEST HYDE,
JOHN ANDRE.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

New York, April 17, 1779.

Gentlemen,

I have received your letters of the 14th and 16th of this month, from the hope that the Enemy's Commissioners would soon be convinced of the generous intentions with which you mean to prosecute the business, and would in consequence meet you with as fair an inclination. I do not think it necessary to answer your account of their first cavils ; I am concerned to find by your second letter, that on their Part there still subsists an Hesitation and Chicane, so little merited by the Tenor of your Propositions.

I have only to say, that I approve entirely, both the Liberality and Circumspection of your Conduct in those Points of your Negociation you have hitherto laid before me ; should the conference prove fruitless, the Uprightness of your Proceedings will at least mark undeniably the generosity of our views.

I have the Honour to be, Gentlemen,

Yonr most obedient Humble Servant,

H. Clinton.

To

Col. West Hyde, and Capt. John Andre.

Amboy, the 17th April, 1779.

Sir,

We had the honour to inform your Excellency, that whatever might be our hopes of our success, we wou'd, if possible, make ourselves acquainted with the real views of the enemy, as to an exchange : We are sorry to have to report, that the more we become acquainted with them, the more dissonant we find them from liberality, and the less hopes we conceive of being able to come to any kind of arrangement. They appear to us to be totally governed by the policy of not giving up private men ; and the whole of their meeting us, seems to have been to amuse the clamorous prisoners in our hands. There are, perhaps, some extravagant terms on which they wou'd accede to a partial exchange, excluding from it 450 officers and privates due from the agreement at the Cedars. The prisoners of Georgia, of whom they have no authentic account, amounting perhaps to upwards of a thousand, striking off militia-officers and soldiers, whose capture whilst out of service, they think inadmissible, reducing the rank of others, and rating officers for privates, at a proportion of their own ; but even these terms we cannot bring them to propose, and only find that they would not give us anything approaching to a battalion proportion of men with officers.

In consequence of their refusing their assent to a general delivery of prisoners, and declaring they cou'd not frame a General Cartel on the powers we had, we proposed to them to exchange two regiments of the Convention at a time (one British and one foreign) a Major-General with a wing ; General Burgoyne after the first half, &c., as far as the number of Prisoners, both officers and men here, or *elsewhere*, in our power, should extend.

In the whole course of our conferences, they have found obstacles to whatever we have thrown out ; nor have we been able to discover that any opening to compound, or even any concession, tended to soften or bring them nearer to an agreement—— We have therefore resolved to make a definitive offer, as soon as we shall hear from your Excellency what your determination is on the prisoners of the Cedars, &c., have you further instructions, where you may see them necessary. On a refusal to accede to that offer, we shall with the utmost disappointment and mortification close this fruitless negociation.

We have, &c.,

West Hyde,

John Andre.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

New York, April 18th, 1779.

Gentlemen,

I have received your letter of yesterday, and am sorry to find, that the fixed determination of the enemy's Commissioners to evade every preliminary which might tend to real negociation, becomes hourly more palpable.

I agree in sentiment with you, that this conference was solicited by Congress, mere-

ly to still clamours of their officers; their real indifference for whose fate, appears clearly through every step of their proceedings.

With this conviction, possibly the most becoming step would be to break off instantly, and spurn the idea of further negociation with a people who invariably meet you with such ungenerous resolutions: But a just tenderness for the sensations of our officers and soldiers in their hands, and even a desire to prove to those of the enemy, prisoners with us, how averse we are to take any unworthy advantage of the severity of their situation, oblige me to attend to two or three articles on which the enemy ground their principal subterfuges.

I am not sufficiently informed as to the transaction at the Cedars; but having always heard that affair stigmatized as a glaring breach of faith on the part of the Americans, I cannot give my sanction to the infraction of that capitulation, by yielding the claim in this public negociation: Yet, that from thence no bar may arise to your present business, I will consent that the charge shall sleep 'till Sir Guy Carleton, or those more particularly interested shall have made their representations.

The principle of not accounting for officers bearing commissions in the militia, and not taken actually in the field, is utterly inadmissible, the proposition is as illiberal towards us, as it is cruel to the unfortunate objects concerned; It is a point which could not have been disputed, but for their present purpose.

With regard to the prisoners whom we have taken in Georgia, as I have sent with you a formal return, signed by Major General Prevost, of all taken before their defeat at Briar Creek, I cannot accede to the enemy's proposal of paying no regard to those prisoners, should exchange either general or partial be agreed upon. When they say they have no authentic documents on that head, I must consider it merely an evasion: It is not to be conceived that they have not yet procured exact returns of a matter, in which so many anxious families amongst them must be distressingly interested. I will suspend, if necessary, the consideration of the prisoners taken at Briar Creek, 'till a more formal report shall have been made of their rank and number.

As to the arbitrary and incongruous proportion of men for officers, on which they hint a possibility of their acceding to a Tariff, which would, toward us, be very inequitable, it is not to be supposed that they even expected your concurrence to such vague and partial propositions.

I have now, gentlemen, given you my final determination on those points of their changeable and indefinite pretensions, to which they seem most to adhere. Should that spirit of evasion still subsist on their part it will neither be becoming, nor will my wishes for your satisfaction permit, that you should remain with them an hour longer; and I do therefore in that case, direct your immediate return.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
H. Clinton.

To
Col. West Hyde, and Capt. John Andre.

E.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

"Josiah Quincy, Jr., of 1775.—(Vol. VII. p. 192).—In consequence of the notice of the death of Josiah Quincy, Jr., of 1775, in "The Historical Magazine for June, 1863," it is requisite to state that the account of his death, given in the memoir published by his son in 1825, was received from his widow, and confirmed by his sister, Mrs. Storer, who died in 1826, at the age of ninety years. Previous to the publication of the memoir, a letter was addressed to Mr. John Rogers, who held the office of Town Clerk of Gloucester, Cape Ann,

for upwards of forty-five years, and also that of Notary Public. In the reply of Mr. Rogers to Mr. Quincy, dated "Gloucester, April 2, 1825," he regrets that "after examining the Records of that Town and of the Board of Selectmen for that period, and after conversing with two aged men who attended the funeral of Josiah Quincy, Jr., in April, 1775, he has no farther information to impart, except the assurance that the last services were very fully attended, and every testimony of respect and of sorrow for the loss the country had sustained rendered by the inhabitants of Gloucester."

This communication has been delayed until the letter of Mr. Rogers, written thirty-nine years ago, could be found and consulted.

The conflicting accounts of the death of Mr. Quincy are to be attributed to the agitation and alarm prevalent in the country around Boston in April, 1775, when all direct intercourse was interrupted.

ELIZA S. QUINCY.

No. 5 PARK ST., BOSTON, May 11, 1864.

CAPT. THOMAS MACHEN.—Vol. VIII. p. 149.—It is due to the memory of Capt. Thomas Machen to say that the note, page 149 of the April number of your magazine, is not correct in the statement that his coinage was illegal. In 1787, Capt. Machen formed a partnership with Samuel Atlee and others, of New York, for the purpose of coining money under charter to be obtained from the Legislature of New York. They either failed to obtain such charter or made better arrangements, for in 1788 they united with Reuben Harrison, and others of Bennington, Vt., who had a charter from that state, and also authority to coin for the state of Connecticut, and it was under this authority that Capt. Machen's mill at *New Grange* was conducted. As soon as the coinage of money was taken from the states by the adoption of the federal constitution, Capt. Machen's mill was stopped. The business was certainly discontinued in 1790. Capt. Machen never transacted any illegal business, and the authorities never had occasion to interfere with him. Mr. Bushnell, of New York, and Gen. Thos. Machen, now residing in Albany, can satisfy your correspondent upon these points.

INDIANS IN ORANGE COUNTY.—(Vol. viii. p. 152.) The article on "Indians in Orange County" (p. 152) would be of much value if authorities were given. I have been led to believe that there never was a "Wawayanda Tribe," and I beg to say that "Minsies" was never corrupted into "Minisink." The fact in the latter case is, that the terminal *ink* is pure *Delaware* or *Algonquin*, and signifies locality —literally the country of the Minsies. The term *Wawayanda* was applied as describing land, not tribe, or my reading of the original deed is sadly at fault (see land papers at Albany). Will "J. M. E." favor me with his authorities? X.

AN ACROSTIC from the *Massachusetts Magazine* for September, 1789:—

"Great in the martial field, in council wise;
Each virtue guides thee in thy pleasing way,
On wings triumphant, how thy glories rise!
Refulgent as th'unclouded God of Day!
George on his sea-girt throne beholds his *sun*,
Eclips'd forever by a *Washington*!

When War's tumultuous bloody front alarmed;
And *civil discord* every *torch* had fired;
Serenely brave, the tyrants thou disarmed,
Hence, at thy frown, Britannia's host retired,
In peace; reverting to thy Vernon's stream;
No views ambitious pointed thee to *thrones;*
Genius of *Freedom*, *thou* art hailed supreme,
The chosen guardian of Columbia's sons.
On *brass* and *marble* shall thy *deeds* remain;
No time's corroding breath can blight thy fame."

H. P., JR.

PHILADELPHIA.

COL. PICKERING.—(Vol. VIII. p. 66.)—The tradition that this distinguished patriot died at the Hasbrouck house, Newburgh, N.Y., at the close of the Revolution, alluded to in the interesting sketches of Mr. Eager, is not correct. He died at his native town, Salem, Mass., Jan. 29, 1829, in his 84th year, after a life of great usefulness and honor. R.

LINEAGE OF THE "SIGNERS."—On looking over the immortal roll of the Signers

of the Declaration of Independence, curiosity has led me to examine from what stock they sprang. I find that 4 of them were *natives* of Ireland, viz. Thornton, Rutledge, Smith, and Taylor; 2 of Scotland, Wilson and Witherspoon; 1 of Wales, Lewis; and 1 of England, Robert Morris. There are also 3 of *direct* Welsh origin, Williams, Floyd (originally Lloyd) and L. Morris; 3 of Irish, Carroll, Read, and McKean; 2 of Scotch, Hooper and Livingston; 1 of Swedish, Morton; 1 of Norman, Bartlett, and 1 of Austrian, Lynch. The others are of old English stock generally; though there is Welsh blood in the ancestry of John Adams, Jefferson, Hewes (probably), Clymer, Gwinnett (originally Gwinnedd), and perhaps Robert Morris, as I am informed by a gentleman better informed on genealogical matters than myself. Morris was born in Lancashire, near Wales, and from the name there cannot be much doubt of his Welsh origin. Clymer and his wife, the daughter of Reese Meredith (originally Meredidd), were both of Welsh origin. The Signers from New England were generally direct descendants from the Puritans. J. B. R.

Washington, D.C.

Ruled Paper.—Why will paper-makers and stationers persist in leaving the last page of letter or note-paper blank, in ruling it? I believe this question is daily asked by thousands. Now that the use of envelopes is all but universal, there is no sense or reason in leaving the last page unruled, to the annoyance of every letter-writer. Let some stationer try the experiment of ruling and advertising a lot, half with the blank page and half without, and see which sells first. *Although it is really less trouble to rule over the whole sheet completely*, I would pay twenty-five cents per ream more for paper thus ruled, being somewhat of an extensive

Letter-Writer.

Autograph Letter of Andrew Jackson.—Among the donations of a sanitary fair was an official letter by General Andrew Jackson, written during the troublous times of 1814.

To Col. Phillip Pipkin.

Fort Jackson Creek Nation
Headquarters 7th Dist.
Mobile Sept 12th 1814.

Sir: It is with extreme regret, that I learn from your letter the mutinous dispo sition that has made its appearance in your Regt. This is a bud of that spirit that was excited long ago by the officers of the volunteers and militia last fall, and the indulgence of the Governor and thro his influence that was extended to them by the General Government.

I told him it would have a baneful influence on the service—but must be checked or our independence and liberty is gone forever. Unless checked a war cannot be carried on, a defence against that foreign coalition that we have every right to believe does exist, cannot be made.

I have ordered a general court martial to be held at Fort Jackson. A proper example will put an end to all further attempts at meeting—and if the troops or any part should attempt to desert, the troops now organizing at Fayetteville will be competent to apprehend them.

On such an event, send an express direct to have them apprehended and confined.

A few being shot, will learn the ballance that the have a country, and the have rights to defend; and if the expect the protection of the law, the must perform the duty of good citizens.

We have various accounts of the British. They are in Pensacola, and would the Government say the word we would soon have a frolic.

With sentiments of esteem and respect,
I am your most ob't serv't,
ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. General Commanding.

Latin Ode on Washington.—(Vol. VIII. p. 154.)—The following translation of this ode, more literal than poetical, will allow the English reader to see its measure and the classic spirit in the heroic times of 1775:

On Geo. Washington appointed to the office of General-in-Chief by Congress and the American people.

Boston demands thee, (where a wicked leader
Shuts up the hapless people, and forbids them
Leaving the city); and she is exciting
Courage of old time.

Brave man! may prosper what thou art preparing.
They slay the people, and the maid assaulted
Perishes wretchedly! and the shrill outcry
Sounds on our hearing.

May God afford thee what we are entreating,
Safely return thee to a grieving nation:
Quick may'st thou smite the armies of the foemen
Raging with slaughter.

Praises await thee, and the kindest favor
Gives thee a welcome from the face of all men,
Where once the cruel Indian spread his havoc
Sprinkled with bloodshed,

BRUNSWICK, ME.

QUERIES.

GILMARTIN.—What is the force of the first syllable, GIL, in this and similar combinations; GILMAN, GILPATRICK (Kilpatrick), and perhaps others? B.

Gil in Irish and Scotch names is from the word Giolla, meaning *servant*, and is found before the name of God, Jesus, Christ, Mary, forming Gildea (Culdee), Gillis, Gilchrist, Gilmore (Gilmary); before the name of St. Martin alone of foreign saints; but before a great number of Irish saints—Gilpatrick, Gilbride, Gilsenan, Kil is often a corruption of Gil, but as a local name means *church*.

TRIAL OF TORTOISES IN CANADA.—In a note on trials of animals for crimes and misdemeanors in the London *Notes and Queries* it is stated that tortoises were tried in Canada towards the end of the 16th century. He seemed to draw his statement from Berriat St. Prix (Mem. de la Société des Antiquaires). What can be the meaning of this? As there was no French settlement in Canada at the close of the 16th century, we are left in the dark?

REPLIES.

THE ARMS OF HERBENDINCK.—(Vol. VIII. p. 154).—If "H." (instead of putting an idle query in the April number of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE) had taken the trouble to look into the North Dutch Church in William street some Sunday morning he would have seen the hatchment containing John Harpendinck's or (Herbendinck's) arms hanging over the pulpit, where it has been for the last ninety years, since it was first removed from the old Garden Street Church. E. B.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN FENWICK.—(Vol. VIII. p. 154.)—There appears to have been a close connexion between the families of "Lorraine," of Northumberland, and "Fenwiche;" thus Sir Thomas Lorraine had a son William, a daughter Catharine, and a son "Fenwich"; his son William had a daughter Jane, who married "John Fenwiche," thought to be the Major John Fenwich who was of Cromwell's army, and was on duty at the execution of King Charles the First; and possibly, though I should think not probably, the West Jersey proprietor in connexion with Penn, who was I believe a royalist and courtier. Catharine above named as daughter of Sir Thomas Lorraine, married (a runaway match I believe) *David Lyell*, an artizan of London, and they came to this country and settled at Amboy; they had a son "*Fenwiche* Lyell" (died in 1742), he left a son *Fenwich* Lyell; the name of both Fenwich and Lyell, however, I think is now extinct in that line; there are descendants from him of the name of *Micheau* in New Jersey; this is all I know. I should like to club my slender stock with your querist's for common benefit.

ASHER TAYLOR.

No. 37 WALL STREET.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S LAWS.—(Vol. VIII. p. 116.)—In the last March number of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE it is asked, "When and where did the idea originate that Clarendon drew up these laws? Was not 'scissors' more properly the author?"

Let me answer both queries. Judge C. P. Daly, in his introduction to E. D. Smith's Common Pleas Reports, published in 1855, states that *after the Duke of York learned the success of Nicolls's expedition, he applied to Lord Chancellor Clarendon*, "to draw up a body of laws for the government of his new territory. Clarendon accordingly prepared a code, and this code or digest was transmitted to Nicolls, who immediately called a convention formally to ratify and adopt it." In a foot-note, Judge Daly reiterates "the fact that Clarendon was the author of this code," adding that "many circumstances might be adduced, the result of a very full investigation of the subject, to show that he was author." This appears to have been the first publication of the theory.

In a letter to Secretary Hedges, dated July 15, 1705, Lord Cornbury states that when the Duke sent Nicolls to take possession of New York, "he gave him certain laws by which the Province was to be governed, which to this day are called the Duke's laws."—*Colonial Documents, IV.* 1154. There is also a marginal note in *Leaming and Spicer's Grants and Concessions, page* 174, that the Duke's laws were "supposed to be sent over with Governor Nicolls." Both these statements are without authority.

On the other hand, Chalmers, in his *Political Annals*, p. 577, says that the "Court of Assizes" (which Nicolls "copied" or continued from that established by the Dutch, and in which he had the chief voice), prepared the code before the meeting of the Assembly at Hempstead on the 28th of February, 1665, at which it was promulgated. On page 578, Chalmers adds, "there is the most decisive evidence that the code was compiled at the Assizes before mentioned." The code was evidently the work of Nicolls himself, assisted by his Provincial Secretary, Mathias Nicolls, who was a lawyer, and perhaps by other members of the Court of Assizes. Many of its provisions are borrowed from those "in practice in His Majesty's other colonies in New England."—See *Thompson's Long Island, II.* 324. It resembles them in its general arrangement. The laws of New Haven had been printed as early as 1656 (*New Haven Rec. II.* 146, 154, 186, 559), while those of Connecticut were left in manuscript until 1673 (*Trumbull I.* 332; *Thomas I.* 260; *Col. Rec., Conn., II.* 190, 201, 214, 567, 568). Nicolls seems to have had copies of the printed New Haven and Massachusetts codes, and appears to have asked Governor Winthrop to furnish him with a copy of that Connecticut not yet printed. But he was disappointed in the latter case; for on the 23d of February, 1665, five days before the Hempstead Assembly, he thus wrote to Winthrop—"I am very sorry that the copy of your Lawes will not come early enough to my hands, *out of which I might have made a choice* before the generall meeting which will be next Tuesday at Hempstead; *having made it my whole business to prepare a body of Lawes against that time:* —but however, I shall be glad to receive your lawes, knowing that nothing of so public a nature as Lawes can be perfect at first, especially from my collection, whose genius and capacity (if any) hath not been applyd to matters of that nature."—*Trumbull Papers, XX.* 74. *MSS. Mass. Hist. Soc.* Nicolls sent his code to the Duke of York for confirmation after November, 1665: *Col. Doc. III.* 104, 226; *Chalmers*, 577, 580, 599. I trust this will settle the question of the authorship of "The Duke's Laws." J. R. B.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago Historical Society.—*April* 19, 1864. —The stated monthly meeting was duly held, W. L. Newberry, Esq., presiding.

The library collections for the month, making an aggregate (of all classes) of 1,422, included an extensive contribution from the literary remains of the late John Russell, LL.D., of Bluffdale, Illinois, the obliging gift of the family. A bound volume of autographs of officers of the

"Confederate" army, prisoners on Johnson's Island, was presented by Lieutenant J. R. Johnson, U.S.A. A valuable collection of MS. statistics from the several counties of Iowa was donated by Mr. N. H. Parker.

The monthly correspondence (twenty-six letters received, and sixty-seven written) was then communicated. A letter was read from Mr. Spencer G. Russell, giving interesting particulars of the life and literary remains of his father, the late John Russell.

A paper was then read, presented to the Society by Mr. L. Proudfoot, of Chicago, furnishing the substance of information given by Gouden S. Hubbard, Esq., relative to the Indian Treaties of 1832, by which the Pottowattomie Indians ceded to the United States their lands, then embraced in the territories of Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, Mr. Hubbard having been "Indian Interpreter" during the treaty negotiations.

MASSACHUSETTS.

American Antiquarian Society.—The semi-annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society was held at the Hall of the American Academy, in the Athenæum Building in Boston, April 27th. The President, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, in the chair. The semi-annual report of the council was read by Hon. Ira M. Barton. It reviewed the condition of the funds, library, and cabinet, and contained a defence of the Puritans of New England against the charge of cruelty in the removal of the French neutrals from Acadie.

The report of the treasurer, Nathaniel Paine, Esq., showed the present state of the funds of the society as follows: Librarian's and general Fund, $21,763.82; Collection and Research Fund, $8,910.06; Bookbinding Fund, $6,691.04; Publishing Fund, $6,092.64; aggregate, $44,267.56.

The librarian, Samuel F. Haven, Esq., introduced his report by a reference at some length to the position occupied before the world by an American antiquarian society in connexion with the fact of the superior antiquity of this continent, while the supposed primitive inhabitants of Europe, in respect to arts, habits, and even physical conformation, had apparently their exact counterpart in the recent aborigines of America, and while the extinct mammals and fishes ascribed to remote geological periods are here still represented, or have been coëxistent with man of no very distant date. 302 bound volumes and 1,002 pamphlets had been added to the library, including a large collection of matter relating to the war.

A resolution of respect to the memory of Shakspeare, and paying a tribute to his wonderful intellectual endowments, offered by the president, was adopted.

The following gentlemen, recommended by the council, were nominated and elected members of the society: Ashbel Woodward, M.D., of Connecticut; Hon. Wm. Willis, of Maine; President Martin B. Anderson, of Rochester University, New York; Alexander S. Taylor, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Folsom presented to the notice of the Society an interesting Latin inscription on a plate of copper recently discovered at Castine, Me. This plate was evidently once attached to the foundation of a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1648, and dedicated to the Virgin under the title of "Nostræ Dominæ Sanctæ Spei"—"Our Lady of the Holy Hope"—the inscription being written by a Capucin missionary, Leo of Paris.

It was voted that the reports and proceedings of the meeting should be printed in the usual manner.

After a vote of thanks was passed to the American Academy for the use of its rooms, the meeting adjourned.

New England Historic Genealogical Society.—*Boston, April* 6.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, at three o'clock, Vice-President Moore in the chair.

Mr. Sheppard, the Librarian, reported eleven volumes of books and two of newspapers, seventy-three pamphlets and two manuscripts, received as donations since last meeting.

Frederick Kidder reported that the Board of Directors had decided in favor of celebrating the tercentenary birthday of Shakspeare, and had invited Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D.D., to deliver an address on the occasion.

Colonel Almon D. Hodges announced the death of his friend, John Barstow, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, and offered the following resolutions, which he prefaced with a few remarks upon his character:

Resolved,—That in the death of John Barstow, Esq., of Providence, R. I., our Society has experienced the loss of one of its most liberal benefactors—an upright, honorable, and honest man, a true and faithful Christian, an enterprising and universally respected citizen, and one who has filled all offices of responsibility and trust with honor to himself, and for the good of all with whom he has been connected.

Resolved,—That a memoir of the deceased be prepared for publication in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

Resolved,—That we deeply sympathize with

the afflicted family of the deceased, and that the Recording Secretary be instructed to communicate to them these resolutions.

Rev. A. P. Putnam, of Roxbury, read an able and interesting paper on *Our Country, as seen from a Distance.*

Rev. F. W. Holland, from the committee to whom the communications of Rev. G. G. Hepgood, of Delta, N. Y., were referred, made a report adverse to the views on the Eastern languages advocated in those communications.

Boston, May 4.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon. Rev. Mr. Bradley, the Corresponding Secretary, reported a letter from Frederick W. Sawyer, of Boston, accepting resident membership, to which he had been elected.

Thanks were voted to Rev. J. F. Clarke, D.D., John H. Sheppard, and Rev. F. W. Holland, for the able manner in which they acquitted themselves on the occasion of the tercentenary celebration of Shakspeare's birth, April 23, and copies of the addresses and ode were requested.

Rev. F. W. Holland, of Cambridge, was unanimously elected a director in place of the late John Barstow.

Rev. William P. Tilden, of Boston, read a carefully prepared and discriminating memoir of Hon. Horace Mann, whose labors in the cause of education have laid New England, and especially Massachusetts, under a lasting debt of gratitude.

Boston, April 23.—SHAKSPEARE CELEBRATION.—The 300th anniversary of the birthday of Shakspeare was celebrated in this city by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, commencing at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Winslow Lewis, the President, called upon Governor Andrew to preside, and the Governor, on taking the chair, said he did so merely for the purpose of introducing those who were to make the addresses on the occasion.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke delivered the principal address, and in speaking of the little that was known of the early life of Shakspeare, said the class of critics who denied the existence of Homer, Moses, and Christ, might find equally strong grounds for doubting whether such a man as Shakspeare lived. With all the labor that had been expended by the numerous critics that had been on his track, there had been but a few incidents of his life learned. These were that he married, had three children, was an actor in London and a writer of plays; became tolerably wealthy, returned to Stratford, and died at the age of fifty-two.

Shakspeare was better known by his works, but neither in the century in which he lived nor the following one was he appreciated. It remained for a German, Schlegel, to rediscover him, and since his day, the standard of learning and taste was to be measured in proportion to the appreciation in which Shakspeare was held, until it had come to this result, in the estimation of men of learning, to place him at the summit of human intellect. The conclusion from this followed that imagination was the highest of human faculties.

The speaker referred to some of the characteristics of the plays of Shakspeare, the greatest of all which was his wisdom in the knowledge of the laws which govern the world—his knowledge of human nature, of man as an individual, and mankind in action. The address was closed with quotations which were said to be applicable to the affairs of our own country at this time, and to Great Britain in expressing sympathy for a rebellion which was likened to that of Jack Cade.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian of the Society, made some quotations of the opinions of Fisher Ames, Rev. Dr. Chalmers, and others, of the genius of Shakspeare, and gave some reminiscences of his early remembrance of the Federal Street Theatre in the days of Cooper. He then recited with spirit the following original poem upon Shakspeare:

In Stratford upon Avon
Where the silent waters flow,
The immortal Drama woke from sleep,
Three hundred years ago;
When, as the long, dark ages roll'd away,
A light from Heaven shone on SHAKSPEARE'S face.
Land of the illustrious Dead! With thee this day,
We love to linger near that hallowed place.
For thou wert there the Fatherland of our New England race.

Beyond the Rocky Mountains,
From the Golden Gate of fame,
To Schoodia's distant misty shores,
Is heard his honored name.
Live where we may, such life-like scenes he drew,
Arrayed in robes of beauty, all his own,
Nature herself proclaims each picture true
To Albion's echoing hills;—nor there alone,
Even Niagara speaks in Prospero's thunder-tone.

Ah! what a halcyon memory
Our school-boy days bring on,
When young Othello told us how
He Desdemona won.
Where are the voices that once fill'd the air?
Let no stern manhood deem the allusion wrong,
When the boy dream'd the enchanted isle was there

Near Academic grove, unknown to song
Where Kennebec among the hills meandering glides along.

Not in the Theatre alone
Is seen his wondrous power,
Though some great actor tread the stage,
The pageant of an hour;
He visits many a humble home—and when
Some brave thought stirs the heart sorrow riven,
We feel like heroes—though we live like men
In lowly lot; and yet where oft at even
The Bard of Avon sweeps th' Æolian harp of Heaven.

England! with all thy glory
From the Druid days of old,
Not Cressy's pride, nor Aginoourt,
Nor Field of the cloth of gold,
Shine with such virtue in all coming time
As genius, learning, minstrelsy inspire.
They fill the ideal world with thoughts sublime,
Guiding Ambition's eye to aim far higher,
Than light the flames of civil war, with strange, unholy fire!

They gleam like stars in history
Along a dreary waste,
Who first enlarged the bounds of mind,
Or raised the tone of taste.
Thus Bacon looms up in that glorious age
Of Spenser's lay and Johnson's critic eye,
When a Promethean spark illum'd the Stage,
And SHAKSPEARE drew such scenes of time gone by
That life seems but a Drama here—midst shadows of Eternity.

Rev. F. W. Holland also made an Address, in which some of the principal characteristics of Shakspeare were pointed out.

These addresses closed the celebration, the Hall of the House and the galleries being well filled on the occasion.

NEW YORK.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brooklyn, May.*—A special meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening. Prof. West in the chair. A donation of $250 for the purchase of books on American biography was received from Mr. William H. Swan. Dr. Stiles, the librarian, read a paper on the battle of Long Island, translated from Max von Eelking's "History of the Hessians in the Revolution." Mr. John Fowler, jr., read a paper on Wayne's attack on the Jersey Block House. It was announced by the chairman that the annual meeting would be held on the first Thursday in May, at which time there would be an election of officers for the ensuing year.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*April* 5.—The President, Frederick De Peyster, presided.

The minutes were read.

Dr. Osgood, Domestic Corresponding Secretary, read letters from Alexander C. Anderson, of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, accepting his election as a corresponding member; and from Jared P. Kirtland, of Cleveland, Ohio, giving an account of the discovery at different times in Rockport (five miles west of Cleveland) of warlike instruments, and especially of an extensive common grave, containing very many human skeletons.

The Librarian, among a long list of donations, called the especial attention of the members to that of the President, Mr. De Peyster, an original pencil portrait of the once famous John Cleves Symmes, by the late Mr. Audubon. Mr. Benjamin R. Winthrop presented on behalf of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, a copy of the original "Conditions for New Planters," promulgated by Governor Nicolls soon after the conquest of New Netherland, regarded by the Society as one of the most interesting memorials of early New York history.

Mr. Moore also mentioned the recent donation by Mr. John Austin Stevens, Jr., of all the original letters and documents connected with the great meetings of the Loyal National League, and referred to Mr. Stevens's previous gift of a similar collection of the papers of the Loyal Meeting of the 15th July, 1862.

The thanks of the Society were tendered to Messrs. Winthrop and Stevens for their donations.

Judge Kirkland, from the Executive Committee, reported on the nominations for membership, and the following gentlemen were elected:—As an honorary member, M. Edouard Laboulaye, of Paris. As resident members: Thomas R. Hawley, Rinaldo M. Waters, Reuben W. Howes, Jr., S. Howard Howes, Leonard W. Tobey, John W. Somers, James B. Stokes, John Wolfe, Thomas E. Brown, Thomas A. Whittemore, Appleton Sturgis, John E. Barron.

Candidates for new members were submitted and referred to the Executive Committee.

The President read a letter from Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, presenting to the Society, on behalf of the vestry, "the monumental stone which formerly marked the grave of William Bradford, and which has been recently replaced by a new head-stone, its perfect facsimile."

Thanks were voted to the vestry for the interesting relic.

Mr. Edward Satterlee, from a Special Committee appointed at a preceding meeting, read a report confirmatory of Mr. Thomas J. Bryan's views of his intention to present to the Society his collection of paintings, about 250 in number, which he had been collecting during the past thirty years; his object being to form a collection of pictures representing the early schools of painting, and to illustrate in some degree the relation existing in early times between Art and Religion. Mr. Satterlee submitted the form, a conveyance setting forth the terms of the gift, which are substantially that the pictures shall be properly taken care of, and advantageously exhibited in the buildings of the Society for public inspection, and that artists and visitors shall have the privilege of studying and making copies thereof, subject to the rules and regulations of the Society.

The Society adopted the report of the committee, and ordered its officers to execute the necessary instruments to carry into effect the munificent intentions of Mr. Bryan.

Dr. Osgood made a report on behalf of the committee appointed to tender a welcome to the Iroquois chiefs, on visiting this city, on their way to Washington, stating that committees of the Ethnological and Geographical, and of this Society, had performed that duty, and that the chiefs were welcomed in the hall of the Historical Society on the evening of the 21st March.

John Fowler, Jr., Esq., of New Rochelle, read the paper of the evening, entitled, "Wayne's Attack on the Jersey Blockhouse, July 21st, 1780."

The Society returned thanks to Mr. Fowler for the reading of his paper, and asking him for a copy for its archives.

Mr. George H. Moore, in a suitable resolution, called the attention of the Society to the death of its fellow-member, Thomas Tileston. Dr. Osgood made some remarks on the character of Mr. Tileston, and was followed by General W. K. Strong, and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Fowler, after some remarks, submitted a resolution expressive of the sentiments of the Society on the recent decease of its fellow-member, William J. Davis. The resolution was adopted.

The Society then adjourned.

New York, May 3.—The regular meeting of the Society took place on Tuesday evening. President De Peyster in the chair, and a large audience present. The literary exercises of the occasion consisted of two papers prepared by Mr. Geo. H. Moore, the librarian; one of them upon the War-sword of Washington and John Bailey the cutler who forged it, and the other, a sketch of a Council of the Six Nations, held in 1785 upon the spot where Buffalo now stands. This sketch is part of an account of a journey from Montreal to Detroit in 1785, written by Miss Powell, the daughter of a Boston loyalist who fled away in 1776, sister of Chief Justice Powell, of Canada, and a connexion by marriage of Lord Lyndhurst. A paper by Judge Charles P. Daly was also read, entitled, "When was the Drama introduced into America?" Some interesting articles from the Metropolitan Fair, gifts from Col. Rush C. Hawkins, were exhibited, including a complete model of a pontoon train and bridge, John Morgan's saddle, and one of those ingenious "letter boats" by which the rebels used to communicate with the mainland from Fort Macon and other island places. A resolution, moved by Col. Hawkins, was adopted, to constitute a Committee to secure for the Society trophies, arms, and other memorials of the war, and the Committee was appointed, Colonel Hawkins, Chairman. Upon occasion of the presentation of a book to the Society by Mr. Verplanck, Mr. Bancroft delivered a very eulogistic address upon the attainments and merits of the donor. Mr. Bancroft also made some remarks upon Mr. W. J. Davis, a deceased member of the Society. Mr. Davis was a man of many pleasant qualities, possessed of a large store of local antiquarian knowledge, and for some time, we understand, a faithful and useful literary assistant to the historian.

Buffalo Historical Society.—*Buffalo, March.*—At the meeting for the month of March, M. Fillmore, President, in the Chair, and Guy H. Salisbury, Secretary, the following were among the proceedings:—

Guy H. Salisbury, as Corresponding Secretary, in his written report for the preceding month, mentions the matters below noted.

The weekly Club meetings during the month were held at the following places: Feb. 15th, at Gibson T. Williams's, where O. G. Steele read a biographical sketch, prepared by him, at the request of the Society, of the late Walter Joy; and Charles D. Norton read a similar sketch, relative to the late Silas Sawin—both of the deceased having been members of the Society; February 22, at E. S. Prosser's, where a memoir of the late Judge James Mullett, formerly of this city, was read—having been prepared by O. Stiles, Esq., of Fredonia, for the Scientific and Historical Association of that place; Feb. 19th at Dr. Jas. P. White's, where a portion of

a History of the Lake Marine, prepared by Capt. Augustus Walker, was read.

An important historical feature of the month, was the "Old Folks' Festival," held at American Hall, during the entire week, commencing Feb. 22d. The hall was hung with portraits of many of our oldest residents, and all of the exercises had were of an interesting character. Papers, intended to be read on the occasion, were furnished as follows:

By Col. Benj. Hodge, a sketch entitled, "Buffalo—Past, Present, and Future."

By Wm. Hodge—A brief narrative of the journey performed by his father, the late William Hodge, when he came from Exeter, Otsego County, in 1805.

By Henry Lovejoy—An interesting review of the progress of Buffalo during the past half century.

By Mrs. Jane Bidwell—Her recollections of the War of 1812, during a part of which her husband, Mr. Benjamin Bidwell, was engaged in building the American fleet at Sackett's Harbor and Erie.

By Mrs. Frances E. Lay—Her mother, Mary Enos, came to Buffalo in 1804, and shortly after married Asahel Atkins, who held a Lieutenant's commission in the war of 1812.

By Mrs. Thaddeus Weed—Her father, Doctor Cyrenius Chapin, first came to Buffalo in 1801, before the land was surveyed into village lots, and proposed to Joseph Ellicott, that he and forty others would buy a township, including the site of Buffalo, but the application was unsuccessful. After the village was laid out, he located here permanently, and opened the first apothecary's shop in the place. He was a Colonel in the war of 1812, and did most efficient service.

By Mrs. Dr. Warner—A brief notice of her father, the late Benjamin Caryl, who came to Buffalo in 1807, but in 1812 removed to Williamsville in this country, where the firm of Juba Storrs & Co., in which he was a partner, had a store, and several large mills. He returned to Buffalo in 1812, and lived here nearly forty years.

By Ira Merrill—A statement of his first journey to Buffalo in 1814, with a stock of goods, and a recital of his adventures in Canada, in disposing of them.

By Sophia Reynolds—Recollects well the burning of the village. Her brother-in-law, John Reynolds, then owned a farm of 200 acres on Batavia street, about a mile east of the Court House, now covered with hundreds of houses.

By Daniel Brayman, of Hamburgh, Erie County—Came to Buffalo in 1810, and furnished a detailed statement of the burning of the village, in the defence of which he participated. He removed to Hamburgh in 1815.

By Nathaniel Wilgus—Relating an incident that occurred when Judge Wilkeson was building the harbor at Buffalo Creek; also, that he was employed to paint and decorate the "Seneca Chief," the first boat that made the passage through the Erie Canal, from Buffalo to New York in 1825.

By Capt. F. P. Billings—In the spring of 1839, he fitted out and sailed the Brig "Osceola," belonging to Kingman and Durfee of Black Rock, and Oliver Lee, of Silver Creek, and during that season, brought the first load of wheat in bulk that was shipped from Chicago.

By Theodore N. Boynton—In relation to the Old School House that stood at the junction of Swan and Erie streets, 35 years ago, its teachers, and its scholars.

By Mrs. Mary B. Wesley—Came to Buffalo in 1836—is mother-in-law of the late Capt. Edward Drew, and has sacrificed several of her family upon the altar of the country's cause during the present war.

By James Clark, of Lancaster, Erie Co.—Came to what is now Lancaster, 1808, when there were but twelve dwelling-houses on the road from Buffalo to the eastern bounds of the county. He was in the war of 1812, and describes the appearance of Buffalo, the next day after it was burned.

By Mrs. Elizabeth Keller—A poem, entitled "Fifty Years Ago."

By Guy H. Salisbury—An ode, which was sung at the Old Folks' Concert.

Charles D. Norton tendered to the Society his resignation of the office of Recording Secretary, which was accepted, and George Gorham was duly elected in his stead.

The following persons were elected as Corresponding Members: Rev. James K. Hosmer, of Deerfield, Mass.; George F. Houghton, of St. Albans, Vt. Edward Everett, of Boston, was elected an honorary member.

Buffalo Historical Society.—*Buffalo, April.*—At the meeting for April, M. Fillmore in the chair, and George Gorham, Recording Secretary, the following were among the proceedings.

Guy H. Salisbury, Corresponding Secretary, submitted his monthly report, in which the matters below mentioned are noticed:

The deaths in the families of old residents have been unusually numerous. They are noted as follows: March 1st, at San Francisco, Alexander G. Ramsdell, aged 41 years, formerly of Buffalo, and son of the late Capt. Ramsdell; March 8th, Albert L. Baker, Jr., aged 20, Midshipman in the U.S.N., and youngest son of Judge A. L.

Baker; March 14th, Charles Taintor, aged 58; March 15th, Mrs. Francis Kimmett, aged 56; March 18th, Mrs. Julia Pool, wife of Cyrus O. Pool, and daughter of the late Wm. Meade; March 19th, at Louisville, Ky., Maj. Isaac Sanford, son-in-law of Geo. W. Bull, of this city; March 22d, Pliny F. Barton, aged 58; Wm. Rink, aged 35; March 27th, at Cleveland, Mrs. Maria Fiske, aged 73, mother of Mrs. Orson Phelps, of this city, and eldest daughter of the late Gamaliel and Margaret K. St. John, who were among the earliest residents of the village of Buffalo; April 3d, Geo. Hadley, aged 17, son of Elijah Hadley; April 6th, Aaron Rumsey, aged 67, a life member of the Buffalo Historical Society and the fifth member that has deceased since its organization; April 11th, Charles Wolfe, aged 26, only son of Christian Wolfe.

The Historical Society Club Meetings have been held as follows: March 14th, at Geo. Palmer's, where Capt. E. P. Dorr read a paper on "Insurance;" March 21st, at H. W. Rogers's, where Prof. Bradish, of Fredonia, read a memoir of the late Douglas Houghton, State Geologist of Michigan, prepared by him for the Fredonia Scientific and Historical Association; March 28th, at Capt. E. P. Dorr's, where A. R. Ketchum read a paper on the Buffalo Water Works, Judge Clinton an obituary notice of the late Edward S. Warren, and Judge Skinner one of the late Hon. Jas. G. Hoyt. No further weekly Club meetings are to be held this season.

On motion of H. W. Rogers, the Corresponding Secretary was directed to express to Peter Emslie, Civil Engineer, the thanks of the Society for his valuable donation of a manuscript map of the "Village of New Amsterdam," now part of the city of Buffalo, showing the original lots and subdivisions of them, with names of grantees, and the date of each deed from the Holland Land Company.

On motion of Lewis F. Allen, a committee of three was appointed to prepare a memoir of the late Aaron Rumsey, and resolutions expressive of the regret of the Society for his loss. The President appointed as such committee Judge Skinner, H. W. Rogers, and Judge Hall.

On motion of H. W. Rogers, the Corresponding Secretary was directed to procure a book for the registration of vistors, to be opened May 1st.

The Library Committee reported in favor of purchasing a complete set of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, from its commencement, being 18 volumes; and were authorized to make such purchase.

The following Corresponding Members were elected: Theodore C. Peters, of Darien, N.Y.; Henry E. Davies, New York; Joel Munsell, Albany; Monroe Weed, Wyoming; Samuel B. Woolworth, Albany; Dr. Samuel Freeman, Saratoga; Jas. R. Doolittle, Racine, Wisconsin; Henry S. Randall, Cortland Village, N.Y.; Wm. W. Campbell, Cherry Valley; Chas. E. West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Guy H. Salisbury, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, tendered his written resignation of those offices, which was accepted, and Dr. Wm. K. Scott was, by ballot, unanimously elected in his stead.

On motion of Lewis F. Allen, the thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Guy H. Salisbury, for his untiring zeal and faithful efforts in behalf of the Society, since its inception.

An arrangement formerly made by the Secretary with the proprietors of the daily papers who publish the notices and proceedings of the Society, and furnish their respective newspapers to the Society, for preservation, in return for one membership for each paper, was confirmed; and the privilege hereafter extended to two memberships.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania Historical Society.—*Philadelphia, May* 9.—A meeting of the members of this Society was held at their room, Dr. Benjamin H. Coates in the chair.

Several interesting communications and memorials, etc., were presented. Among them was a handsomely engraved invitation card to a ball given on the President's birth-night in 1796, in the amphitheatre. Admittance at six o'clock. A letter was read from Hon. John William Wallace, written at Newport, R.I. transmitting a volume as having been found in that ancient town, which was the first ever issued from the press of the middle colonies. This tract was printed in Philadelphia in the year 1685.

In May last, at the celebration in New York of the Bradford bi-centenary, Mr. Wallace referred to this tract in the following words, having then known but little about it:

The earliest issue of Bradford's press known to me is an Almanac for the year 1686, produced of course in 1685. One copy alone seems to have survived to this day, and that one has wandered far from the place of its origin. New England boasts its possession. It was called "America's Messenger." A certain Samuel Atkyns edited it. Among the remarkable events which were set down opposite to particular days, there was set down opposite to that one on which Mr. Penn assumed the control of things in Pennsylvania, the following

entry: "The beginning of Government here by the Lord Penn." This title of courtesy given to their Governor was offensive to the Provincial Magistracy. Atkyns was summoned before the Council and ordered to blot out the words "Lord Penn," and Bradford was warned "not to print anything but what shall have lycence from the Council."

The copy which Mr. Wallace now writes about is a second one, the one to which he referred in New York not being in the possession of any one, so far as he knows.

The Librarian then read a long list of donations to the library since the last meeting, among which were several valuable pamphlets. Among the number was "A Confession of Faith" of the Quakers, printed at Philadelphia by William Bradford, in 1693.

There was also exhibited one of the original diaries kept by Mason and Dixon, surveyors of the celebrated Mason and Dixon's line. This has been given to the Sanitary Fair.

Other communications were read, after which the meeting adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

State Historical Society of Wisconsin.—*Madison, Jan.* 2, 1864.—Prof. O. M. Conover in the Chair. The Librarian reported many additions to the Library and Cabinet:

Messrs. Shipman and Carpenter were appointed on the Auditing Committee, with S. G. Benedict, to audit accounts and Treasurer's Report, which were reported correct; and the Annual Report of the Executive Committee was approved.

The annual meeting was called to order, *Jan.* 2, 1864; twelve members present. Hon. Geo. B. Smith in the Chair.

Messrs. Benedict, Carpenter, Gurnee, Conover, and Firmin, were appointed a committee to nominate suitable officers for the ensuing year.

During the absence of the committee, the annual reports of the Treasurer and of the Executive Committee were read and adopted—the latter as follows:

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT—1863.

While our national troubles, with their constant excitements and anxieties, have so completely monopolized the attention of all classes of people, an institution like this could not reasonably expect to receive the same amount of public favor and patronage as in the halcyon days of peace and prosperity. Though the additions to the library and cabinet have been considerably less the past year than during any preceding twelve months since the society's reorganization, yet the additions are not without their interest and intrinsic value.

The Treasurer's report shows the financial condition of the society for the past year—exhibiting $1,042.78 received, including the small balance on hand at the commencement of the year, and $852.17 disbursed, leaving an unexpended balance of $190.61.

During the past year, the library additions have been 248 volumes, and 356 unbound documents and pamphlets, making the total additions 604. Of these additions, 112 are bound volumes of newspapers, of folio size, 5 volumes of works of quarto size, the rest being chiefly octavos. The library now numbers 790 volumes of folios, and 795 quartos.

The present condition of the Library, with its successive annual increase, for the past ten years, since the reorganization of the Society in January, 1854, may be seen in the following table:

			Vol's Added.	*Doc's & Pam'ts.*	*Both Together.*	*Total in Lib'y.*
1854	Jan.	1.....	50		50	50
1855	"	2.....	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,050
1856	"	1.....	1,065	2,000	3,065	5,115
1857	"	6.....	1,005	300	1,305	6,420
1858	"	1.....	1,024	959	1,983	8,403
1859	"	4.....	1,107	500	1,607	10,010
1860	"	3.....	1,800	723	2,523	12,533
1861	"	2.....	837	1,134	1,971	14,504
1862	"	2.....	610	711	1,321	15,825
1863	"	2.....	544	2,373	2,917	18,742
1864	"	2.....	248	356	604	19,346
			9,290	10,056		

During these ten years, the total cash disbursements have been $9,980.53; of which $5,387.79 has been for books and binding alone, and $4,592.74 for rents, fuel, postage, cataloguing, and other incidental expenses—thus exhibiting an average annual book expenditure of $538.78, and $459.27 for incidental purposes.

The whole number of bound newspaper files in the Library reported last year, was 811; we now add, as the result of another year's effort, 112 volumes—making a total of 923 volumes of bound newspaper files in our collection.

Of the past year's additions, the newspaper files are the most valuable and important. They are as follows:

Boston Evening Post, 1769–74, purchased, 3 vols. folio.

Pennsy'vania Packet & Advertiser, 1782 to

1822, nearly complete, and from 1831 to 1838, inclusive, purchased, 79 volumes folio.

Carolina Gazette, 1798–1800, 1 vol. folio, from E. Herrick, Jr.

Western Courier, Louisville, Ky., November, 1812, to December, 1816, 1 vol., rescued from a burning rebel house, at Greenville, Miss., March, 1863, and presented by Capt. A. R. Jones, Lt. J. M. Sumner, and Adj't W. G. Pitman, of the 23d Wis. Infantry.

Plough Boy, Albany, 1820–1, 1 vol. quarto, from Mrs. A. H. Gilman.

Metropolitan, New York, 1834–5, 1 vol. quarto, from E. Gibbs.

Western Eagle, Cape Girardeau, Mo., May, 1849, to March, 1851, 1 vol. folio, from Quartermaster J. C. Mann, 1st Wis. Cavalry.

And the following files sent to the Society, and recently bound, viz.:

New York Daily Herald, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

New York Daily Tribune, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

New York Daily World, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

Milwaukee Daily Sentinel, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

Milwaukee Daily Wisconsin, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

Janesville Daily Gazette, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols, folio.

Madison Daily Journal, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols., folio.

Madison Daily Patriot, July, 1861, to December, 1862, 3 vols, folio.

Madison Daily Argus, July to December, 1862, 1 vol., folio.

The venerable files of the *Boston Evening Post*, and the *Pennsylvania Packet and Advertiser*, deserve especial notice: The former volume contains 24 numbers for the year 1769, 17 for 1770, 34 for 1771, 16 for 1772, 5 for 1773, 31 for 1774, and 4 for 1775. *The Packet & Advertiser* are quite complete for the years 1782, 1783, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, one half of 1790, three quarters of 1791, nearly all of 1792, 1796, 1797, and 1798; and consecutively from 1800 to 1822, and from 1831 to 1838; and being a daily nearly from the commencement, each full year is divided, for convenience, into two bound volumes.

The volume of the *Carolina Gazette* for the year 1798–'99 and 1800, is rare and valuable.

Ten maps have been added to the map department of our collection, and a beautiful topographical map on linen, of the battle of Stone River, and another of the battle of Prairie Grove.

During the year we have received about the usual number of magazines and newspapers—seventy-one altogether; and these are preserved with great care. One hundred and four volumes of ancient and modern newspaper files have been bound, thus making available a large accession to that invaluable department of our collection.

The Librarian, during the year, has arranged and catalogued several thousand pamphlets and documents—so that anything in our document department is now readily accessible. The cataloguing of the Library has also been continued, as opportunities have offered.

Space will not permit naming all donors of the year, but we may particularly mention Hon. T. O. Howe, Hon. W. D. McIndoe, Cyrus Woodman, J. F. McMullen, Rev. J. Watts, Capt. S. V. Shipman, Prof. Butler, D. Appleton & Co., D. T. Valentine, Cyrus Catlin, and D. W. Patterson, Esq., of Connecticut—the latter of whom has been constantly attentive to the Society's interests, and well merits the special acknowledgments of the Executive Committee, for his valuable services and donations.

The Picture gallery remains as reported last year—fifty-six oil paintings. Quite a number of pioneers and distinguished persons have heretofore promised their portraits—promises which, we hope, will not be forgotten.

The additions to the Cabinet, embracing documents, manuscripts, specimens of natural history, oriental relics, photographs, engravings, and coins and trophies, were there enumerated.

Probably few Historical or Literary Institutions in our country have succeeded, in so brief a period, in accumulating so rich and rare a collection of American and English newspaper files of the last century as it has been our good fortune to bring together. It is probably much more extensive than has been supposed even by those most familiar with that department of our collections. As a matter of general interest we give a list of such files as were published in the last century alone—being only about *one-ninth* of our whole newspaper collection, yet this particular portion numbers 123 volumes, and may almost be literally said to be worth their weight in gold:

	Vols.	*Year.*
London Gazette	1	1680–2.
True Briton	1	1723–4.
Edinburg Evening Courant	1	1727....
Pennsylvania Gazette	4	1755–63
London Evening Post	1	1757–8.
London Evening Post	1	1757–9.
Edinburg Chronicle	1	1759...

Edinburg Chronicle	1	1760
Maryland Gazette	1	1760–62
Maryland Gazette	1	1763–67
Boston Gazette	1	1764
Edinburg Advertiser	1	1765
Boston Chronicle	1	1767–8.
Boston Evening Post, &c	1	1769
Boston Evening Post, &c	1	1770
Boston Evening Post, &c	1	1771
Edinburg Advertiser	1	1772
Boston Evening Post, &c	1	1772–3.
Edinburg Advertiser	1	1773
Boston & New York Papers	1	1774
Pennsylvania Gazette, &c	1	1775
Pennsylvania Evening Post	1	1776–77
Boston Gazette, &c	1	1776–77
Boston Journal, &c	1	1778
Boston Journal, &c	1	1779
Edinburg Advertiser	1	1779
Boston and New York Papers	1	1780–83
Royal Jamaica Gazette	1	1782
Pennsylvania Packet	1	1782
Boston Chronicle	1	1782–84
Pennsylvania Packet	2	1783
Edinburg Advertiser	1	1783
Maryland Gazette	1	1784
Edinburg Advertiser	2	1784
Edinburg Advertiser	1	1785
Pennsylvania Journal	1	1785
Pennsylvania Packet	3	1786
Massachusetts Gazette	1	1786
Edinburg Advertiser	1	1786
Pennsylvania Packet	2	1787
New York Journal	1	1787–88
Pennsylvania Packet	2	1788
Pennsylvania Journal	1	1788
United States Gazette	1	1789–90
Pennsylvania Packet	1	1790
United States Gazette	1	1790–91
Pennsylvania Advertiser	1	1791
London Chronicle	1	1791
London Chronicle	1	1792
Pennsylvania Advertiser	2	1792
Massachusetts Spy	2	1792
London Chronicle	1	1793
Poughkeepsie Journal	1	1793–94
Massachusetts Spy	1	1793–94
New York Diary	1	1794
London Chronicle	1	1794
Philadelphia Advertiser	1	1794–95
Baltimore Intelligencer	1	1794
Baltimore Gazette	1	1795
United States Gazette	1	1795–96
Philadelphia New World	1	1795–97
Philadelphia Minerva	1	1795–99
Pennsylvania Advertiser	2	1796
Massachusetts Spy	1	1796
Pennsylvania Advertiser	3	1797
Massachusetts Spy	1	1797
New York Time Piece	1	1797–98
New York Journal	1	1797–99
Philadelphia Advertiser	2	1798
Philadelphia Advertiser	1	1798–99
Columbian Centinel	1	1798
Carolina Gazette	1	1798–99
Columbian Centinel	1	1799
Baltimore Gazette	1	1799
London Gazette	34	1767 to 1799

Ten years ago this very month, Gen. W. R. Smith, Rev. Charles Lord, Hon. Hiram A. Wright, Dr. John W. Hunt, Prof. O. M. Conover, S. H. Carpenter, and L. C. Draper, met in the office of State Superintendent Wright, in the N.W. corner room of the main floor of the old capitol, adopted a new constitution, and reorganized the Society under the charter obtained the year previous. The Society had had a nominal existence for five years, and had secured a small book-case, three and a half feet wide, and four feet high, containing four shelves. During the first year, Frank Hudson—the first donor to the Society—contributed two volumes of Transactions of the American Ethnological Society, and an original drawing of a lizard-shaped mound, discovered by him, in 1842, near Third Lake, in Madison; a bibliographical volume on the Literature of American Local History, was received from the author, Herman E. Ludewig, of New York; and a patent deed of land in the State of New York, dated 1794, and signed by Gov. George Clinton, from Dr. J. W. Hunt. Gen. W. R. Smith delivered the first anniversary address. And thus we have the sum total of the first year's doings and collections of the Society. During Gov. Farwell's term, he caused a set of the Territorial and State Legislative Journals to be placed on the shelves as the gift of the State; an unbound file of three or four years of the *Milwaukee Wisconsin* accumulated; and Hon. M. L. Martin delivered an historical address, and Rev. A. Brunson and Joshua Hathaway contributed historical papers. Thus the first five years' gatherings of the Society did not exceed fifty volumes; and considerable unoccupied space was still left in the small book-case. This case—which we still retain—occupied a conspicuous place in the Executive Office during the administrations of Governors Dewey and Farwell, with a lettered plate at the top, "State Historical Society." The Society during that period was certainly in no very prosperous condition.

But at the annual meeting of January, 1854, it was resolved to make an earnest effort to accomplish something commensurate with the hopes and purposes of such an institution. A circular was directed to be prepared and distributed by the Corresponding Secretary, appealing for suitable contributions for a Library and Cabinet. A committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature for an annual appropria-

tion to aid the Society in its objects and collections; and when the Secretary read the memorial he had prepared for that purpose to Gen. W. R. Smith, the latter approved the general scope of the document, but strenuously objected to asking for so large an appropriation as five hundred dollars a year—two hundred, he thought, was as much as should be asked for; that by asking for five hundred, we should defeat the whole object, and get nothing. The Secretary replied, that he thought the Legislature would as readily grant five hundred as two hundred for such a purpose; that little could be accomplished with two hundred dollars, but with five hundred we could make a beginning, and he was willing the wisdom of the appropriation should be judged by its results. While the old General shook his head in doubt, the memorial was signed by the committee and a few others—was presented to the Assembly by Judge Orton, then the Madison representative, who had it referred to the committee on State Affairs, of which Hon. Sam. Hale, of Kenosha, was chairman. At Judge Orton's suggestion, Judge Hale and his committee spent a Saturday afternoon with the Secretary, at his private library, who entertained them with an exhibition of his private collections on Western history; and the committee concluded—we hope wisely—that if a single individual could accomplish so much, what might not the associated effort of a whole state, like Wisconsin, effect? They unanimously recommended the passage of an act in accordance with the prayer of the memorialists—and, with the friendly attention of Judge Orton in the Assembly, and Beriah Brown's efforts among the Senators, the bill passed without any material opposition. This was the beginning of friendly legislative action in the Society's behalf, which has since led Hon. Richard S. Field, of New Jersey, to point to its success as the result of the "enlightened liberality of the Legislature of Wisconsin."

At the re-organization of the Society, in January, 1854, Dr. Hunt was chosen Librarian, and transferred the Society's book-case from the Executive Room to the office of the Secretary of State, where it remained that year; though long before the year closed, it was crowded with additions to the Library, and several hundred volumes had to be stored in the private library of the Secretary. In January, 1855, a small room, 15 feet square, in the south-eastern corner of the basement of the Baptist Church, was rented and occupied for two years, when further room was needed—and in January, 1857, a room on the west side of the basement of the same building, forty-four feet in length by fourteen in breadth, was rented and occupied for one year—when we removed into our present quarters, which have since been somewhat enlarged. Our rooms, covering a ground area of 45 by 60 feet, are so well packed, that further extension would be exceedingly desirable.

More room *we must have*, sooner or later,—and the next removal should be a permanent one and to a fire-proof building, if possible.—A few friends sufficiently realize its importance, and evince their willingness to lend a generous helping hand in providing a fund for a fire-proof building sufficiently commodious for the present and prospective wants of the Society. Will not the friends of the Society in Madison and elsewhere, resolve to make suitable provisions for this greatly needed edifice?

And when, ten years hence, those who may have the management of the Society meet to review its progress during its second decade, may we not fondly hope that they may have—not twenty thousand volumes, as our present number nearly approaches—but twice twenty thousand volumes upon its shelves, in a durable fire-proof building, worthy of our noble Society, and worthy too of its generous, unflagging friends who, from first to last, have sturdily and manfully adhered to its fortunes?

The nominating committee reported the following ticket for officers for the ensuing year, which was unanimously elected:

President:

Increase A. Lapham, LL.D., Milwaukee

Vice Presidents:

1..Gen Wm. R Smith. Mineral Point.
2..Hon. Henry S. Baird, Green Bay.
3..Gen. James Sutherland, Janesville.
4..Hon. James T. Lewis, Columbus.
5..Hon. Charles S. Benton, La Crosse.
6..Hon. Charles Durkee, Kenosha.
Recording Secretary..Frank H. Firmin.
Corresponding Secretary..Lyman C. Draper.
Treasurer..Prof. O. M. Conover.
Librarian..Daniel S. Durrie.

Curators:

Hon. H. S. Orton,	Gen. G. P. Delaplaine,
Gen. S. Mills,	Hon. George Hyer,
Gen. D. Atwood,	Hon. E. B. Dean, Jr.
Gen. G. B. Smith,	S. G. Benedict,
Hon. D. J. Powers,	F. G. Tibbits,
Horace Rublee,	S. V. Shipman,
Prof. J. D. Butler,	J. D. Gurnee,
Gen L. Fairchild,	S. H. Carpenter,
Hon. D. Worthington,	John H. Clark.

After the result of the election was announced the annual meeting adjourned.

Immediately succeeding the adjournment, the new Executive Committee, thirteen members being present, were called to order—Hon. G. B. Smith in the chair.

Hon. Simeon Mills, Hon. H. S. Orton, Hon. G. B. Smith, Samuel Marshall, and J. D. Gurnee were re-elected Trustees of the Building Fund for the ensuing year.

An arrangement was entered into with D. S. Durrie for cataloguing the Library and arranging newspaper files for the year 1864.

Voted, that the Society favorably entertain the question of rooms in the new capitol, should any be tendered for its use.

Stated Meeting, April 2d, 1864. Present, eight members of the Executive Committee—Hon. D. Worthington in the chair.

Thirty-five letters were submitted by the Secretary.

The Additions to the Library and Cabinet included 71 vols.; 31 broadside slips from N. E. Loyal Publication Society; and 76 pamphlets, from various donors.

Messrs. Carpenter, Conover, Shipman, and Dean, were appointed a committee to report upon the Drake historical papers.

Hon. Chas. S Todd, of Kentucky, a surviving aide of Gen Harrison, of the War of 1812, and subsquently Minister to Russia, was chosen an honorary member of the Society; Hon. J. P. Usher, Hon. Wm. P. Dole, Hon. Isaac Newton, Hon. F W. Seward, Hon. Alfred Ely, Dr. Geo. Smith, Wm. L. Stone, Frank H. Baldwin, F. A. Marble, Hon. Anthony Van Wyck, Horace W. Smith, Pierre M Irving, and others, were chosen corresponding members; John S. Dean, Geo. W. Gilman, and B. W. Suckow, active members.

Adjourned.

NEW JERSEY.

The New Jersey Historical Society (Officers, etc., Vol. VIII. p. 121) held its regular May meeting in Newark, on 19th May. The Hon. James Parker, of Perth Amboy, in his 88th year, and the Hon. Richard S. Field, of Princetown, Vice-Presidents, presiding.

Mr. Whitehead, the Corresponding Secretary, made his report of the correspondence since the last meeting, and presented a large number of letters, including one from Hon. John Clement, communicating some information respecting the Swedish records of South Jersey, and others from Mr. C. O. Tichenor, of Appleton, Wis., relative to the early settlers of his name in Newark; from Mr. J. E. Hilgard, of the Coast Survey office, transmitting copies of Dr. Kohl's Notes on the Eastern Coast of New Jersey, etc.; from Mr. T. J. Richards, of Burlington, relative to the settlement of Washington Township, in that county; and from various gentlemen engaged in genealogical researches, seeking information.

In regard to the resolution of the Society suggesting the name of Hudson for the new fort at Sandy Hook, Gen. R. S. Canby, Assist. Adj't Gen., had informed the Society that there is a battery of fifty guns on Staten Island named "Battery Hudson," and the Department does not deem it proper to change the name to confer it upon the new fort.

The Treasurer, Mr. Alofsen, reported a balance of $908.60 in the Treasury.

The Librarian, Mr. Congar, reported the donations of books since January, including upwards of forty-five different publications, relative to the present war, from Mr. S. Alofsen, of Jersey City, whose donations already, referring to the same subject, fill several shelves of the library.

The Committee on Publications reported that the Society's "Proceedings" and the sixth volume of its "Collections" (Newark Town Records) had been delayed, but were now in press.

The Library Committee made a strong appeal for renewed subscriptions to enlarge and improve the library, and preserve its valuable documents.

Several new members were elected and new nominations received.

John Rutherfurd, Esq., presented the original Field Book of John Lawrence, containing his notes while running the Quintipartite Line between East and West Jersey in 1743. Mr. Whitehead explained the contents, which include many items of local interest as to the location of houses, lands, &c., along the line at the period of the survey, and he regarded their identification as well worth the attention of some local historian. The little volume would also be valuable in many questions affecting the landed property, and should be printed by the State.

A beautiful volume of the "Dodd Genealogies," recently published, was presented by Dr. B. L. Dodd—a book reflecting great credit on all engaged in its publication.

Mr. Walter Rutherfurd remarked on the importance of the action of the last Legislature to ascertain the rights of the State and private parties to lands under water, and offered a resolution requesting the Librarian to furnish the Commissioners appointed by the State such information as the Society's archives contain on the subject.

The Society then took a recess for dinner, and on reassembling, Mr. Whitehead presented and read extracts from the unpublished reports of

Dr. Kohl, relative to localities along the Eastern Coast of N. J., which were obtained from the Coast Survey in Washington, with Dr. K.'s notes of early maps referring to the Province, illustrated by tracings of some of them. Some of the maps referred to are in the possession of the Society, and with others from the private library of Mr. Whitehead, were also exhibited.

Captain W. S. Boudinot presented a photograph and a rare print of Washington, when President of the Convention, in 1787.

From Captain Charles S. Boggs, U. S. N., was received a valuable donation of manuscripts, about one hundred in number, many of them of several folio sheets, connected with events in New Jersey between 1733 to 1808, papers which belonged to Robert Hunter Morris, Chief Justice, etc., and Robert Morris, Judge of U. S. District Court. Among the later documents were the *original packages, unopened*, containing the electoral votes of New Jersey, in 1800, for Thomas Jefferson as President, and C. C. Pinckney as Vice-President; and in 1808, for James Madison as President, and George Clinton as Vice-President. These were the triplicate packages which, as directed by the constitution, were deposited with the District Judge, the others having been forwarded to Washington at the time. The commission of the electors who cast the vote of the State for Washington in 1792, under the great seal of the State, was also among the papers. These memorials of other days and their political parties, which had so long remained undisturbed, were regarded with lively interest by all present; the venerable presiding officer of the Society stating that he had made one of the interested throng that witnessed the administration of the oath of office to Washington.

The Society then listened with much satisfaction to a paper of the Rev. John Proudfoot, D.D., "On Early Confederacies and Our Own," in which an interesting review was given of the peculiar features of the Italian, Grecian, Germanic, Hollandic, and other federations, as compared with our own, and showing the superiority of the latter. It exhibited a very thorough acquaintance with the subject, and its reading occupied about an hour.

The Society then adjourned, and the remainder of the afternoon was passed by the members in examining the books and objects of interest in the library.

Miscellany.

The Allan Library.—The principal event of the last month, in a bibliographical sense, has been the sale of the curious collection of books, engravings, and knick-knacks, which the late John Allan left as evidences of his perseverance as a book-hunter, his taste as an illustrator, and his unconquerable love of his native Scotland—love which not even his seventy years' residence in this city could overcome, or even sensibly diminish.

Of *Mr. Allan himself* nothing need be said in this place, so well was he known while living to every collector in the country.

Of *the Collection* itself, were we to say that it was just such a one as any man, possessing such a character as that which we have quoted, might reasonably be expected to collect, we might leave the subject. It was simply a collection of odds and ends,—books, engravings, minerals, costumes, snuff-boxes, old china, old armor, shoe-buckles, old watches, etc., without any apparent object beyond the mere *collection* of them, and with no other aim than the mere *possession* of them. Not even his own beloved Scotland could induce him to make her a *specialité;* while America, his home for much the greater portion of his life, attracted so little of his attention, that it appears to have been a subject of minor importance to him. So far from the collection having been a useful one in any department of knowledge, we venture to say that no student, in any department, would have remained in its owner's library a day for the single purpose of gathering information—he would have stayed much longer, it is probable, to enjoy the genial society of the venerable man, to look at things which were rare and curious, and to gather from the spirited descriptions of "Old New York," by Mr. Allan himself, an insight into the society and manners of the city in the beginning of this century, an accurate detail of the family connexions of our older families, and a graphic description of events which are remembered only by the few, and appreciated only by even a smaller number. The illustrated works, on which Mr. Allan had spent much time and money, and on which he greatly prided himself, afforded fewer evidences of his taste and good judgment as an artist than many had expected; and among the more experienced book-collectors and illustrators the disappointment was extended and freely expressed.

Of *the Catalogue*, which was prepared by Joseph Sabin, of Philadelphia, with the assist-

ance of several others, much complaint was made, and not without reason. The exaggerations as well as the inaccuracies of description with which that portion which described the books abounded, were particularly noticeable; the announcement on the title, and at the close of the volume, that Mr. Sabin was the only person who was entitled to any credit for the preparation of any portion of the catalogue except the covers, gave offence to those who were acquainted with the services which were rendered by several of Mr. Allan's intimate personal friends, by whom, we believe, the engravings, minerals, coins, and other property—the books excepted—were exclusively catalogued.

The strange use of Latin words, and blundering application of them, exceed anything that we ever met.

Of *the Sale* itself we could say much more than our space will allow—in the language of a gentleman who is fully qualified to speak of its peculiarities, "there has been nothing to compare with it since the world began."

The salesman, Mr. Merwin, discharged his delicate duties, in the struggle between buyers, with his accustomed patient good-nature; and the proceeds of the sale will prove that his efforts were not without their reasonable result.

The number of bidders in attendance was not large; the number of those whom those bidders represented was probably much greater. The prevailing fashion of purchasing at auction through brokers, while it tends to diminish the number of those who attend such sales, and serves to afford a living to several worthy men who act in a representative capacity, serves also to make the auction-room a less agreeable place of resort for collectors than it once was, prevents the formation of many a desirable personal acquaintance among book-buyers, and assimilates the occupation of a book-collector to that of a gambler in stocks at that soulless concern known as the Board of Brokers. Could Royal Gurley have dropped in at the sale which is under consideration, he would have failed to recognise more than one or two faces among the buyers; while the brilliant sallies of poor John Keese would have fallen still-born among the audience which attended the Allan sale; an audience among whom the amount of brokerage to be realized on the purchase of the several lots which were offered was vastly more important, in many cases, than the intrinsic value of the lots themselves, either to the bidders' principals or to any other person.

The bidding, among such an audience, may be easily understood; there has, indeed, "been nothing to compare with it since the world began." Those among the bidders who represented themselves only, were compelled, in many cases, to abandon the contest which the brokers made over the greater number of the lots; in other cases, where the volume was considered a necessity, they also rushed into the fight, and battled for the prize.

Our readers will not be surprised to learn, under these considerations, that the "Account of the Banquet given by the St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York, on the Occasion of the Visit of the Dutch Frigate 'Prins van Orange,' May, 1852,"—a mere pamphlet—brought $22.50; "Alden's American Epitaphs," $13.75; Barlow's "Columbiad," quarto, $30; Bartlett's "Destruction of the Gaspee," $6; Bryant's 'Address on Irving," illustrated, $37.50; the first edition of Burns's "Poems," $106; Cheetham's "Life of Paine," illustrated, $11; Coleman's "Collection of Facts relative to the Death of Gen. Hamilton," illustrated, $25; "Cromwelliana," illustrated, $80; Dawson and Davis's "Reminiscences of the Park," $15; Dibdin's "Bibliomania," illustrated, $720; "The Croakers," Bradford Club's edition, $25; Dunlap's "Arts of Design," $15; "Life of General Eaton," $5; "The Echo," $12; Eliot's Indian Bible, $825; Doctor Francis's Address on "New York, during the last Half Century," extended and illustrated, $150; Freneau's "Poems," Monmouth edition, $10; Holgate's "American Genealogy," $15; Ingraham's "Capture of Washington," $8; Irving's Knickerbocker's New York, extended, and with 265 plates inserted, $1,250; another copy, extended and with 107 plates inserted, $400; the same, London, 1821, $55; Irving's Washington, quarto, $275; Josselyn's "Voyages to New England," *title in fac-simile*, $27; Josselyn's "New England's Rarities Discovered," $40; Livermore's "Historical Research," large paper, $12; Lossing's "Field Book," $15; Melvin's "Journal," $20; Miller's "New York," London edition, $4; Moore's "Treason of Charles Lee," $4; Morton's "New England's Memorial," *MS. title*, $40; "Papers on Hatfield and Deerfield," Bradford Club's edition, $11; Commodore Porter's "Journal," $3.50; Sherburne's "John Paul Jones," 36 portraits inserted, $20; Simms's "Life of Marion," 22 prints inserted, $16; Sternhold and Hopkins, Ed. London, 1628, $19; the same, 1632, $11; Thomas's "Pensilvania and West-New-Jersey," Brady's reprint, on writing paper, illustrated, $47.50; the same, in ordinary style, illustrated, $15; "The Simple Cobbler of Aggavvam," edit. London, 1647, $55; Washington's Diary, 31 plates inserted, $50; Watson's Annals of New York, illustrated, $20; and an Autograph Letter of Gen. Washington, the enormous sum of $2,050!

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General Department.

THE COLONIAL POLICY OF FRANCE IN NORTH AMERICA IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Scarcely a century since, and from the silent cliffs and living deeps of New Foundland, from the frigid waters which break upon the flinty coast of Labrador to the warm, turbid, outflowing of the Mississippi, the Fleurs-de-Lys waved from a chain of posts whose morning drum at once awoke the Arctic seal, and roused the Tropic monkey. "I was struck"—to quote the letter of a friend, an artillery officer of great reflection and learning, since a prominent brigadier general in the present war—"when I visited that region of country, by the evidence which I saw of former French power upon this continent. As I descended the St. Lawrence by night, the lights from French cottages were glimmering all along its banks; the houses became thicker and thicker as we proceeded, and then I reflected that once a line of French settlements had extended *from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi.* All along the immensely extended frontier, marked out by these two streams, there exist points, such as Detroit, Mackinac, St. Mary, St. Ignace, Green Bay, Chicago, Kaskaskia, Prairie du Chien, St. Louis, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, etc., which still indicate the giant-like grasp which France once held upon the territory of North America, and especially upon the English colonies. She seemed on the very point of strangling not only these colonies here, but also the other English colonies in Hindostan; but, the "Great Monarch" (Louis XIV) preferred "glory" at home to empire abroad, and, while waging a cruel war against Holland, surrendered the rest of the world to England.

While few are aware that such was the facts, that such a state of affairs did actually exist but a little period prior to our first War of Independence,—still fewer are cognizant of the master mind which indicated that zone of military positions and forts and planned operations which, if carried out as he designed, would have rendered the French yoke of dominion on this continent much harder to break than Wolfe and his successor found the work to be.

The brain which saw ahead so far and planned so ably was that of ROLAND MICHEL BARRIN, MARQUIS DE LA GALISSONIERE, born 11th November, 1693, at Rochefort, the third military post of France, i. e. at the apex of a triangle whose base terminated at Finisterre (cape) in Spain and Finisterre (province) in France. The son of a lieutenant-general of the military forces of France he attained the same elevated rank himself as much by deserts as favor. Doubtless he owed much to his inherited genius; but much likewise is attributable to the admirable education he received at the hands of ROLLINS, the celebrated Rector of the University of Paris, and historian. Entering the navy in 1710, in 1738, he was made post-captain. In 1741, in command of two vessels of the line, he was charged with the convoy of the East Indian fleet. This duty he discharged in the happiest manner. On his return, he was surprised to learn that his government intended to confer upon him the rule and administration of Canada, the most important of the French colonies. LA GALISSONIERE represented to the minister that his inclinations were rather to command and combat in his regular line of service, at

sea, than administer the affairs of a colony. This honorable refusal was favorably received, and he was appointed to a naval command, when news arrived that the governor, designated in his place, had been captured on his passage by the English. Then the sea-captain became governor, against his will, yielded without farther remonstrance to the force of circumstances. He consented to proceed to Canada, in 1745, because he foresaw that he would there find frequent opportunities to signalize his zeal, stipulating, however, that he was to be recalled on the declaration of peace, because he felt that his sphere of usefulness as a military commander would be too constrained on a political post to satisfy his peculiar activity of mind.

Upon his arrival in Canada, he at once set to work to justify the confidence reposed in him, and demonstrated that in his case, as in so many others, the externals of the casket were no indication of the wealth contained therein. Like Marshal LUXEMBURG the able opponent of the great WILLIAM III, the Marquis DE LEDE,* the Fleming, the sole general Spain possessed in 1717–1719, who conquered Sardinia and Sicily, and other celebrities in intellect, LA GALISSONIERE was not only diminutive in stature but humpbacked. Nor were his other physical peculiarities attractive, so that when the Indian chiefs came to pay their homage to the representative of their Great Father beyond the big sea, they remarked in their salutatory address: "Thou must indeed have a grand soul, since, possessing such a repulsive person, the great chief, our father, has sent thee hither to command us." Nor was it long before they recognized the justice of their opinion, and testified, in every manner possible, their love and veneration for a man,—to whom, with one consent, according the title of FATHER,—who made no other use of the authority and power with which he was invested, except to ameliorate their condition. To the talents for administration which he subsequently displayed and his eminent ability as a seaman and commander which he demonstrated through his career, LA GALISSONIERE united an infinite number of other estimable qualities and vast practical intelligence. He loved and cultivated natural history. In all the islands which he visited he took pains to sow useful seeds, to plant fruit trees, and thus naturalize, far and wide, the productions of the climate and soil of Europe. He likewise brought back with him foreign trees and plants with which he enriched his own land. At his country-seat about 12 miles from Nantes, he established an arboretum wherein he collected and naturalized a large number of foreign trees. Reserved and firm, but at the same time gentle, considerate, affable and honest, he won the respect and affection of all who served under him. He was absolutely adored by his sailors, well aware of his incessant efforts to preserve their health and watch over their general interests and rights. At the same time such were the regrets with which he inspired his sovereign, that, when, worn out by the indefatigable efforts of his mind, he died in 1756, six months after his fortunate naval campaign in the Mediterranean, in which he foiled Byng, and occasioned the capture of Port Mahon, Louis XV expressed his lively grief that his admiral's decease had deprived him of the gratification of presenting him with the baton of Marshal of France, ready and due to his seamanship and success.

Such was the man to whom the governorship of Canada was entrusted, in troublous times, in 1745. From the moment he assumed the charge, he contemplated his field of operations with an eye which saw far, far beyond the requirements of his own day; and his combinations embraced not only the necessities of the present but of the extended future. Happy indeed had it been for

* It is to the military superiority of DE LEDE that the House of Savoy owe their inferior title of Kings of Sardinia, since had it not been for him they would have been kings of Sicily. It was said of Spain at this epoch that her king was a Frenchman, the Duke of Aragon, her prime minister an Italian, Alberoni, her general, a Fleming, De Lede, and to a Dutch engineer was confided the enterprise of rendering the Manzanares navigable and Madrid accessible by water. Happy for Spain had she been ever so ruled and by such foreigners.

the interests of France if his successors had been gifted with his enlarged views and energy. He filled the office of governor as if he had brought to it the experience of a life passed in similar administrative service, or rather as if the object of his whole previous life had been a preparation for such a commission; and he administered the colonial affairs like an expert in statesmanship. He established at Quebec a marine arsenal, and extensive naval ship yards, in which no timber was used but that grown in the colony. *The Admiral Governor* DE LA GALISSONIERE, *conceived, proposed, and succeeded in having adopted the vast plan of joining* CANADA *and* LOUISIANA *by a chain of forts and establishments at once military and commercial, along the Ohio and Mississippi*, across the desert regions which separated these two colonies, to the west of the lakes. The links of this chain, stretching from 1600 to 2000 miles, through the wilderness, were located with a sagacity which subsequent experience shows to have never erred. Wherever the French engineers located their forts or posts, there has invariably been found the very best site for our largest and most flourishing cities. Witness, as a few examples, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, &c.

To the advantage of establishing an easier inter-communication between the settled points, was added the power of forwarding convoys and dispatches to the home authorities, in France, in winter as well as summer, by the route of Louisiana, while the mouth of the St. Lawrence was entirely blockaded by ice. And last, and especially, this chain of military establishments, so planned and located as to command key points, strategical as well as commercial, shut in the English colonies between the Alleghanies and their spurs and parallel mountain chains and the ocean. By the order which he established LA GALISSONIERE, not only made it a most difficult operation for the English to undertake any warlike enterprise against his people, but almost rendered impossible the success of any such aggression. Under the guidance of this humpbacked, diminutive seaman, gifted with a giant intellect, the success of the French compelled the English to remain upon the defensive, and harassed them to such a degree, along their exposed and constricted frontier, that the mother country, but especially the colonists, became very desirous of peace.

LA GALISSONIERE was not content however with securing the tranquillity of the frontier of his colonial governments. He devoted himself ardently to every measure which would render them flourishing, and at the same time make them productive of revenue to France. Nor was he backward in laboring for the happiness of both her white and red subjects. He won their attachment so that the wild men became affectionately bound to him as a sagacious and paternal benefactor; and upon his return to France, in 1749, he carried with him the regrets of all who had been subject to his authority.

After the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748, Louis XI charged LA GALISSONIERE and STEPHEN DE SILHOUETTE previously comptroller general and afterwards minister of finance, with the responsibility of negotiating with the English commissioners the limits between Canada and the other French colonies, in North America, and those of the English. The memoirs and reports published in this connection, prove with what care LA GALISSONIERE had collected the most extensive and accurate information in regard to the vast territory over which he had exercised authority. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the ability of the commissioners on both sides, they could not agree upon the boundaries. With his withdrawal from this particular duty terminated LA GALISSONIERE'S immediate connection with French colonial affairs. His subsequent career was equally useful and glorious; but the blade of his intellect was surely and unceasingly wearing out the scabbard of his body. His triumphs in science and naval affairs, however, have nothing to do with the subject of this article; and having thus briefly recorded his immense influence in the affairs of France on this continent, it remains for other hands to trace and delineate his equally important services in the naval Bureaux and in the command

of fleets. Had France kept La Galissoniere at the helm of her colonial administration or found an honest, energetic, sagacious chief to succeed him, rulers gifted with his extraordinary powers of prevision and provision, history would have had a different account to give of the progress of the Anglo-Saxon race in North America.

LETTER OF THOMAS JEFFERSON TO THE EARL OF BUCHAN.

The following letter by Thomas Jefferson addressed to the Earl of Buchan dated Washington, July 10th, 1803, appears in a catalogue of "Autographs and Manuscripts" issued by Holloway and Son, London, the present year. The letter is stated to be *unpublished*. It fills two pages 4° of manuscript and is priced £5. 5s.

"My Lord—I received through the hands of Mr. Lenox, on his return to the U. S. the valuable volume you were so good as to send me, on the Life and Writings of Fletcher of Saltoun. The political principles of that patriot were worthy the purest periods of the British constitution. They are those which were in vigour at the Epoch of the American emigration. Our ancestors brought them here, and they needed little strengthening to make us what we are; but in the weakened condition of English whigism at this day, it requires more firmness to publish and advocate them, than it then did to act on them. This merit is peculiarly your Lordship's; and no one honors it more than myself; freely admitting at the same time, the right of a nation to change its political principles and constitution at will, and the impropriety of any, but its own citizens, censuring that change. I expect your Lordship has been disappointed, as I acknowledge I have been, in the issue of the convulsions on the other side the Channel. This has certainly lessened the interest which the Philanthropist warmly felt in those struggles. Without befriending human liberty, a gigantic force has risen up which seems to threaten the world; but it hangs on the thread of opinion, which may break from one day to another. I feel real anxiety on the conflict in which your nation is again engaged; and bless the Almighty Being, who in 'gathering together the waters under the heavens into one place, divided the dry lands' of your hemisphere, from the dry lands of ours, and said 'here, at least, be there peace.' I hope that peace and amity with all nations will long be the charter of our land, and that its prosperity under this charter will re-act on the mind of Europe, and profit her by the example. My hope of preserving peace for our country is not founded on the Quaker principle of non-resistance under every wrong, but in the belief that a just and friendly conduct on our part will procure justice and friendship from others, and that in the existing contest, each of the combatants will find an interest in our friendship. I cannot say we shall be unconcerned spectators of the combat. We feel for human sufferings; and we wish the good of all. We shall look on therefore with the sensations which these dispositions and the events of the war will produce.

I feel a pride in the justice which your Lordship's sentiments render to the character of my Illustrious countryman, Washington. The moderation of his desires, and the strength of his judgment, enabled him to calculate correctly that the road to that glory which never dies is to use power for the support of the laws and liberties of our country, not for their destruction and his will accordingly survive the wreck of everything now living.

Accept my Lord, the tribute of esteem from one renders it with warmth to the disinterested friend of mankind, and assurances of my very high consideration and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MEMORIALS OF GOV. STUYVESANT.

We are indebted for the following unpublished letter of Governor Stuyvesant, the last Dutch ruler in New York, to the courtesy of Lewis J. Cist, Esq., stray leaves

from whose most extensive autograph collection have often enriched our columns.

I. *Letter from Peter Stuyvesant to Jeremias Van Rensselaer*, 1664.

Erentfeste, Voorsienige en seer discrete Heer:

UE. aengenaeme van 8 deses is my den 17d. wel geworden, bedanke UE voor de genome moyte in 't vernemen nae myn paert hebbe met den brengen deses geschreven aen Jurian Westval, om het paert by gelegenheyt uyt de Catskil to laeten haelen. Aengaende den toestant der saecken alhier referere my aen missive in beantwoordinge van de haar, aen de gerichte geschreven; myne hoope en voornemen was in de herwest in de Esopus en met eenen boven te coomen, bysonderlyck om met UE gecom muqueert te hebben het gepasserede tusschen my en Bostons commissioners; aengaende haer pattent en pretensie die sy als noch syn maeckend van de 42½ graat aff: van see tot see; 't welck nae myn opinie (?) onder de hooge bergen off u boven hy lant dwars door de Colonie soude loopen wat daar benoorden leyt pretenderen sy haar toe te coomen uyt cracht van Connicks pattent en neffens dien noch eenige andere saecken van dat subject; maar wy verhindert door myn sieckte; en UE tegens hoop en meeninge van UE schoonvader, niet afgecoomen synde, moeten die saecken differeren tot het voorjaar; hoop dat met het erste open water malcanderen met gesentheyt sullen outmoeten en ten besten van 't gemeen demonstreren daar het behoort, dat doch dese pretensien eenmal moogen geweest werden. Inmiddels sal UE in die hem lieff syn Godes schutt en scherm bevoolen, en blyve

Erentfeste, voorsienige, seer discrere Hr

Ue geaffectionneerde
Vrient,
P. Stuyvesant.

Groetenisse aen hr Schuyler, met recommandatie dat op myn wey lant hy wat achting gelieft te geven.

N. Amsterdam in N. Neerlant,
A. Di. vi Jannuarie, 1664.

Address:

Eventfeste, voorsienygte, seer discrete Hr Heer Jeremias van Renselaer, Directeur der Colonie, Rensclaerswyck.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

Honorable, prudent, and most discreet Sir:

Your welcome letter of the 8th of this month has reached me, in good order, on the 17th. I thank you for the pains you have taken in making inquiries about my horse. I write by the bearer of this to Jurian Trespool to have some one fetch the horse from the Catskil, should an opportunity offer.

As regards the state of affairs here, I refer to my letter to the court, in answer to theirs. It was my hope and intention to have come during the fall to Esopus, and at the same time above, mainly to communicate to you what took place between myself and the Boston Commissioners, as to their Patent, and the pretensions they still make from degree 42½, from sea to sea. The line, according to my opinion, would run alongside the high mountains, or on the same, by land, diagonally through the Colony; whatever lies to the north thereof they pretend to be theirs, on the strength of the King's Patent.

Besides this, I desired to confer with you on some other matters, relating to the same subject, but was prevented by sickness, and as you, contrary to the hope and expectation of your father-in-law, did not come down, we must necessarily delay said matters until spring. I hope we may meet in good health, as soon as the river opens, and show at the proper place, in behalf of the public interest, that henceforth a stop must be put to all such pretensions. In the meantime, I commend you and all those dear to you, to God's care and protection, and remain,

Honorable, prudent, and most
discreet Sir,

Your affectionate friend,
P. Stuyvesant.

My compliments to Mr. Schuyler, with my recommendation that he will please to take some care of my pasture.

New Amsterdam in New Netherland,
A. D. January 6th, 1664.

Address:

Honorable, prudent, and most discreet Lord,
Mr. Jeremias Van Renselaer, Director of the Colony, Renselaerswyck.

The following order made by the Duke of York, on a petition of ex-Governor Stuyvesant (see the document in N. Y. Col. Doc., III, 164), is given in "Memoirs of English affairs, chiefly naval, from the year 1660 to 1673, written by his Royal Highness James Duke of York." London, 1729, p. 155.

"Whereas the King, my Sovereign Lord and Brother, by his Majesty's Order sitting in Council, dated the 23d of *October* 1667, upon the humble petition of *Peter Stuyvesant* on behalf of himself, and the *Dutch* nation, now his Majesty's subjects in *New York*, hath been pleased to grant a temporary Permission for seven years (with three Ships only) unto the *Dutch*, freely to trade with the Inhabitants of the Lands, lately reduced from the *Dutch*, unto the obedience of his Majesty: These are therefore to will and require you, to permit and suffer the ship called the *King Charles*, whereof *Peter Reyerts* is master, belonging to *Cornelius Steenwick*, Mayor of New York, *Jeremias Renslaer*, *Johannes Prugge*, and *Francis Boone*, with their participants (being the first of the three Ships allowed for this year) to pass and repass, for the Space of one whole Year, to commence from the 23d of October instant, with her Company, Passengers, Goods, and Merchandizes, unto any of the Forts of the Lands lately reduced from the *Dutch*, unto his Majesty's obedience, without any Lett, Hindrance or Molestation, according to the aforesaid Grant. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. *Given under my Hand and Seal at* St. James's, *this* 24th of October 1668.

To all Persons whom
this may concern JAMES."

STRAY LEAVES FROM AN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION. NO. VI.

LETTERS OF GOVS. ANDROS AND LEISLER, OF NEW YORK. LETTERS OF ROBERT MORRIS TO JOHN NICHOLSON.

I.

Sir Edmund Andros to Mathias Nichols, Mayor of New York.

MR. MAJOR,

This person, Samuel Carman, Canting up & down, from place to place, and pretending imediate revelation to preach and expound ye Scriptures, and aleagin that no Ministers or teachers apointed or upheld by ye Magistrates are from God, I think itt our duty that such licentious (fellows) be restrained, & therefore that he be bound over to answer itt att ye next Court of Sessions of ye North ridings and in ye meane time to be of ye good behaviour & nott to wander from home, & if you think fitt, that he give security for ye same, in wch I pray yo take prest order.

I am yrs

4th of June '75. E. ANDROSS.

To Mr. MATHIAS NICOLS
Major of New York

(Endorsed) From the Governor June Sessions 1675 Gravesend.

II.

Commission issued by Jacob Leisler Lieutenant and Acting Governor of New York, 1689–91. Executed for treason, 1691.

By the Lieut Governr and
[L. S.] Commander in Chief &c,

By Vertue of authority Derived unto mee I doe hereby Constitute authorize and apoint you Andrew Fauvet, to Be Justice of the Peace for ye County of Westchester, giving you full Power and authority to act as a Justice of the Peace, for the good and Welfare of ye Governmt and due administration of a Justice according to Law, and all Persons Whome it may Concerne, are strictly Charged and Required to give you due Respect and obedience accordingly, and thus to Continue untill I receive further orders from his majsty King William. Given under, my hand and Seale at Fort William this 14 Day of Decembr 1689,

Past the Office JACOB LEISLER
No 22

JACOB MILBORNE, Secr'y.

III.

Letters of Robert Morris to John Nicholson.

The two following letters of Robert Morris to Nicholson are interesting; the first was written when his embarrassment had about culminated in his ruin and imprisonment;

the second as showing, what probably few have ever known; the great financier's abilities as a Poet:

No. 1. HILLS, Dec. 15, 1797.

DEAR SIR:

This is the day pregnant with our fate, it opened here with appearances again of C. Tunis & Co. I sent the gardners who chased them off.

Wm. & James seems to think they have been lurking about all night, having discovered their fires among the rocks on the Schuylkill side.

They seem determined—so am I. I do not fear them, but I do J. Baker because I respect him & I swear by all that is sacred that he never shall suffer one cent by

ROB'T. MORRIS.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Esq'r.

No. 1. MARCH 13th, 1798.

DEAR SIR:

Upon bringing Doct'r Benj. Say's notes to the Touchstone, I find they are dated March 10th, 1795, your notes to me at 3 yrs after date. I endorsed them for your use, being part of $170,000, endorsed for you on the 4th March, 1797, so that they had them only 12 months to run & the price was not more than 10 cents p 20*s*. Thus you see what sort of consciences these Doctors have.

When Doctors of Physick, instead of their pills
Become dealers in Paper not Bank notes or Bills,
Interest on their gains they lie without fear,
That Morris or Nicholson (caught by the ear,)
Can yet by their Touchstone, on any one day,
Detect lying Lusby, or unconsciousable, say,

I am, D'r. Sir,

Your Obed. Servt.,

ROB'T. MORRIS.

JNO. NICHOLSON, Esq.

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND JURY OF DUTCHESS CO., NEW YORK, TO PRESIDENT ADAMS IN 1798 AND HIS REPLY.

To John Adams, President of the United States:

The address of the Grand Jury of the County of Dutchess in the State of New York:

On any common occasion we should not think it proper to intrude upon you our opinions relative to affairs which are intrusted to the executive and to our most immediate representatives, but when ambitious enemies affect to treat the government of our choice as a usurpation, when under the mask of friendly embassies they send agents to involve us in war and insurrection, when they openly excite divisions among us and triumph in the success of their evils, and when besides demanding tribute they deny us the essential attributes of Independence, it is then if ever a crime to be silent, it is then that all men should explicitly take their side and that all honest men should rally round the standard of their country.—We therefore declare that not only ourselves but we are fully confident that a vast majority of our fellow citizens do cordially approve the measures of the general Government, in being the first and only Power to acknowledge and assist the French republic in the hour of her deepest distress, in sending embassadors of peace when she made war upon our commerce and afterwards preparing equal magnanimity to resist her hostilities in the moment of her highest exaltation and power. We are determined with the rest of our fellow-citizens who have addressed you at this important crisis to support at the risque of all that is dear to us the Constitution and Independence of our Country against foreign force and domestick intrigue. We disclaim the wish of being united to any European Nation, and the Idea of being concerned in their wars but We are Americans and will assert our rights and defend our country.

We do however candidly confess and exceedingly regret that in some Instances marks of disaffection have appeared in this State. Whether this has been owing to the want of Information in some particular places or to the influx of foreigners, chiefly discontented characters and the more Ignorant class of Europeans, we can equally felicitate our country on the gradual disipation of error, the defeat of malevolence and the increasing unanimity of the citizens of this State. With respect to yourself sir, we have neither a disposition nor a motive for flattery but declare in the plain language of

sincerity that we think you have deserved well of your country. Posterity will not Judge you unworthy of occupying the place of the first of men if, warned by your voice and Guided by your councils, our country shall escape the snares of a power which befriends in order to enslave and Embraces in order to Assassinate.

The conduct of France has disgraced the cause of free governments. With the tears and blood of millions she has written an apology for the Advocates of despotic government that will survive the decay of brass and marble. We anxiously hope for the good of mankind our own country may exhibit an opposite and not less Conspicious example of the benefits of republican system and that we may demonstrate the possibility of uniting great publick liberty with publick Justice, tranquility peace and order.

We request you sir to accept the assurances of our sincere affection and great respect and our prayers that you may live long to enjoy that national happiness which your labors have had so eminent a share in procurring.

JNO. D'WITT
Foreman.

Poughkeepsie in Dutchess County State of New York Sept. 1st 1798.

To the grand jury of the county of Dutchess in the State of New York:

GENTLEMEN:

I have received and read with great pleasure your address of the first of September which in this kind of writing with a few explanations may be considered as a model of sense and spirit as well as of taste and eloquence.

Is there any mode imaginable, in which contempt of the understanding and feelings of a nation, can be expressed with so much aggravation, as by affecting to treat the government of their choice as *as* an usurpation?

If in some instances, marks of disaffection have appeared in your State, it is indeed exceedingly to be regretted. If this has been owing to the influx of foreigners of discontented characters, it ought to be a warning. If we glory in making our country an asylum for virtue in distress, and for innocent industry, it behooves us to beware, that under this practext, it is not made a receptacle of malevolence and turbulence for the outcasts of the universe.

The conduct of France must not disgrace the cause of free governments. With the tears and the blood of millions, she has demonstrated, that a free government must be organized and adjusted with a strict attention to the nature of man and the interests and passions of the various classes of which society is composed, but she has not made any rational apology for the advocates of despotick government. Society cannot exist without laws, and those laws must be executed. In nations that are populous, opulent & powerful, the concurrent interests of great bodies of men opperate very forcibly on their passions and break down the barriers of modesty, decency and morality and can be restrained only by force. But there are methods or combining the public force in such a manner, as to restrain the most formidable combinations of interest, passions, imagination and prejudice, with recourse to despotic government. To these methods it is to be hoped the nations of Europe will have recourse, rather, than surrender all to military dictators or hereditary despots.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy Sept. 22d 1798.

THE FIRST THEATRE IN NEW YORK.

When was the Drama first introduced in America? Paper by Judge Daly, read before the New York Historical Society, June 3, 1864.

Dunlap, the historian of the American stage, informs us that the drama was introduced in this country by William Hallam, the successor of Garrick in Goodman's Field Theatre, who formed a joint-stock company, and sent them to America, under the management of his brother, Lewis Hallam, in the year 1752; and that the first play ever acted in America was the *Merchant of Venice* represented by this company on the 5th of September, 1752, at Williamsburgh, then the capital of Virginia, in an old store-house

which they converted into a theatre within two months after their arrival at Yorktown.

Dunlap's familiarity with the subject, the fact that he derived his information from Lewis Hallam, Jr., who came out a boy twelve years of age with this early company, and the circumstance that Burke, in his History of Virginia, has the same statement, has been deemed sufficiently satisfactory, and William Hallam, whom Dunlap calls "The Father of the American Stage," has been accepted as the person who first introduced the drama in America.

But Dunlap and those upon whom he relied were mistaken, for there was a theatre in the city of New York in 1733, nineteen years before Hallam arrived in this country. It is mentioned in *Bradford's Gazette* of that year, in the advertisement of a merchant who directs inquiries to be made of him at his store "next door to the Play House." This reference is all that has been found respecting it; but in the month of February, 1750, more than two years before the arrival of Hallam, a regular company of actors, under the joint management of Thomas Kean and of a Mr. Murray, came to this city from Philadelphia, and applied to Admiral George Clinton, then the Governor of the Province of New York, for permission to act. Governor Clinton was a man of rank, the son of an Earl, and had previously held a distinguished position as commander of the English fleet in the Mediterranean; while his wife, Lady Clinton, was a woman of great personal attractions and very agreeable manners, who had moved in the first circles of London society. To these cultivated persons there was nothing objectionable in the establishment of a theatre, and permission was accordingly granted; though from the spirit afterward exhibited by the local magistrates in this and other places, it would probably have been refused had the city authorities been applied to. It was announced through the columns of the *Weekly Post Boy* that the company intended to perform as long as the season lasted, provided they met with suitable encouragement; and upon obtaining the consent of the Governor they hired a large room in a building in Nassau street, belonging to the estate of Rip Van Dam, formerly President of the Provincial Council, and converted it into a theatre; and here, on the 5th of March, 1750, they produced Shakspeare's historical play of *Richard III*, as altered by Colley Cibber, in which the part of Richard was performed by Mr. Kean. The performance was announced to begin precisely at half-past seven o'clock, and the public were informed that no person would be admitted behind the scenes—an important reform, as it had been the practice in London from Shakespeare's time to allow the purchasers of box tickets free access to the stage; a custom which led to many abuses and immoralities.

The room which had been converted into a theatre must have been a very capacious one, as it was arranged with pit and gallery, and afterward boxes were added. The price of admission to the boxes was eight shillings, to the pit five shillings, and to the gallery three shillings. The exact capacity of this theatre is known from the following circumstances:—Upon the occasion of Mr. Kean's benefit, who was the leading tragedian, he was honored by a crowded house in his favorite part of *Richard III*, and great complaint having been made that more tickets had been sold than the house could hold, Kean published a card in the *Post Boy*, which was accompanied by a certificate of Parker the publisher, to the effect that he had printed in all one hundred and sixty-one pit tickets, ten box and one hundred and twenty-one gallery tickets, declaring that as great a number had been in the house before. Kean in his card informs the public that it had been determined not to receive any money at the door, but that it was impossible to carry out that intention without giving great offense, and that the purchasers of tickets who had come after the house was filled had had their money returned. It may be inferred from this circumstance that the players found "satisfactory encouragement." *Richard III* appears to have been a favorite piece, and on the 12th of March, 1750, it was announced that it would be acted for the last time, together with the farce of the *Beau in the Suds*, and that on the following Saturday Dryden's play of the *Spanish Friar* would

be represented. They continued to play on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday from the 5th of March, 1750, to the 30th of April, 1751, when the season closed; and that the experiment was successful may be inferred from the fact that they opened the theatre again for another season on the 30th of December, 1750, and continued to play three times a week until the 17th of June, 1751, closing with a succession of benefits, when the company went to Virginia.

Before the close of the season, Kean, the joint-manager, withdrew, announcing in a formal card to the public that he had resolved to quit the stage, by the advice of several gentlemen in town who were his friends, and follow his employment of writing; that his co-manager, Mr. Murray, had agreed to give him a night clear of all expenses for his half of the clothes and scenery of the play-house; and that by his Excellency the Governor's permission he would, on the following Monday evening enact the part of "King Richard III" for his benefit, being the last time of his appearance upon the stage.

On the Monday following, April 29, 1751, the performance for his benefit was changed to the *Busybody* and the *Virgin Unmasked*, and in announcing the change he informs the public, as an additional attraction, that there will be singing by Mr. Woodham, and particularly the celebrated ode called "Britons' Charter," closing with this appeal:—"As this will positively be the last time of Mr. Kean's appearing upon the stage, he honestly hopes all gentlemen and ladies, and others who are well-wishers, will be so kind as to favor him with their company."

How this company were collected, or where they originally came from, it is probably now no longer possible to ascertain. As they were announced, upon their first appearance in New York, as a company of comedians who had come from Philadelphia, it is highly probable that they had played before in the southern cities, and that they came originally from the West Indies, where, especially in Jamaica, theatrical companies from England had been in the habit of performing for some years previously. During the two seasons of the company in New York the following plays were given:—*Richard III*, Otway's *Orphan*, Dryden's *Spanish Friar*, Farquhar's *Sir Harry Wildair*, being the sequel to the *Trip to the Jubilee*, *Recruiting Officer*, and *Beau's Stratagem*, *George Barnwell*, *The Beggar's Opera*, *The Distressed Mother*, Congreve's *Love for Love*, and the *Bold Stroke for a Wife*, with the following farces:—*The Beau in the Suds*, *the Mock Doctor*, *The Devil to Pay*, *The Walking Statue*, *The Old Man Taught Wisdom*, *Damon and Phillion*, *Hob in the Well*, and *Miss in her Teens*. The names of the *dramatis personæ* were not printed in the play-bills, for the reason, probably, that the same actor had to play different parts in the same piece, but from references made to individual performers, the following persons are known to have been members of the company. Kean and Murray the joint managers: Messrs. Taylor, Woodham, Tremaine, Jago, Scott, Moore, Marks, and Master Dickey Murray, the manager's son; Miss Nancy George, Miss Osborne, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Osborne. Kean, Tremaine, and Jago played in tragic parts. Murray and Taylor were comedians. Miss Nancy George and Miss Osborne were the chief ladies in comedy and tragedy. Woodham and Mrs. Taylor were comedians and vocalists, and Kean, like his more distinguished namesake, Edmund Kean, appears to have possessed some musical talent, for on the occasion of his first benefit he announces that he will sing "an oratorio." Master Dickey Murray would seem to have been a favorite of the public; the other actors performed in subordinate parts.

During the second season, which lasted for six months, they had repeated the same plays many times, and probably having nothing new or more attractive to offer for another season, they determined to try their fortunes elsewhere. They closed with a series of benefits, and some of the appeals made respecting them are sufficiently curious to be noticed. Mrs. Davis announces that a benefit is given to her to enable her to buy off her time, and she hopes that all ladies and gentlemen who are charitably inclined will favor it, closing in legal phraseology, "and their humble petitioner, as

in duty bound, will ever pray." It was the constant practice at that time for masters of vessels to bring out passengers to New York upon the condition that they should be sold immediately upon their arrival as servants, to any person who would pay their passage-money. They were sold for a definite period of time, and were called Redemptors, of which class Mrs. Davis, from her earnest appeal, appears to have been one. Mr. Jago humbly begs that all gentlemen and ladies will be so kind as to favor him with their company, as he never had a benefit before, and *is just come out of prison;* and Mrs. Osborne appropriately selects the play of *The Distressed Mother*, with the announcement that it is the first time this poor widow has had a benefit; and having met with divers late hardships and misfortunes, she appeals to the benevolent and *others*.

It is stated in *Clapp's Records*, that Otway's *Orphan* was played in Boston in the coffee-house in State street, in the early part of 1750, by two young Englishmen, assisted by some volunteer comrades of the town; and as this is about the period when Murray & Kean's company began to perform in New York, this may possibly have been an initiatory attempt on the part of some of the members of that company to introduce dramatic amusements among the people of New England. Whether it was so or not, it was immediately followed by the passage of an act by the General Court of Massachusetts, in March, 1750, prohibiting stage plays and theatrical entertainments of any kind.

In the winter of 1751 another company came to New York, and opened the theatre in Nassau street on the 23d of December, 1751, with *Othello* and the farce of *Lethe*. The company was under the management of a Mr. Upton, and in all probability came from Jamaica, in a vessel which had arrived a short time before. The company were either inferior to the former, or the public had become indifferent; for the manager, after performing three weeks, announced that, to his great disappointment, he had not met with encouragement enough to support the company for the season, and that he would bring it to an end by giving a few benefits. Some doubt of the merits of the new performers seems to have prevailed, as he assured the public in a card that the company "were perfect, and hope to perform to satisfaction." It was the custom then for the actors to wait upon all the principal inhabitants and solicit their patronage; and fearing that he had been held accountable for some remissness of duty in this particular, he begs the public to remember that "he is an obsolute stranger in the city, and if in his application he has omitted any gentleman or lady's house or lodging, he humbly hopes that they will impute it to his want of information, and not to want of respect." But though he produced several pieces not yet played in New York, such as the *Fair Penitent*, *Venice Preserved*, *The Provoked Husband*, and *Othello*, it was of no avail. A few benefits were given,—one for a Mr. Leigh, another one for the poor widow Osborne, who, with Mr. Tremaine of the former company, had become attached to this one, and on the 27th March, 1752, the last performance took place for the benefit of the manager's wife, Mrs. Upton. Upton delivered a farewell epilogue, and a few days after he left in a vessel for London.

The prior company, after performing in Virginia, went to Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, and erected a small theatre there, which they opened on the 22d of June, 1752, with the *Beggar's Opera*, and the farce of the *Lying Valet*. Annapolis was at this period a place of considerable trade and commerce, with a thriving population, including many wealthy merchants; and being the capital of the province, was the residence of the leading officials, and a general place of resort for opulent planters and their families. There was among the people a great deal of refinement and cultivation. They were much more disposed to enjoy the recreation of the theatre than the mixed English, French, and Dutch population of New York; and, consequently, the theatre there was a permanent institution, and continued to be so for many years.

The company represented the same plays which they had before acted in New York, with the addition of *Cato* and the *Busybody;*

and after playing for a season, they gave representations in other parts of Maryland. Some new names appear among the members, such as Eyrarson, Wynell, and Herbert, while many of the old members had left—a circumstance warranting the supposition that there was either another company then performing in the South, or that these actors had returned to England or to the West Indies. Among the remaining members were Murray, Scott, and Miss Osborne; and Kean, despite his formal farewell in New York, and declaration of his intention to resume his original occupation of a writing master, was again among them, representing principal parts.

All that has been here narrated occurred before Hallam came to this country and gave his first representation at Williamsburg, Virginia, in the autumn of 1752. He afterward went to Annapolis, and in the summer of 1753 he came with his company to New York. Finding the old theatre in Nassau street inadequate to his purpose, he took the building down and erected upon the same spot what the newspaper of the day, *Parker's Gazette*, describes "as a very fine, large, and commodious new theatre," which he opened on the 17th of September, 1753, with Steele's Comedy of the *Conscious Lovers* and the farce of *Damon and Phileda*. Dunlop says that it was erected on the spot afterward occupied by the old Dutch church (the present Post Office). In this he was also mistaken, for the church was erected on the place where the building now stands in 1729. The theatre which Hallam built, and the one before it, was on the east side of Nassau street, between Maiden Lane and John street.

Hallam's company was far superior to any that preceded it. Mrs. Hallam was not only a beautiful woman, but she was an actress of no ordinary merit. Dunlop in his youth heard old ladies speak in raptures of her beauty, grace, and pathos. Hallam was himself an excellent comedian, and two other members of the company, Rigby and Malone, were actors of established reputation upon the London boards. The arrival of a complete company like this, who were not only practised in their art, but amply provided before their departure with dresses, and all that was necessary for effective dramatic representation, was something too formidable to contend against. They seem, therefore, to have entirely supplanted the earlier pioneers, of whom nothing further is known except that some of their number, Murray, Tremaine, Scott, and Miss Osborne, played in Hallam's original company afterward, when it was under the management of Douglass.

After performing in New York for the winter, Hallam went with company to Philadelphia in April, 1754, and from there to the West Indies, where he died. In 1758 the company returned to New York, under the management of Douglass, who had married Hallam's widow. During the four years that they had been absent, the theatre remained unoccupied; and a short time before their arrival a congregation of German Calvinists had been formed, and being in want of a place of worship they purchased the theatre in Nassau street for $1250, and fitted it up as a church, which they continued to occupy until 1765, when the building, which had not been a very substantial one, becoming decayed, they took it down and erected another edifice upon the spot, which was standing fifteen years ago, and was familiarly known as Gosling's Eating House, Nos. 64 and 66 Nassau street.

Finding that the theatre had been converted into a church, Douglas built another one upon Cruger's Wharf, a large pier with houses upon it, which at that time extended from Pearl street into the East River, between Old and Coentie's slips. In the following year (1759), Douglass went to Philadelphia, where he erected a small theatre, and from there to Annapolis, where he built a very fine one of brick, capable of accommodating between five and six hundred people, which he opened on the 3d of March, 1760.

In 1761 Douglass returned to New York, and abandoning the theatre upon Cruger's Wharf, erected one in Beekman street, a few doors below Nassau street. This was torn down in a riot in 1764. Three years after, the theatre in John street, between

Nassau street and Broadway, was built, which continued to be the principal one until the erection of the old Park Theatre in 1797.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

INDIAN NAMES ON THE ANDROSCOGGIN.

Catalogues have been published from time to time with their supposed definitions, but too often with no real research. It is not till within a few years that literary men have been led to investigate the living language of the Indians residing in New England, by examining the Dictionary of the Norridgwock tribes compiled by Father Rale, and other original sources, so that they have succeeded admirably well in recovering from oblivion the names and definitions of many localities in Maine. With their assistance I now proceed to give the definitions of Indian names within the territory of the Anasagunticooks. If the reader will bear in mind that words ending in cook, keag, eague, keak, unk, sac, go, ic, og, ko, cot, ac, ack, oke, are all derived from the word ahke, meaning land, or place, and that che means great, kenne, long, sepe, a river, conte, a stream, or up the stream, pontook, falls, winne, beautiful. matta, much, namaes, fish; those in, at, et, it, ot, ut, there is, or, it is, he can readily recognize at least a portion of the definitions of very many Indian names of places. Sometimes a letter is omitted, or an additional letter inserted for the sake of euphony.

Sagadahoc, from sanktaiiwi, to finish, heuponic, and onk, place, Sankta-honk, "The finishing place," "The mouth," so given on Jefferey's Maps—name of the Kennebec from Merrymeeting Bay to its mouth.

Sabino, for Sebenake—sebe, river, n euphonic, oke, place, "River place." Others derive it from saponet, "Where they catch fish," V.—Atkins' Bay.

Erascohegan, Urescohegan, Uregan or Ulegan, good, skohegan, from kankskowhegan, fish spear, "Good-fish-spearing." The last part of the word is retained in Skowhegan. Others have defined it "The place to comb the hair." V.—Parker's Island.

Acquehadonganook, from Ughiadi, to terminate, agwan, smoked fish, ook place, "Smoked fish-point."—Chops Point.

Merrieoneag, "It carries thither," V.—Harpswell.

Winnegance, also written Winneganne, winne, beautiful, and egan from Saurisegan (Algonquin) water, "Beautiful water.'—Some have confounded this word with onnigan (Rale), a portage. There is a carrying place from it to Casco Bay. A river.

Macquait, Macqua, bear, it, there is, equivalent to "Bear-place." A bay in Brunswick. Musquequoik, Sullivan's Hist.

Psazeske, muddy. Muddy River in Brunswick.

Wiskeag or Waskeag. Weeds growing in the water of a cove. V.

Terrimugus. A cove in Topsham ; name of an Indian chief.

Harraseeket, Harrasuket. "To travel in the river," V. A river in Freeport.

Magocook. A small bay in the eastern part of Casco Bay.

Quabacook, quaqunmps (dialect), duck, nebe, water, cook place. "Duck-water-place." Others believe it to mean "The point where the water becomes narrow," V. hence Quebec, though the latter word belongs to another dialect, Kebec—Merrymeeting Bay.

Abagadusset, pagadassem. "It shines, or "The shining sun." A point of land near the outlet of the Androscoggin.

Namaskeag, namaes, fish, keag, place, "Fish place." A small island near Brunswick Falls, called also Little Skeag.

Bungonengamock. A small stream on the south side of Brunswick.

Sawacook. If it is Sawahquatook, it means "A tree forking in several branches." If it is Sowaranecook, it means the place to find many cranberries. V. Its definition is doubtful. Topsham.

Pejebscot. "It is crooked," or "It turns."

The crooked place, from pequomsque. crooked (Elliot). It may refer to the crooked river, or to the turning off place to Casco Bay, River and Falls, between Lewiston and Merrymeeting Bay. Anmirkangan. "Fish drying," name applied by Rale probably to the Androscoggin at Brunswick.

Amitigonpontook. Amiti, there is, gon, clay, pontook, falls. "Clay-land Falls," Lewiston Falls.

Rokomeko, perhaps Hanckameko, "Running under ground," referring to some river. V. Capt. Bean, who was a prisoner many years at Rokomeko, says, that it meant "The place where they hoed corn," from Arrokauhegan, a hoe. Canton Point, formerly Jay Point. Sabattis, who accompanied Gen. Arnold to Quebec, was at Carritunk Falls in 1797, and he defined it "The place where the water forms a semicircle around the land," a definition perfectly correct in point of fact.

Amoscoggin, namaes, fish, kankskowhegan, spear. "Fish spearing." Others say it means, "Fish coming in the Spring." V. Androscoggin River.

Ahmelahcogneturcook, "Place famous for dried meats." Name given to both sides of the Androscoggin.

Amasagunticook, Anasaconticook, namaes, fish, konte, up the stream, cook, place. This word and Amoscoggin have been frequently confounded. It will be perceived that namaes, a fish, enters into the composition of many words. Names of the Indians on the Androscoggin.

Acomes.—Rumford Falls, as given on Jefferey's maps A. D., 1775.

Aurcongamunticook. Possibly this may be the same as Anmirkangen, "The fish drying place." The Androscoggin above Canton Point.

Ammonoosuc. Namaes, fish, hussan, stone, uc, place. "Stony fish brook or river." The western branch of the Androscoggin in N. H.

Chickwolnepy. Ktche, great, kwol, near, nebe, water. "Near Great Pond." A small river in Milan, N. H.

Pontocook, pontook falls, cook place. "Falls place."—Falls in Dummer, N. H.

Magalloway, is an Etchemin word, and means "Large tail." V.—A branch of the Androscoggin near the lakes.

Aziscoos, aseskou, mud, cowass, pines, "Pines on the mud bank."—Falls and mountains on the Magalloway river.

Umbagog, wompi, clear, shallow, nebe, water, g euphonic, og, place. "Shallow-water lake," or "Clear Water Pond." Name of a lake on the head waters of the Androscoggin.

Winnebacook, winne beautiful, kenne long, nebe, water, cook place. "Beautiful long water lake," or "Beautiful long lake." —Richardson Lake.

Ellementebagog, nearly obsolete, definition uncertain. The narrows between the preceding and succeeding lake.

Molechunkemunk, mona (dialectic), Island, sehunk, goose, loon, m euphonic, unk, place. "Loon Island Lake." There are two islands in the lake where loons are numerous.—Richardson Lake.

Moosetocmaguntic. This seems to denote the river between the great Lake and Molechunkemunk, for here the fish go up the stream, and perhaps the moose did. Nemaes, fish, conte up the stream. Others say it means "Where the hunters were watching the moose at night." V. There are more than forty islands in this lake, none of which have any well known name at the present time.—Great Lake.

Cupsuptic, perhaps Capsatuc, "The act of drawing a sieve while fishing. V. Net fishing lake." The most northern of the Umbagog chain of lakes.

Acquessuc, derivation undetermined.—Rangely Lake.

Kennebago, kenne long, nebe water, go, place. "Long water lake." River and lake.

Parmachenee, suppose Pah-matche-ne, possibly Pas-matche-nebe, "Much bad water." The derivation of this word is not settled. It is also spelled Pomache, which means cursing. V. Lake at the source of the Magalloway.

N. E. TRUE.

GEORGE PEABODY — LORD TIMOTHY DEXTER.—It is rather uncommon in this day, says the Newburyport Herald, for persons to render invoices of their taxable pro-

perty. The assessors advertise for them, but as it is understood that they will not doom anybody no notice is taken thereof; and probably not a half a dozen a year are rendered in Newburyport. Formerly it was not so, and in looking back to 1814, we find the following from George Peabody, the celebrated London banker, whose wealth and generosity are known the world over.

Invoice of all the taxable property of the subscriber on the 1st of May, 1814—

One Poll—

Personal Property, $200.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Newburyport, Oct. 26, 1814.

Sworn to before Sam'l Cutler.

Oct. 26, 1814.

It appears from the above that George Peabody, in 1814, arrived at manhood, took his oath that he was possessed of but two hundred dollars taxable property, which was just enough to make him a voter; and if he had lost one dollar of it the day before he would not have been a voter that year.

We find among the old papers of the assessor's office another document from a different man; one of no education, of some vices, and of great vanity, amounting nearly to insanity; but still a shrewd business man. It is endorsed on the back in a different handwriting from his own, "Timothy Dexter, minutes 1804." We give it as he writes it. It shows the man; also the condition of things then, when the horses, dogs, cows, cats, negro women and silver, were all alike articles of merchandise and taxation. Yet his closing words are worthy of a great man in the most illuminated age—"What is right is right; and all that is right I am willing to pay." This was the better part of the man cropping through the rough exterior; and the words are of characteristic force. As this does not represent all the property he had, by a great deal, we suspect that the "minutes" is a "pickle for the knowing ones.

A List of what you have A Rite to tax me for first my hous

2 hosses 1 cow 2 dogs 2 cats

1 Litel Clowey* 40 wate silver

1 house in broad way 2700 Dollars

papers in the bank 2662 from goods..233

Sam Nap ous me 710 Dolars

a & C Glee owes me 160 Dolars

Dolars

money I ows in the old bank.....1800

money in the Noue Bank I ows.....1300

I am soued in broum ley for Land and taxes.....1265

Ruchey is soued in my behalfe and cost.....1000

I ows 3 men to Recken taxes 112... 505

Consider what is Rite in taxing the brig it takes 16 months to make Rods for the peopel at large therefore it is Not to be taxed put it to your own case what is Rite is Rite and all that is Rite I am the man willing to pay— T. DEXTER.

* Clowey, a negro woman.

AN ANCIENT CLOCK.—Mr. John A. McAllister, optician, Chestnut street, has a clock made by A. Fromanteel, Amsterdam, before he removed to London, where he introduced the art of clock making. This was about 1659, two years after the celebrated Huygens von Zuylichem, the natural philosopher, following up a hint thrown out by Galileo, constructed the pendulum clock, of which a full description is to be found in his great work, published at the Hague in 1658, and entitled "Horologium Oscillatorium, sive de Motu Pendulorum." Dr. Hooke, ten years later, removed the reproach that "Huygens' clock governed the pendulum, whereas the pendulum ought to govern the clock," by inventing an escapement, which enables a less maintaining power to carry a pendulum. This (the crutch or anchor escapement) is the governing power, we believe, of the old clock in the Philadelphia Library, whereas Mr. McAllister's has the Huygens pendulum. The Library clock was made, not at Amsterdam by the elder Fromanteel, but by his son, at London; consequently, it could not have belonged to Oliver Cromwell, as sometimes stated, seeing that the Protector died in 1658, the year before any clock had been made in England. To Mr. McAllister's clock a striking apparatus is appended; it occupies a place on the top of the clock, and is singularly clear in tone. The clock, as

far as we can judge, by comparing it with a print, much resembles the Horologe presented by Henry VIII to Anna Boleyn. It stands about eight inches high, is richly carved, and is strongly gilt outside. The works are in excellent order, though two centuries have elapsed since they were made.—"*Press*," *Philadelphia, June*, 1864.

The Presidential Election of 1800.—In 1796 the people of Pennsylvania elected the electors of President and Vice-President. The Republican party elected their ticket by a small majority, but owing to the detention in the Pittsburgh post-office of the returns of some of the south western counties, two of the Federal candidates were declared to be elected.

In 1799–1800 the Federal party, having a majority in the legislature, deprived the people of the choice of Electors and vested it in themselves.

At the autumn election in 1800, the Republicans had a very decided majority of the popular votes. They elected eleven members of Congress, and the Republicans only two. To the State House of Representatives, fifty-five Republicans and twenty-three Federalists were chosen, but in the State Senate, owing to the holding over of Senators chosen in previous years, the Federalists had a majority. This majority undertook to control the election in such a manner that the great State of Pennsylvania was, in effect, reduced to a single electoral vote.

It is believed that at this period the Electers of President and Vice-President were chosen by the people only in the States of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina.

The legislature of Pennsylvania had to choose fifteen Electors. An election by joint ballot would have resulted in the choice of fifteen Republican Electors. This had been the invariable method in the legislature of Pennsylvania. The Senate refused to agree to such a method of election unless upon terms prescribed by themselves, and declined meeting the House of Representatives to hold an election until a mode of nomination was adopted which would secure to the Federal party seven of the fifteen Electors. They proposed to the House of Representatives that each body should nominate eight candidates, and that the fifteen to be elected should be chosen from them.

The house of Representatives proposed that each House should nominate nine candidates, so that only six Federalists would be chosen, but the Senate adhered to its own plan, and finally on the first of December, the Representatives, fearing that the election would be lost altogether, were compelled to submit to the dictation of the Senate. Of the Electors chosen, eight voted for Jefferson and Burr, and seven for Adams and Pinckney.

Indian Justice.—Many years ago, when a gentleman from the central part of New Hampshire was in the Pequawket country, attending to his property near the village of Fryeburg, a company of Indians from the Penobscot tribe came there for a temporary abode, and pitched their tents on an elevation near the Saco river. In passing to his lands, he noticed a squaw kneeling to pick strawberries, and creeping to the different parts of the patch that furnished the fruit. Her attitude struck him as singular: but he concluded she took that posture as most convenient for the purpose.

On his return she disappeared, and he supposed had gone to sell the berries. But as he approached the settlement, he observed the unusual sight of an Indian carrying a squaw on his back. A nearer view showed him the person whom he saw in the strawberry field. After having witnessed the occurrence several times, on inquiry of the Indians as to the cause of this action, one of them replied. "He bad Indian. He drink much *occupee*. He drunk, and Cheepie (devil) get in him. Then he put squaws feet in fire. They burn off." As he looked he saw they were crippled and useless. The tribe resented the cruelty, and its council were about to decide on his immediate execution. But one of the elder and wiser of the number interposed his opinion, and gave this advice: "No shoot; make him live long as squaw live; make him carry squaw, when she want walk; when squaw die, then shoot."

The decision was in accordance with this counsel, and thus secured to the injured woman a perpetual kind treatment from her husband. The fact of his own death as soon as she died, made him careful to preserve her health and life; and the punishment of bearing her as his constant burden, as well as the compelled attention to her welfare, formed a striking example of the retributive shrewdness of "Indian Justice."

B.

The Death of Joshua Coffin of Newburyport, the author of the *History of Newbury*, has been announced. He was once the schoolmaster of the poet Whittier, who always held him in affectionate remembrance, and in later years was able by his kindly jests, to dispel the settled gloom which at one time threatened to sadden the end of the old man's life. A friend has called our attention to the lines of Whittier, *To my Old Schoolmaster*, addressed to Mr. Coffin. The poem is too long for our columns, but we give brief extracts which show the characteristics of the writer as well as the esteem in which he held his old teacher. He calls it "an epistle not after the manner of Horace."

Old friend, kind friend! lightly down
Drops time's snow-flakes on thy crown!
Never be thy shadow less,
Never fail thy cheerfulness;
Care, that kills the cat, may plough
Wrinkles in the miser's brow,
Deepen envy's spiteful frown,
Draw the mouths of bigots down,
Plague ambition's dream, and sit
Heavy on the hypocrite,
Haunt the rich man's door, and ride
In the gilded coach of pride;—
Let the fiend pass!—what can he
Find to do with such as thee?
Seldom comes that evil guest
Where the conscience lies at rest,
And brown health and quiet wit
Smiling on the threshold sit.

I, the Urchin unto whom,
In that smoked and dingy room,
Where the district gave thee rule
O'er its ragged winter school,
Thou didst teach the mysteries
Of those weary A, B, C's,—
Where, to fill the every pause
Of thy wise and learned saws,
Through the cracked and crazy wall
Came the cradle-rock and squall,
And the goodman's voice, at strife
With his shrill and tipsy wife,—
Luring us by stories old,
With a comic unction told,
More than by the eloquence
Of terse birchen arguments
(Doubtful gain, I fear), to look
With complacence on a book!
Where the genial pedagogue
Half forgot his rogues to flog,
Citing tale or apologue,
Wise and merry in his drift
As old Phædrus' two-fold gift.
Had the little rebels known it,
Risum et prudentiam monet!
I,—the man of middle years,
In whose sable locks appears
Many a warning fleck of grey,—
Looking back to that far day,
And thy primal lessons, feel
Grateful smiles my lips unseal,
As, remembering thee I blend
Olden teacher, present friend,
Wise with antiquarian search,
In the scrolls of state and church;
Named on history's title-page,
Parish-clerk and justice sage;
For the ferule's wholesome awe
Wielding now the sword of law.

The poet goes on to speak of the Antiquarian tastes of the teacher,

——"with fowler's tact,
Coolly bagging fact on fact,"

and concludes in the same merry vein in which he began.

And when thou art called, at last,
To thy townsmen of the past,
Not as stranger shalt thou come;
Thou shalt find thyself at home!
With the little and the big,
Woolen cap and periwig,
Madam in her high laced ruff,
Goody in her home-made stuff,—
Wise and simple, rich and poor,
Thou hast known them all before!

Louisiana in 1818.—The following is an extract of a letter from the Hon. Francis Xavier Martin, of New Orleans, bearing the date of the 22d of July, 1818, addressed to a gentleman in Georgia. It will be found to contain a most concise and minute topography of the state of Louisiana, and must be highly interesting to the enterprising of all descriptions.

Sir—You are not deceived in the idea you have formed of the prosperity of the

state. I believe in no part of the United States is agriculture more profitable.

Some of our sugar planters derive a revenue of a thousand dollars, in some years, from the annual labor of each of their working hands—from $500 to $750 is the ordinary calculation—and at the present price of cotton ($33) it is imagined that if the disease which injures the plant at present subsides, the culture of that article is equally profitable.

There is no difficulty in obtaining land in this state, but slaves are extremely scarce and dear in the market. An ordinary field hand, born in the country, or seasoned thereto, is worth from $1,500 to $2,000 in cash; genteel house servants command $3,000.

From the Balize to the Baton Rouge, on one side of the Mississippi, and the Red River on the other, the land sells by the front acre; the usual depth of each tract is forty, and sometimes eighty acres; but the first twenty immediately on the river are alone cultivable, upon an average; beyond this is an impenetrable cypress swamp, constantly under water; the cultivated land being a narrow ribband on side of the river, and the land gradually sloping from the river. Within the first ten miles above and below the city of New Orleans, on either shore, the front acre sells from $2,000 to $4,000, and as you recede from the city the land becomes proportionably cheaper.

The plantations there are burthened with the keeping of the levee or dyke that secures them from inundation, and the road with its ditches and bridges, a labor which, some planters say, employs the sixth part of the labor of their hands.

On the shores of the Mississippi, within the limits I speak of, sugar is the principal staple commodity; there are, however, in the upper part of it, several cotton farms. Beyond the narrow strip of cultivable land, which extends along the western shore of the Mississippi, is a dismal swamp, bounded by lakes and morasses, which extend to the distance of about forty miles, when another cypress swamp bounds the eastern side of the lands in the next county—Attakapas. Here on the sea-shore, and along the banks of the Teche, the main river, are some sugar plantations lately established by Americans, which thrive very much. Cotton is also made here, but at a small distance from the sea begins what is called the prairie land, vast natural meadows destitute of trees, except along the water courses.

The plantations here are few, on account of the scarcity of timber, and the people employ themselves in raising cattle. A number of farmers count their cattle by thousands. The cattle are left to shift for themselves during the whole year, marking the calves and counting the animals which are intended for immediate sale, being all the trouble the farmer takes. Land sells here from $20 to $25 the arpent—very little less than the acre. Upon the water courses where the land is fit for sugar, the land sells at times for double that price.

Above the Attakapas is the county of Opelousas, the lands of which are much the same, except that the quantity fit for sugar is extremely inconsiderable. Still higher up is the county of Rapides, chiefly inhabited by Americans.

There are here some extremely rich tracts of land. Cotton only is planted. Good lands sell from $15 to $20 per acre. To the north are the counties of Washita, Catahoula and Concordia. The population of these is chiefly American. These counties, before the cession, were inhabited by hunters. In these, as in the county of Rapides, there is a quantity of piny, sandy loam, which the neighborhood of rich lands prevents from being cultivated. The cotton lands of Red River are supposed to be the best cotton lands in the United States. In Washita, Chatahoula, and Concordia, large tracts are fit for the cultivation of wheat, tobacco, and Indian corn.

The United States have a great deal of land to sell here, and there are individuals who own immense tracts. This is the part of the state in which the cheapest lands are. To the west is the county of Natchitoches, bordering on the Spanish province of Texas. In it tobacco and cotton are cultivated to great advantage. It is intersected by numerous water courses, along which are very rich tracts of land. Cattle are also raised

here in abundance. Pointe Coupée and Avoyelles, two counties on each side of Red River, are entirely occupied by French families who raise cotton. Of late a sugar plantation has been set up at Pointe Coupée; it is the most northwest in the state, and thrives well. Land sells at Pointe Coupée at $10 or $20 the front arpent or acre, with the usual depth of forty; but the cultivable land is here, also, a very narrow strip.

On the east bank of the Mississippi, immediately below the boundary of the new state of Mississippi is the county of Feliciana, taken from the Spaniards in the year 1810. The upper part, extending as far as the Bayou Manchac, is what is generally called rolling land, very fit for the cultivation of cotton, but the soil is not deep, and wastes or wears away in a few years. The population is almost exclusively American. Land sells from ten to twenty dollars. At a distance from the Mississippi begins a body of land which is not at all sought after. The country around the lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain, before the Americans took possession of it, was thinly inhabited. The people immediately on the seashore drew from it large quantities of shells, which they burnt into lime; having but very few slaves they did little else, except raising cattle and burning tar. The land is sandy, piny, except along the water courses. Here the Americans have established cotton and grazing farms. The land (a great proportion of which is public land) is obtained on easy terms, and at various prices, from two to twenty dollars an acre. There are immense tracts of it in possession of individuals, who obtained them from the Spanish government when it was about expiring; they would gladly sell at twenty-five cents per acre, but their title is a doubtful one. Throughout the whole state land is obtained with great facility. As to the mode of payment, long credit is given. This is owing in part to the productiveness, and the certainty there is that a man who has a force to cultivate will pay out of the crops; but chiefly to the facility with which payment is enforced by law. The premises are necessarily mortgaged for the payment of the price, and the production of the contract of sale, and an affidavit that the payment is due entitles the vendor to instant execution.

The government is as yet in equilibrium between the French and American party. In the legislature the first have a small majority in the lower, and they are equal in the upper. The governor, treasurer, and secretary of state are French. In the superior court two judges are French and one American by birth. Of the district judges one only French. In general the Americans are in majority in the other offices.

Our public institutions are few. We have a college pretty well endowed; five banks; the nuns have a boarding-school for young ladies, and are very rich. The catholic clergy are few in numbers, well provided for—the curate of New Orleans being the only member of it supposed to be rich. We have a bishop, but he resides at St. Louis, in the Missouri Territory.

The Americans have an elegant church of episcopalians, and are building a presbyterian meeting-house. The catholics have two churches only in the city. We have two theatres, one of which was lately built, the other is rebuilding.

The Creole ladies are fond of dancing. There is but little society here; however, it is so in every country where money is made with facility—the passion for acquiring it engrosses all others. Living in the city is as expensive as in New York or Charleston. House rent is high. Professional men are making money very fast. Here, beginnings are, like everywhere else attended with some difficulty; but when once a name is established, strides toward fortune are rapid.

A. T.

SILVESTER.—Mr. Valentine's valuable Manual for 1862, contains a *contributed* article, entitled "The Huguenot Settlers of New York and its Vicinity," of which the following is an extract:

"Shelter Island off Sag Harbor, seems to have furnished a home for Huguenots, if we may judge by the title being vested in the Sylvester family, as early as the year 1666." p. 749.

The Silvesters were not Huguenots. Giles Silvester and Mary his wife were English.

Their children, named Constant, Nathaniel, Joshua, Giles Silvester and Mary Cartwright were born in Amsterdam in Holland These facts are set forth in the act for naturalizing these children, passed in the 12th year of the reign of Charles the Second, and entitled, "An act for naturalizing Gerrard Vanhethuyzen and others." For further particulars respecting the family, see *Thompson's Hist. of Long Island*, I, 364-369.

New York Oysters.—In 1676, some Indians of Westchester county applied to the council for leave to come upon this island (New York) and hereabout, "oystering." From this it would appear that the oyster had its *habitat* nearer the city than at present. Ω.

Eliot's Indian Bible at Albany, some 200 Years ago.—A party of Mohawks brought a number of Natick Indians, prisoners, to Albany from near Sudbury, Mass. in 1678. Capt. Salisbury, commander at that post, reporting the circumstance to his superiors says. "I doe presume they are Praying Indians, because there is one amongst them that brought y^e^ Indian Bible here in governo^r^ Nicholls time."—*N. Y. Col. Mss.* 27, 140. Richard Nicholls was governor from 1664 to 1668.

E. B. O'C.

Jonas Bronck: His Library.—This person was the pioneer settler of Westchester county, N. Y. If not a Dane by birth, he must have been one by adoption; as it is recorded that he had served as commander for the king of Denmark in the East Indies. His name appears for the first time in the records in 1639. He died in or about the year 1642, for we find an inventory of his personal effects taken in May, 1643, at his seat called *Emaus*, in the above county. To a literary man this inventory is interesting only so far as the contents of commander Bronck's library are concerned, which show him to have been a person of some reading. They are as follows:

Bible, folio.
Calvin's Institutes.
Bullingerus.
Schultetus dominicalies.
Molineri Praxis, 4to.
German Bible, 4to.
Luther's Psalms.
Sledanis, folio.
Zie Spiegel, fol.
Danish Cronyk, 4to.
Danish Law book, 4to.
Luther's Catechism.
'T Lof Christi, 4to.
Four Ends of Death.
Two Schatkamers (Treasuries), sm. fol.
Petri a piani.
Danish Childsbook.
Veertich Taffereelen van Doots (40 pictures of death), 1 vol. by Simon Golaert.
Bible Stories.
Danish Calender.
't Gezicht der Grooten Seevaerts (view of the Major Navigation).
18 old printed books of divers Danish and Dutch authors.
17 manuscript books.

This is the earliest collection of books in this State of which we have at this time any account. E. B. O'C

The Blue Hen's Chickens.—The following account of the origin of the title of the "Blue Hen's Chickens," which the Delawarians are proud to claim, is authentic, and was vouched for by the late John M. Clayton:

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war there resided in Sussex county, Delaware, a gentleman of fortune, urbanity of manners, and great popularity in that and the adjoining county of Maryland, named Caldwell, in the language of the county called Kilwell. He was a sportsman, whose breed of horses and game-cocks obtained wide celebrity; and his judgment of the points of a horse or the make of a fowl none ventured to dispute. His favorite axiom was, the character of the progeny depends more on the mother than on the father; and hence his reply to all questions respecting the breed of game fowls was, be your cock ever so game, you cannot depend on his progeny; but must look to the hen. My observation has led me to select a blue hen, and in no instance have I failed to

hatch a good game-cock from a blue hen's egg. In consequence of such an opinion expressed by such a man, at all matches and cock fights, the first question was as to the color of the hen, and frequently a certificate sworn to before a magistrate accompanied the fowls. Such questions engaged the time of the peaceful men of Delaware when the news reached them of the battle of Lexington, fought on the 19th day of April, 1775, between the royal troops and the militia of Massachusetts. This roused the people to arms, and nowhere was there more martial spirit displayed than in the State of Delaware. In a very short time a full regiment was raised, and a day appointed to organize on Dover Green. On the morning of that ever memorable day a full company from Sussex county was the first to enter the field, under the command of Captain Kilwell. Peering above the loaded baggage wagon, was a coop of fowls, the famous blue hen's chickens, crowing lustily.

Having been the first on the ground, Captain Kilwell's company was assigned to the right, and before the regiment took up the line of march, the *boys* were already called the game cocks, who, retorting on their comrades, called them the *chickens*. After their gallant conduct in covering the retreat on Long Island, the whole army saluted the regiment as the "blue hen's chickens."

They were on Long Island, and covered the retreat; they were at Trenton and Princeton, at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, in the north; and when the tories in the Carolinas had made their peace with Cornwallis, and driven the whigs to the mountains, lower Virginia overrun, her Governor and Legislature fled to Carter's mountain, a force was gathered at the North, under General Gates, and pushed South; to these were attached the troops of Delaware and Maryland, forming a brigade under the Baron De Kalb. On the "fatal field of Camden" Kilwell fell—there the game cock fought his last round. Lee, in his memoirs of the southern war, tells us:

"The regiment of Delaware was nearly annihilated, and Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan and Major Patton being taken, its remnant, less than two companies, were afterwards placed under the orders of Kirkwood, senior captain. Contrary to the usual course of events and the general wish, the Virginians (who broke and fled at the first fire, and who set the injurious example which produced the destruction of our army) escaped entirely."

But the spirit of Delaware was not to be subdued; fresh recruits soon joined, and again we find the "Chickens" fighting under Green at Guilford—and finally present at Yorktown on the 19th of October, 1781, when Cornwallis surrendered, and the war of the revolution closed in triumph.—*Delaware Inquirer of May* 5, 1861.

Boodle.—This word is credited to "New England" in Mr. Bartlett's *Dict. of Americanisms*. It may be in use in that section, but it is, originally, Dutch; the word *boedel* signifying, in that language, an estate. Thus, the whole *boedel* is, the entire property. The word was probably brought over in the Mayflower with many other valuables.

?

Discovery of a Mastodon in Lenawee county.—*Adrian, June* 11.—Your correspondent hardly expected that he would be called from reporting a Presbyterian General Assembly and a Wesleyan Conference to do the same kind office for the "big bones" of an extinct animal, but so it has been. When Uriah Decker, Esq., came into town yesterday from his home nine miles away on Wolf Creek, in Adrian township, and to the surprise of every one, showed a few of the immense bones, your correspondent felt his curiosity rapidly setting very strong. The fossils had but just been found and he proceeded to the spot at once, *minus* his dinner, (as all enterprising reporters should), if happily something might be still undug. In the back kitchen of Mr. Decker's house was an ordinary dry-goods box nearly full of bones. Among them were all the large leg bones but two, one being still in Adrian with Mr. Decker, and the other, as far as could be ascertained, remaining out in the

swamp for further discovery. An investigation of these relics of the cenozoic time naturally resulted in a wish to see where they came from, and being directed to the ditch at the end of the wheat field, your reporter and his friend took up their line of march again.

At this ditch Mr. Joseph Decker became visible, and up from its depth rose the head and shoulders of Dennis Ryan, the finder of the "big bones."

The body lay in what must have been a water course, and that at no distant day. The curve and the hills, the creek only 130 rods away, the evident slope and hollowing of the ground towards that point are proofs beyond peradventure of the fact. In this stream the body was found, only two feet and a half below the surface, with the ready solution of this small depth, in the wash and wear of the water which must have flowed above it. The soil is a clay marl and shell, quicksand, spongy and shaky as a peat bog, and with many little snail and muscle shells imbedded in its texture. To oblige us in our investigation, Mr. Ryan made a cut in the earth with his spade, showing the different strata. There were: 1 muck, 2 burnt soil, 3 marl, 4 quicksand. Mr. R. also, with no particular effort, ran his spade down to the handle, and said he had tried long poles and found no bottom. He also shook the earth with his foot.

The ditch runs nearly north and south, and across it, with his head to the north-east and his tail to the south-west, the mastodon was found. He lay on his side, with his back to the north. One fore leg was doubled under and the other extended, and the hind quarters were a little the lowest. Like the remains in the fresh water marshes of Orange county, New Jersey, this specimen had apparently got mired and sunk.

And now for the finding of Behemoth. While Dennis Ryan was digging away at his ditch for two dollars per diem, coin of the realm, and therefore working very cheerfully, he struck on what he thought was a root. But such a root as the one he uncovered he never had seen before. He concluded therefore that it was a bone, and Mr. Jas. Decker and himself setting to work, opened up several others in a moment or two. That was Wednesday at five in the afternoon.

Since then they have investigated further, and have taken out nearly all the bones. They have now the skull slightly damaged; all but one of the large leg bones; one of the smaller leg bones; a number of ribs, some nearly perfect, and others far from it; a broken tusk and its mate; several remarkably perfect teeth; shoulder and hip bones in good preservation; vertebræ and foot bones, knee caps and supplementary bones in great variety.

We urged them, by all the sciences, not to allow the parts to be dispersed, and to use great care in getting out the remainder. Indeed, in the digging while we were there, several bones of value were turned up, and among them the fourth knee-cap, or what we judged to correspond with that bone.

The following are the dimensions of the mastodon, as taken on the spot, from actual measurement, in company with Rev. George Duffield Jr., of Adrian:

From the extremity of the skull to the last bone found, 16 feet 6 inches; width of site, or height of animal, 10 feet (?). (It is probably nearer 8).

Shoulder blade—Length, 12 inches; largest circumference, 20 inches; smallest, 14¼; socket bone, 20.

Thigh bone—Length, 19½ inches; circumference of larger end, 24½; of smaller, 12½; socket circumference, 16½ inches; narrowest diameter, 3¾ inches; broadest, 5¼.

Leg bone—Length, 15½ inches; larger circumference, 19¼ inches; smallest 10¼.

Smaller leg bone—Length, 15½ inches; larger end, 12 inches; smaller end, 9½; smallest circumference, 4¼.

Knee joints—Circumference, 16 inches; diameter, 6 inches; thickness, 4¾.

Length of leg from top of shoulder to pastern joint, 5 feet.

Rib—Length, 29 inches; diameter of process, 10 inches; smallest diameter, 5 inches.

Vertebræ—Breadth, 7 inches; thickness, 3½ inches.

Tusks—Near base, circumference, 6 inches. The tusks were broken and much de-

cayed — apparently about the size of those of an elephant.

Teeth — The teeth were in wonderful preservation, the crown of the molar teeth presenting conical tubercles covered with enamel. The enamel is still perfect. As it is from this peculiar nipple-tooth that the mastodon derives its name (*mastos*, nipple, *odons*, tooth), the character of the fossil remains thus discovered would seem to be very satisfactorily indicated.

What we took to be the eye-socket was oval; longest diameter, 1½ inches; shortest diameter, 1 inch; depth, about 1¾ inches.

The skull had undoubtedly been broken in getting it out, as no piece large enough for correct measurement appeared. There was a bit of cheek bone, another of jaw, and that was all.

Taken as a whole, the present mastodon is comparatively a small sized animal, not standing more than 8 or 10 feet in height, and being in length not more than 16. Dr. Warren, of Boston, had one from Newburgh marsh, on the Hudson river, of 11 feet in height, 17 feet in length, and which had tusks of 12 feet. This latter point, as has been already said, we could not settle, as the tusks we saw were defective, having scaled off in spots very badly.

Sir Edmund Andros.—From an article in the London *Notes and Queries* (May 21, 1864), it appears that Sir Edmund Andros in 1686, in a petition to use the arms of Saumarez, stated that "his great-grandfather's father John Andros, alias Andrewes, an English gentleman, born in Northhamptonshire, coming into the island of Guernsey, as Lieutenant to Sr Peter Mewtis, Knt the Governr did there marry Ao 1543 with Judith de Sausmarez onely daughter of Thomas Sausmarez, son and heir of Thomas Sausmarez, Lords of the Seignorie of Sausmarez in the said isle." His petition was granted Sept. 23, 1686, and his arms were:

Arg. on a chev. gu. between three leopard's faces sa. as many castles triple towered or. *Crest*, a falcon affrontant, wings expanded ppr. belled or. *Supporters*, Dexter, an unicorn arg. tail cowarded; sinister, a greyhound arg. collared gu. garnished or. His original arms were Gu., a saltire or., surmounted by another vert; on a chef arg. 3 mullets sa. *Crest*, a blackamore's head in profile. couped at the shoulders and wreathed about the temples all ppr. *Motto*, Crux et præsidium et decus.

Is there any portrait known of this celebrated Governor?

Centenarian in New Jersey.—John Shulz, residing on the old Martha Furnace property in Burlington county, eleven miles from Tuckertown, has completed his one hundred and fifth year, and bids fair to live several years longer. He was born in Germany, and was sixteen years old when he arrived at Philadelphia, before the Revolutionary war, and was for thirty years a cooper in the employment of the late Stephen Girard. His eye-sight is failing, but his hearing is good. He lives with his son-in-law Daniel McCoy, on a farm belonging to Amory Edwards, of Shrewsbury.

A Remarkable Statement Concerning Washington.—On page 189, vol. vii., of the Life of Alexander Hamilton, just published by his son, will be found a statement in regard to General Washington that is very interesting at this juncture. It is well known that party spirit never raged more fiercely in this country than at the close of Washington's administration, and during that of John Adams, growing chiefly out of the intrigues of French Jacobins. Threats of "dissolving the Union" were freely indulged in by heated partisans, and many good citizens feared that such a catastrope would take place. In Mr. Jefferson's private papers of that period is one endorsed in his own hand-writing, "Heads of Information given me by E. Randolph," in which the following sentence occurs: "The President (Washington), speaking with Randolph on the hypothesis of a separation of the Union into Northern and Southern, said *he had made up his mind to remove, and be of the North.*" Randolph had formerly enjoyed the warmest confidence of Washington; and the latter had made extensive

tours of observation through the northern and southern sections of the Union, and could not fail to observe the relative and prospective social and political advantages of each section as a place of residence.

R.

An American Admiral in Russia.—Some fifty years ago a Massachusetts boy named Tate worked his way up to the position of Admiral in the Russian Navy. A writer in the *Boston Transcript* replying to a query of our friend J. B. R., says:

The Admiral was, we think, a native of Portland, Me., where a sister of his resided, the wife of the late Joseph H. Ingraham of that city. George Tate, his grandfather, was born in England in 1700; he was a seaman on board the first frigate built in Russia in the reign of Peter the Great. He came to this country several years before the Revolution, and is the ancestor of all of the name here. He died in Falmouth (now Portland) in 1794, at the advanced age of 94. Admiral Tate, the grandson, died about 1827, while in the Russian service.

R.

QUERIES.

Works Printed by Bennett H. Wheeler.—A copy of the transactions of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry in the year 1863, lies before me. The necrological Report appended thereto contains biographical notices of members who have "paid the debt of nature" during the year. I really wish that two of these well written and very interesting biographies could appear in your magazine. They would be in place there, certainly, for well written memorials of two worthy men, both practical printers, both natives of Providen e, and for many years connected with the newspapers of that city, would befit your pages. I refer to Bennett H. Wheeler and Hugh Hall Brown. The former was born August 18th, 1788, and died on the 17th of May, 1863. The latter was born May 16th, 1792, and died October 4th, 1863, at the age of 71 years. Taken together these two memorials occupy some seven and a-half or eight octavo pages of type (as near as I can judge) the size of that employed in your May issue, in your article on "William Jackson Davis." But I wish to call the attention of your readers to some statements in the biography of Mr. Wheeler. We are told that Bennett Wheeler—"called Major"—*the father of Bennett H. Wheeler*, was a native of Nova Scotia, which place he left "soon after attaining the age of twenty-one years, and came to Providence, landing first at Boston, on the fourth of July, 1776." "When he arrived in Providence" (the exact time is not named), "there were only two printing offices in the place." One of these was a "job office" kept by Mr. John McDougal, where Wheeler "at once engaged to work." He remained in that office "but a few months," and the "*first work he did was on a reprint of Pope's Essay on Man, an edition of 750 copies.*" "In January, 1784, Major Wheeler commenced publishing The United States Chronicle, Political, Commercial and Historical," which was continued 1804, a weekly paper. "It was conducted with great ability. In April, 1806, Major Wheeler closed his eventful life in Providence, after a short illness. He erected the building in which his paper was printed, "and there carried on an extensive business as a printer, publisher and bookseller." We are also told that "*a finely preserved copy of Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village' with his imprint* is now held here*" (in Providence?), "a rare curiosity, as *being probably its first reprint in this country.*" Now, can any of your readers throw any further light as to the exact date of these reprints and verify these statements, or give the dates, &c., of earlier reprints of the Poems above named? BOSTON.

Clams.—Where was this word first used for the shell fish? and how early. The piles of shells seen by F. Jogues on Manhattan island, he mentions as oysters. They

* Date not given—about 1784?

have generally been supposed to be clams, but from the note of Ω may have been really oysters.

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.—The coin commonly called "the mind your own business" penny, struck during the revolution, has a sun-dial with that motto, and the word "Fugio." What is the origin of this? A Dial in the Temple, London, has the admonition "Be gone about your business." Did this suggest it?

MADOC'S DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.—What is known of the alleged discovery of America, by Madoc, the son of Owen Gwynedd? ?

STERNHOLD AND HOPKINS.—What is known concerning the Psalmists, Sternhold and Hopkins; and if anything, where may the information be obtained? ?

JOHN WILKES.—It is said that some members of the family of the celebrated John Wilkes reside in the United States. Can any reader of the Magazine specify their names and addresses, or any information which will throw light on the present custodian of his papers? D.

DOCTOR SAMUEL JOHNSON.—Is any thing known concerning the disposition of Dr. Johnson's library after the death of that distinguished scholar? D.

NEWSPAPER IN MORRISTOWN, N. J.—When was the first newspaper published in Morristown, N. J.; and where may a copy be seen? P.

REPLIES.

STATUE ON THE BATTERY, NEW YORK (VOL. VIII, pp. 154, 185).—In regard to the Equestrian Statue on the Battery, in the city of New York, already referred to in your Magazine, the following interesting or curious facts may be added.

An aged lady who resided many years ago at the lower end of Broadway, remembers that about thirty or forty years ago the erection of a statue on the battery was contemplated. The location selected was a sort of hollow south-east of Castle Garden, near the spot where the flag-staff was subsequently erected. On digging to lay the foundation, the subsoil was found so soft and unsuitable to sustain any great weight that the project was abandoned, either because the expense of a foundation would have been too great or the necessity of filling unavoidable. The plastic model referred to in your May number may have been a fac simile of the statue intended for this location. That model, however, was set up in a different place. It was quite an imposing conception, but the fate of the cast, mutilation, indicated what would most likely have been that of a marble figure itself.

ANCHOR.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN FENWICK (VOL. VIII, pp. 154, 210).—Johnson, in his "Historical account of the settlement of Salem," states that Fenwick brought with him to New Jersey, three daughters—*Elizabeth*, *Anna* and *Priscilla*.

ELIZABETH was already married to *John Adams*, and had three children—Elizabeth, Fenwick and Mary, who with her husband accompanied her.

ANNA married after their arrival Samuel Hedge.

PRISCILLA was married already to *Edward Chamney*, and had two children—John and Mary, who with her husband accompanied her.

Fenwick's grand daughter, Elizabeth Adams, formed an illicit connection with a colored man named *Gould*, much to the old man's distress, and at a settlement called Gould Town, in Cumberland County, are several families of the name descended from them.

Although this may not answer fully the inquiry of P., it may assist his investigations. G. P.

Newark, May, 1864.

KENTAIENTON, (Vol. VII. p. 380; Vol. VIII. p. 79).—The Indian Mission Village at La Prairie, opposite Montreal, claimed as its first settler Catharine Ganneaktena. In a manuscript life of Catharine Tehgahkwita I found a sketch of the foundress of the village, on which it is stated that she was an Erie, born at Kentaienton, and taken prisoner by the Western Iroquois when they took that palisaded town. The object of my inquiry was to learn whether any spot in Ohio bore such a resemblance to Kentaienton as to enable us to examine whether it was the site of the Erie town, and so perhaps establish the geographical position of that lost tribe. P.

ALSOP, (Vol. VIII. p. 105, MAY, 1864.)—For John Alsop, see Thompson's History of Long Island, or consult Joseph W. Alsop, of the city of New York, or the Hon. John Alsop King, Jamaica, L. I., who has a portrait of him. G. G.

Societies and their Proceedings.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Hartford, May 17th.*—The following officers elected at the annual meeting:

J. Hammond Trumbull, *President;* Henry Barnard, Henry White, Leonard Hebard, Daniel P. Tyler, Thomas B. Butler, Wm. C Cothren, Samuel H. Parsons, and Loren P. Waldo, *Vice Presidents.* Charles Hosmer, *Recording Secretary;* Charles J. Hoadly, *Corresponding Secretary,* James B. Hosmer, *Treasurer;* James B. Hosmer, Chas. Hosmer, J. H. Trumbull, Erastus Smith, E. Goodman, E. B. Watkinson, *Com. on Membership;* J. H Trumbull, Geo. Brinley, Charles J. Hoadly, *Com. on Publications and on Exchanges.* C. J. Hoadly, Geo. Brinley, Samuel Eliot, *Com. on Library.*

The following were elected resident members of the Society:

Rev. Wm. C. Doane, Rev. Nathaniel J. Burton, Rev. Geo. H. Clark, D. D., Rev. Edwin P. Parker, Simon Towle, Esq., A. G. Hammond, Esq, Franklin Chamberlin, Esq., P. Henry Woodward, Esq.,—of Hartford; Dea. Alfred Andrews, of New Britain.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*May* 17, 1864.—The monthly meeting was held, W. L. Newberry, Esq., in the chair.

The reported monthly collections (amounting to 632, from 51 contributors) included an extensive collection of charts, reports, &c, on the lake harbors, the gift of Col. J. D. Graham, U. S. A.; manuscript returns of statistics from the several counties of Iowa, from Mr. N. H. Parker; bibliographical publications of München, Germany, from S. Webster Esq., U. S. Consul; and autograph letters of Gov. N. Edwards, and others distinguished in the early history of Illinois, from Hon. G. Churchill.

Among the rare books received, were the *Laws of the Cherokee Nation*, 1808-1851, printed at the *Cherokee Advocate* office, Tahlequah, C. N. 1852, 12mo. pps. 248—the gift of J C. Miller, U S. A, and noticeable for its *slave code;* also *Hugginiana*, or *Huggins Fantasy*, N. Y., 1808—being a collection of the advertisements in prose and verse, of a once noted barber and *friseur* of the city of New York, who flourished there, and at the commencements of Yale College, about that period—the gift of Mr. S. Davenport, of Chicago. The first official publications of Arizona Territory, with the first number of the *Arizona Miner*, published at Fort Whipple, March 9, 1864, and containing, with a historical sketch of the Territory, a report of the proceedings at the inauguration of the new territorial government, were received by the attention of his excellency John N. Goodwin, governor of the territory.

Of the correspondence for the month (consisting of 20 letters received and 51 written) were read, letters accepting memberships, from Z. Eastman, Esq., U. S. Consul at Bristol, E.; and of acknowledgment for publications forwarded from the Massachusetts Historical Society.

An interesting communication was received and read, from Hon. Geo. Churchill, Troy, Ill., an early and esteemed resident of the territory and state; who, at an advanced age, retains an active interest in the events, past and present, of this state; and is now engaged, with others, in preparing a history of Madison county, one of the oldest organized in Illinois.

Letters were also read from James P. Snell, U. S. A., respecting his collections of valuable historical materials relating to the present war; and from J. C. Miller, U. S. A., accompanying the presentation of the "Laws of the Cherokee Nation." Some remarks followed upon this first, and perhaps only attempt of the North American Indians, to establish a written code of laws.

J. B. Stansell, Esq., a member of the Colorado legislature, communicated information relative to the Indians in that region, and his belief upon inquiry, that no books printed in the native dialects are to be found among them.

MASSACHUSETTS.

New England Historic Genealogical Society. —*Boston, June 1st.*—A stated meeting was held this afternoon at three o'clock, the President, Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

Mr. Sheppard the librarian reported as donations, since the last meeting, 27 volumns, 55 pamphlets, and 3 volumes of the *Columbian Centinel* (newspaper) bound, the last from Melvin Lord, of Boston.

Rev. Mr. Bradlee, the corresponding secretary, read letters accepting the memberships to which they had been elected from the following gentlemen, namely, As Residents—H. J. Boardman and Wm. O. Comstock, both of Boston; As Corresponding—Hon. Joseph H. Barret, of Washington, D. C., and James D. Fish, of New York.

Mr. Trask, the historiographer, read memoirs of two deceased members, namely, Hon. Henry Wyles Cushman, of Bernardston, Mass., resident, who died Nov. 21st, 1863, aged 58, and Ebenezer Merriam, of Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., corresponding, who died March 19th, 1864, aged 69.

Mr. Whitmore, chairman of the newly appointed *Com. on Heraldry*, made the first report of its doings. The Committee had examined and made a record of quite a number of coats-of-arms used by New England families before the year 1760, found upon tombstones, seals, family plates, &c. The object is to preserve a record of the arms in case any of the articles are destroyed.

Rev. F. W. Holland, of Cambridge, read again by request his Study of Shakespeare, portions of which he had been obliged to omit on the 23d of April last.

Boston Numismatic Society.—*Boston, June 2.*—The regular monthly meeting was held on Thursday, June 2. After the ordinary business was transacted, the secretary read a letter from Mr. W. E. Dubois, of the U. S. mint, concerning the new emission of cents and two-cent pieces, enclosing specimens of the former. The chief interest of the meeting consisted in the number and value of the coins and medals exhibited. Of these Mr. Putnam had a very choice lot, among which were the following; an uncirculated specimen of the N Y. copper with head of George Clinton, of a rich, dark color; a very complete and perfect set of the English colonial pieces, known as the *Rosa Americanas;* an uncirculated "Elephant" copper of Carolina; a very fine New Jersey cent of a rare type, and the finest known New York copper with the head of Washington, struck immediately after the revolution. He also exhibited several rare and fine silver pattern-pieces of Charles II, James II, William and Mary, and William III, of England.

The secretary exhibited a more miscellaneous, but very interesting and valuable parcel of medals. The one which excited most attention, was a very curious medal with the arms of Virginia and the inscription "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God," on the reverse a white man and Indian sitting together, and the inscription "Happy while united," with the date 1780. Nothing is known of its origin or history. Among the others were the Washington medal by Eccleston, in tin, the Washington of the Series Numismatica in silver, the "Boston ship-medal" in silver, (see *Hist. Mag.* vol. VII. p. 197), and a silver medal celebrating the capture of Louisbourg in 1758 by the forces of England and New England. Foreign coins were represented by the rare silver pound piece of Charles I, and there were two very curious and fine Dutch medals, struck in 1782, on the successful ending of the American Revolution. Other members also showed medals, and a very agreeable meeting was dissolved at 5 P. M.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Historical Society.—*Concord, June 8th* —The anual meeting of this society was held at the Library rooms of the Society. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Wm. H. Hackett, of Portsmouth, *President;* Joseph B. Walker, Concord, *1st Vice-President;* Asa McFarland, Concord, *2d Vice-President;* N. Bouton, D. D., Concord, *Cor Secretary;* Wm. L. Foster, Concord, *Rec. Secretary;* Edward Sawyer, Concord, *Treasurer*; Wm. F. Goodwin, Concord, *Librarian*; Hon. Samuel D. Bell, Manchester, Rev. N. Bouton, D. D., Concord, *Publishing Committee*; Benj. P. Stone, D. D., Joseph B. Walker, Wm. Prescott, of Concord, *Standing Committee*; Francis N. Fisk, Concord, *Auditor.* The Society is in a flourishing condition, though in need of funds to carry on its work. There are at present about 5,000 volumes in the Library.

The address expected before the Society last evening, by Prof. Brown, of Dartmouth College, was not delivered on account of that gentleman being detained in Boston.

NEW YORK.

New York Historical Society.—A stated meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, June 7th.—Frederic de Peyster, Esq., President, in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the President read letters from Richard Varick De Witt, presenting a drawing of the celebrated Steam Frigate Robert Fulton; from Oscar Coles, accompanying a copy of *Higgins's Anacalypsis;* from Augustus B. Sage, presenting an original letter of Gov. Tompkins; and from John L. Sutherland, presenting to the Society a Ms. note book of the proceedings of the "Moot," an association of lawyers in this city, commencing in the year 1770, and extending to 1774, with extracts from the Rules of the Colonial Supreme Court, commencing with the close of the 17th century.

The Librarian reported the donations since the last meeting. Among them was the silver snuff-box used by John Lang of the *N. Y. Gazette*, presented by Edward H. Puller, and the original Ms. of the famous reply of Mess. de Gasparin, Laboulaye, and others to the Loyal League of N. Y., with copies of the various editions of the correspondence published by the Loyal Publication Society, presented through John Austin Stevens, Jr.

Mr. Moore called the attention of the Society especially to the donation of a very interesting collection of views, maps, etc., of old N. Y., formerly belonging to David Grim, and presented by his granddaughter, Mrs. Sophia C. Minton, of this city, through Judge Daly.

On motion of Judge Kirkland, a committee of five members was appointed to coöperate with the special committee on the Celebration of the two hundredth Anniversary of the Conquest of New Netherland, a report and form of a circular from the select Committee on Arms and Trophies was read and adopted. George H. Moore, Esq , the Librarian, then read a very interesting paper by Henry T. Tuckerman, embracing notices of American Colonization and Nomenclature. On its conclusion a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Tuckerman, and a copy requested for the archives of the Society. After some remarks on the importance of preserving family papers, Mr. Gibbs submitted the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to make an appeal to all persons possessing original historical documents, letters, &c., to give to the Society either the originals, or certified copies thereof.

OHIO.

Fire Lands Historical Society. — *Norwalk, June* 8, 1864 —The annual meeting was held in Whittlesey Hall, Norwalk, on Wednesday, June 8th, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., and called to order by the venerable president, Platt Benedict, Esq. He expressed in fitting terms his gratification at again meeting so many of the members of the society.

The Rev. Mr. Cornell, of Norwalk, opened the meeting with prayer. By request of the Secretary, the Rev. C. F. Lewis, of Wakeman, was appointed Assistant, and the proceedings of the meeting held at Castalia were read by him.

C. A. Preston, Esq., Treasurer, submitted his report for the year, which was approved.

The annual report of the Secretary next presented, congratulated the Society on its prosperity during the past year. The Society is free from debt. The Pioneer is not only self-sustaining but increasing in size and interest and also in circulation beyond the Fire-Lands. It referred to the want of a better place for the deposit and arrangement of articles for the Cabinet; and closed with a reference to the fact that the first half century of the independent civil history of Huron county will close Aug. 1st, 1865.

After a vote of thanks to the Secretary, the Society proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

Platt Benedict, Norwalk, President; G. H. Woodruff, Peru, Z. Philips, Berlin, E. Bemiss, Groton, H. Townsend, New London. S. C. Parker, Greenfield, Vice-Presidents.

C. A. Preston, Norwalk, Treasurer; F. D. Parish, Sandusky, P. N Schuyler, Norwalk, corresponding secretaries; D. H. Pease, Norwalk, recording secretary; R. T. Rust, Norwalk, keeper of Cabinet.

F. D. Parish, Z. Philips, P. N. Schuyler, C. A. Preston, D. H. Pease, Directors.

An opportunity was then given, and 20 persons became members of the Society. The several township historical committees were then called on for reports; after which, the Society took a recess till half past one P. M., during which the members were hospitably entertained by the citizens of Norwalk.

The Society met in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment, Vice-President Woodruff in the chair.

Mrs. John Wheeden, of Sandusky, presented the Society with six bound volumes of the Sandusky *Clarion*, the first newspaper published on the Fire-Lands.

The venerable John P. McArdle, of Fremont, the publisher of the Norwalk *Reporter*, the first paper published in the present limits of Huron county, presented the Society with a history of the "American Revolution," which was published by him in 1815, at the *Register* office, Clinton, Ohio, on the press which was brought over the Alleghany Mountains, and on which the *Reporter* was afterward printed. The work also contained a "columbiad" of 13 cantoes on the American war, by Richard Snowdon.

Mr. Ami Keeler, of Norwalk, presented four sermons, on the "Nature, end, and design of the Holy Communion," by Samuel Clarke, D. D., Dublin 1738; the hames worn by the horse which drew the family of his father, Luke Keeler, from Connecticut to Norwalk; and the veritable tin horn used by his father and himself to call people to meeting before bells were known in Norwalk.

Mr. Bartlett Davis, of Hartland, presented from M. D. Burt, of South Bristol, Wisconsin, several books, formerly the property of his great grandfather, Asa Chaflee, of Wilbraham, Massachusetts.

The following were also exhibited by Mrs. P. Reding, of Norwalk: A linen apron worn by her grandmother, Mrs. H. F. Benedict, at her marriage more than one hundred years ago:— By Dr. J. B. Ford, of Norwalk, a black jack stick, cut by Colonel Wilder, on Mission Bridge, Ten-

nessee, one-half mile south of Gen. Bragg's Headquarters. The bush and branches have been struck by thirty-four balls: by H. P. Nelson, of Bronson, a printed invitation to Mr. John Nelson, (his father), and lady to a Ball to be held in Mr. John Boalt's Ball Room, in Norwalk, in 1822, signed by J. Williams, M. C. Sanders, E. Cook, P. Lattimer, C. Butler, D. M. Benedict, Managers: By Mr. R. Osborn, of Berlin, specimens of cotton grown by him in that township in 1862-3: By Messrs. J. H. Niles and A. Haynes, of Norwich, a variety of ancient stone relics.

Not the least interesting portion of the proceedings of the afternoon, were the experiences of some of the early pioneers, as related by themselves. Mrs. Polly Pieace, of Peru, gave a graphic description of the early trials and enjoyments of the first settlers of that township. She was present at, and member of the first Methodist class meeting held in Norwalk. During her remarks she presented to "Father Benedict" a crane, given to her grandmother, Sarah Sherman, at her marriage in 1759: a fire shovel, the first brought into Peru; the first mortar in that township, brought in by Mrs. Clary, and a chair of the olden style, made in 1815, by John Nelson, of Peru.

Mr. G. H. Woodruff, of Peru, described the early appearance of Norwalk, when emigrants avoided the sand ridge, as a place destitute of water and fit only for scrub oaks to grow.

Mr. Philo Wells, of Vermillion, related the excitement caused by the first steamboat on the Lake, how himself and wife used to cross the Vermillion on ox-back to go visiting, and a tavern story of the early days.

Mr. Osborn, of Fitchville, followed with an interesting account of early times in that vicinity.

Judge Parish, of Sandusky, described the appearance of the prairies on the Fire-Lands when first settled upon. He also paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, whose early history was connected with that of the Fire-Lands, and presented a resolution appropriate to his memory, which was unanimously adopted by the Society.

Martin Kellog, Esq., of Bronson, gave an account of the trials experienced by himself and family in 1815, when moving from Vermont to the Fire-Lands, and exhibited a bill on the Old Bank of Bloomingville, as a specimen of the worthless currency with which the country was flooded at that time.

E. Bemiss, Esq., of Groton, in conclusion, gave a lively picture of the difficulties and discouragements of the early pioneers of the western part of the Fire-Lands

Judge S. C. Parker, in appropriate terms announced the names of pioneers deceased since the last meeting.

Hon. F. D. Parish and Judge Z. Philips were appointed a committee on the place for the next meeting.

The exercises of the afternoon were interspersed with music by Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Lovrein, Miss C. Rennan, Messrs. Kingsley and Gilbert, which added much to the interest of the occasion.

The Society voted its warmest thanks to the choir for their excellent music, the Committee of Arrangements for their successful efforts in providing for the wants of all, and the citizens of Norwalk for their generous hospitality; and after uniting with the audience in singing "Old Hundred," adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania Historical Society.—*Philadelphia June 13th.*—A meeting of the Historical Society was held last night, Mr. Snowden in the chair.—Donations and additions to the library were reported to the Society, numbering about one hundred and twenty-seven volumes. A report from the Historical Committee was then read in reference to a proposal for changing the Constitution of the Society. A report was read, giving an account of the organization of the Delaware Historical Society.

The report, from the last stated meeting, of the Executive Committee with regard to the purchase of the Penn Mansion was then read and sanctioned.

Wm. W. Lowery, Esq., on motion of Dr. Coats was elected a member.

A report was then read by Mr. Smith with regard to the proposal for purchasing the old State House or Penn Manor.

Mr. Smith showed that it was not advisable for the Society to make the outlay, but said that if through the exertion of the Historical Society one-third of the purchase money could be raised, he had no doubt that the city authorities could raise the rest, and assume the responsibility of keeping the building in repair.

The report was accepted and the meeting adjourned.

OBITUARY.

John Woodbridge.—Another pioneer of Ohio—one of the earliest and worthiest—has gone to join the company of the departed and memorable dead. On the 14th instant, John Woodbridge, of Chillicothe, died, in the 79th year of his age. There is probably not a living pioneer in the State who came earlier than he, nor one who has pursued a more useful or honorable life. This will be evident from a very brief review of his career. Mr. Woodbridge was born in 1785, and was the son of the Hon. Dudley Woodbridge, of Norwich, Connecticut, and the brother of Dudley Woodbridge, of Marietta, and the Hon. William Woodbridge, of Michigan. He and his brothers

were brought by his father to Marietta, at the first settlement in 1788. It is, therefore, more than 75 years since this aged citizen first trod the soil of Ohio. He beheld its infancy cradled amidst the wilds of the forests and the war-hoop of the savage, and looked with pleasure upon its advance to strength and civilization. The memory of its pioneer life was mingled with the enjoyment of its prosperity.

Mr. Woodbridge was sent, when a boy, to Connecticut for his education, where his teacher was Azel Backus, afterward President of Hamilton College, N. Y.

Mr. W. settled in Chillicothe in 1806. After passing a short time in mercantile business, he was chosen cashier of the then newly chartered (since called old) Bank of Chillicothe. This office he held with distinguished honor and usefulness till the charter expired, in 1844—a period of thirty-five years. No one unacquainted with the history of banking in Ohio, and the great financial difficulties which for a long time obstructed or deranged business, can properly estimate the useful and valuable services of Mr. Woodbridge as a financier. The Bank of Chillicothe at times rendered great serivce to the Government, and when most of the banking institutions were crumbling around, maintained its credit with fidelity and honor.

Retired from this responsible situation, Mr. W. pursued for the remainder of his life the path of a private gentleman, with sufficient means to cultivate his literary and rural tastes. Few men understand how to pursue such a life with dignity, urbanity, and usefulness. Yet Mr. W. had all of these. Naturally modest and diffident, kind, gentle and tender—he was yet possessed of all those sterner virtues which belong to strength of mind and character, and which shield life from much of human suffering.

Simple in his tastes, and abstemious in his habits, his last sickness was almost his only one. Nearly forty years ago he had made a profession of religion, and continued to practice it, a devoted, consistent and cheerful Christian.

Most happy in his domestic and social relations, he enjoyed life, but towards its close was obliged to feel some of those afflictions which the aged are ill able to bear. During his youth and early manhood the society of Chillicothe was unsurpassed in whatever is agreeable and attractive.—Many a brilliant intellect, and genial spirit, and hospitable citizen, long numbered with the dead, were centered there. Mr. Woodbridge outlived these, his early associates, and felt that he could not replace them. Col. W. K. Bond, a friend of fifty years, and almost the last, has just preceeded him to the grave. In the meantime he had met with that bereavement which comes nearest the heart, and which no time can cure. Then the clouds resting on his country cast their shaddows on his mind. All this was borne with patience and fortitude, till the aged pioneer came to his end, gathered like the full shock of corn when the reaper is ready.

Not often again will one of the band of 1788 be carried to the grave, not often will any one seventy-five years a citizen of Ohio, and therefore, as well as for his fair name, we record these few lines in memory of a pioneer.

E. D. M.

Morrow, May 14.

Notes on Books.

Gleanings from the *Harvest Field of American History*. By Henry B. Dawson, part XI, Morrisania, N. Y., 1863. *The Assault on Stony Point.* By General Anthony Wayne, July 16, 1779.—Prepared for the New York *Historical Society*, and read at its regular mouthly meeting April 1, 1862, with a map, fac similes and illustrative notes. By Henry B. Dawson, Morrisania, N. Y., 1863, imp. 8 Vo. VIII, 156 pp.

Mr Dawson is one of the most thorough historical students in the country, and having made the revolutionary period a special object of research cannot make such a monograph as this anything but a most valuable and exhaustive contribution to our libraries. Having had full access to the well preserved papers of General Wayne, he found the series of documents on Stony Point extremely rich and valuable. Few who heard his paper can forget the impression produced as in his interesting narrative, he read one after another of these venerable papers, letters of Washington and Wayne. Many of these are here given in fac simile, and the volume elegantly printed becomes by these additionary enhancements a most luxurious work. Those who heard the paper will find in the appendix a map of documents sustaining its positions, and embracing all that is known of this brilliant action.

History of the Rebellion, its authors and causes. By Joshua R. Giddings. New York: Follet, Foster & Co., 1864, 8° 498.

The appearance of this volume coincides with the close of the life of its author. One of the earliest, most thorough and uncompromising opponents of slavery, his political life was a war against it; and in these ardent pages he gives really his political life. It is a work that must be read by any one who sits down to understand the present struggle, to form a correct idea of the movement which finally raised Mr. Lincoln to the Presidential chair and induced the South to attempt its long threatened secession. Many parts are extremely well written and cannot be read without

being deeply impressed. We now live amid the storm, but "post nubila Phœbus" and in the clear sunlight we shall see much that is now dim and faint.

The Fire Lands Pioneer, published by the *Fire Lands Historical Society*. Vol. V, 1864.

We welcome this new volume of transactions and collections of the enterprising society in the Fire Lands of Ohio, which comes adorned with a striking likeness of the late Govenor Elisha Whittlesey. Besides the reports of the meetings of the Society it contains memoirs of Ridgefield, Fairfield, Richmond, Greenwich, Sherman, Ruggles, and much miscellaneous matter of great value as contributions to local history.

The United Service Magazine, H. Coppie, Editor. Vol. I, C. B. Richardson, New York, 1864.

This new magazine printed in the finest style, gives the military profession a periodical which they have reason to be proud of and to sustain with hearty marks of appreciation. Edited by a gentleman who to a military education and actual experience in the field, adds the highest literary talent, it cannot fail to be what military men will expect, while its contributions from the pens of men universally acknowledged as chiefs in their departments of science, give their essays a weight that cannot but be acknowledged.

National Portrait Gallery of distinguished Americans. The portraits by Alonzo Chappell—the biographies by E. A. Duyckinck. New York: Johnson, Fry & Co., 1864.

The publishers conclude with the number now before us, this *American Portrait Gallery*, which in many respects, replaces all former collections of the kind, and is likely to stand alone for many years as the best illustrated record of American Worthies. Our country has been so prolific of great men that there has been difficulty in selecting, but all the really great representative men are here. The Presidents form a group by themselves. The Revolutionary Patriots and soldiers, the heroes of the later wars, the jurists, men of science, artists, authors, are all included here. The engravings are not mere vignettes or busts, but full lengths, elaborately done; the biographies written with care, by a highly accomplished scholar who seizes in his graphic portraiture the strong points of life and character, and gives his picture the warmth and tone and color of a master.

The History of the War for the Union, Civil, Military, and Naval. By E. A. Duyckinck. New York: Johnson, Fry & Co., 1864.

The History of the War here given us by Mr. Duyckinck, comes down in these numbers to the capture of Maryland Heights, in 1862. It fully sustains the promise of its commencement, and is a full, impartial work, written with the literary skill which the author's name guarantees. Amid the endless detail of the great struggle he has chosen the important points, weaving into his narrative all the great events and enabling his reader to follow without confusion the course of the war. The illustrations are like all those that characterize the works issued by the house, superior.

The History of the Administration of President Lincoln, including his Speeches, Letters, Addresses, Proclamations, and Messages, with a Preliminary Sketch of his Life. By Henry J. Raymond. New York: J. C. Derby and A. C. Miller. 12mo., pp. 496.

Mr. Raymond is known to the country as an able politician, once filling the position of Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, and for many years the able editor of the *New York Times* Of the political history of the time, few are more competent to write clearly and understandingly. The present volume is, in brief, a history of the present administration by one friendly to it. It is, however, written with great fairness and entire calmness, and none need hesitate to take it up from any fear of undue bias, or that perversion of fact and violent language which some seem unable to avoid.

The work is furnished with a full index, and, as it embraces all the messages and proclamations of President Lincoln, is a most acceptable work. The publishers have got it up in a very creditable style.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Vol. VI., No. 1. Salem, 1864.

This welcome quarterly opens with a memoir of Daniel A. White, by G. W. Briggs, a paper read before the Essex Institute, January 4, 1864; Mr. Rantoul's Connection with Military and Legislative Matters; the Book of Marriages of Rowley; an interesting account of the formation of the Essex Historical Society, the predecessor of the Essex Institute.

Miscellany.

Rev. D. Winslow who is preparing a Genealogy of the Winslow Family, may be addressed at No. 26, E. 4th St., New York.

Elias Barr & Co., Lancaster, Penn., announce a History of the Pennsylvania Reserves, an octavo of 600 pp., with portraits of Gov. Curtin and

Gen. Reynolds. We hope they will add General McCall and Gen. Meade.

Crosbey & Nichols, Boston, have issued Chaplain Quint's Notes of Campaign in Virginia and Tennessee.

A Statue of Columbus.—The government of Spain is about to erect a statue in Madrid to Christopher Columbus. It will be built in "paseo de Recoletas," in front of the Royal Treasury. The statue will be of bronze, from twenty five to thirty feet in height, elevated upon a pedestal sixteen feet high. Three of the sides of the pedestal will be adorned with bas-relievos, representing incidents of the first transatlantic voyage of Columbus, and the fourth side will bear an inscription, to be dictated by the Royal Academy of History. It is understood that the competition for the commission will be open to sculptors of all nations, and it would be singularly appropriate should American genius win the prize, and the name of an American be associated with the statue to be raised in honor of the discoverer of America.

Messrs. Sheldon & Co., of New York, have in press, it is said, the long mentioned *Memoirs of General Scott*, a book which will be read with avidity. The long services of the General, a life of military activity from the war of 1812 to the great rebellion, including the triumphs in Mexico, his position before the country as a candidate for its highest honors, all give it more than usual interest.

We have had two Lives of the *sainted Jackson*, as our southern brethren are beginning to call him, but a third is announced from the pen of Rev. R. L. Dabney, of the Theological Seminary at Hampton Sidney College, who writes at the request of Gen Ewell, and Mrs. Jackson.

Among "War Books" appears a little book entitled, *Soldiering in North Carolina*, by Thomas Kirwan, 7th Mass., which is well spoken of.

The Library of the late W. J. Davis, which is well known as one of unusual value in the department of American history, will be offered for sale at auction early in the fall. His friend, Henry B. Dawson, assisted by Messrs. John B. Moreau and John G. Shea, has undertaken to catalogue the property; and it is probable that Mr. Merwin will be invited to act as the salesman. It is hoped, for the sake of the children of our friend, that those who watched the Allan sale so closely will not forget this.

Walker, Wise & Co., Boston, have in press the Notes of a Corporal in the Nineteenth Army Corps, by James K. Hosmer.

Moore, Wilstach & Co., Cincinnati, have in press the papers of Harman Blennerhassett, embracing his Journal and Correspondence, from which much light may reasonably be expected on one of the most obscure passages of our country's history.

Gould and Lincoln, Boston, have in press, an octavo on The Military History of Massachusetts, in the war of the Rebellion, embracing a complete and authentic history of the part which that State has acted in the present war, from the commencement to the present time.

George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, will soon publish a volume entitled "The Union Generals," embracing the lives and services of the Generals of the Union Army. The biographies and battle sketches in this volume have been prepared by J. S. C. Abbott, B. J. Losing, J. T. Headley, E. A. Duyckinck, Prof. H. Coppee, Dr. Tomes, Richard Grant White, and several military authors of high repute.

A Mappemonde, by Leonardo da Vinci, has recently been discovered among the Royal Collection at Windsor Castle, and has been described to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. R. H. Major. This map contains three claims to priority over all maps previously known—viz., it is the *first* containing the map of America; the *first* showing the severance of the New World from Asia, and of Cuba from Japan, in the belief of which Columbus died; and the *first* representing the ancient idea of a great southern continent. The date due to the map, from the state of discovery which it represents, is 1512. Leonardo's remarkable habit of writing from right to left, which Mr. Major feared might prevent his proving the map (which is written from left to right) to be Leonardo's, was the very means of bringing that proof to demonstration. He was also able to show that the map had a Vespucian origin, from its containing the repetition of a blunder in the use of the word *Abatia* for *Bahia de todos os Santos*, that word being a translation of an error in printing the original Italian of Vespucci where the word *Bahia* was converted into *Badia*.

Mr. Major further showed, with great ingenuity, a highly probable connection between Leonardo da Vinci and Vespucci, though the medium of the Giacondi family, he having been four years engaged on the famous portrait of Mona Lisa Giacondi, while at the same time a Giacondi was sent from Lisbon to Seville by the King of Portugal to seduce Vespucci from the service of Spain to that of Portugal; and in the following year the narrative of his third voyage was translated into Latin by another Giacondi, the celebrated architect, who built the bridge of Notre Dame, at Paris. In tracing this connection, Mr. Major was able to illustrate, by a series of curious facts, the process by which the spurious name of America became first suggested and afterwards adopted in print by a small cluster of men at the little town of St. Dié, in Loraine, who acted under the special patronage of Réné, second Duke of Loraine and Titular King of Jerusalem and Sicily.

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General Department.

AFFAIRS AT FORT CHARTRES, 1768-1781.

The kindness of one of our historical students enables us to give our readers the following curious letters, dated chiefly at Fort Chartres, and giving impressions of the western country as an English officer found it after the pacification effected by much toil, at the close of Pontiac's bold endeavor to recover by a combined effort of the aboriginal tribes what all French valor had failed to accomplish.

The period of the letters embraces the time when that great chief of the Ottawas fell at Cahokia, beneath the knife of an assassin, hired by an Englishman, but unfortunately the writer, not knowing how posterity would thank him for details of the event, makes no allusion to it, although he mentions some of its speedy results.

Fort Chartres is now a ruin on the bank of the Mississippi, with part of its walls swept away by the turbid tide, and a dense forest around, towering trees even growing in its very midst, so that a stranger unacquainted with its history might easily attribute it to some early race. It stands near Prairie du Rocher, Illinois, and was built in 1720, at a distance of a mile from the Mississippi. It was repaired in 1750, and at the time of these letters, owing to a new channel formed by the river, was not over eighty yards from the water. It was a well built stone fort, of irregular form, the sides being about 490 feet each.

After the surrender of the country it was left in command of St. Ange de Bellerive, an old and experienced officer who held command during the dangerous period of Pontiac's conspiracy, which had made it impossible for the English authorities to replace him. In vain did Major Loftus, with 400 regulars, attempt to reach it by way of New Orleans. Volleys from hidden foes on the shores drove him back with loss and panic to the new Spanish town; in vain Capt. Pitman made a subsequent attempt to penetrate in disguise, he lost heart and retired; in vain did Lt. Fraser seek to reach it overland. Narrowly escaping with life he reached New Orleans also in disguise, to add doubtless to the ill-concealed amusement of the French and Spanish officers, at these ineffectual attempts of the English to get to one of their own Forts.

When Croghan met Pontiac and peace was arranged, then and then only did Thomas Stirling, who died in 1808 a General and Baronet, now only a Captain, who had fought bravely under Abercrombie and Amherst, lead from Fort Pitt one hundred of the 42nd Highlanders, and to him on the 10th of October, 1765, did St. Ange surrender the Fort in a long document which the curious reader will find in the N. Y. Colonial Documents. At last the flag of England floated in Illinois. On the 2d of December Major Robert Farmer, of the 34th Foot, arrived with a strong body of troops and assumed command. It is not unlikely that he died in 1768, as his name then disappears from the army lists. At all events Lt. Col. John Wilkins, an officer of considerable experience, arrived there Sept. 5, 1768, and took command of the fort. The following letters give us a glimpse of his régime. He was probably its last commandant, as Father Mississippi in 1772, carried by storm two bastions and a curtain and the English struck their flag and abandoned Fort Char-

tres, soon to yield the whole Illinois country to a new republic.

MESSRS. EDITOR:

The correspondence, of which the following letters form a part, recently came into my temporary keeping, in the course of a genealogical investigation which I was pursuing, and seemed worthy of preservation in your valuable Magazine. It consisted of various letters, bills, etc., addressed to one Capt. Thomas Barnsley of Bensalem, Bucks Co. Penn., by various officers of the British Army, stationed at different posts in this country, and covered a period extending from '764 to '771. Capt. Barnsley became Ensign of the 60th Reg. Dec. 26, 1755, and as Lieut. in the Royal Americans was wounded at Ticonderoga July 8, 1758; became a Captain May 5, 1759, and, as appears from these documents, had been in '763 and '4 Paymaster to the First Battalion of H. M. Royal American Regiment—and this correspondence sufficiently evidences the respect and confidence roposed in his character and judgment, as a man of business as well as a soldier, by all who had any dealings with him. From Colonels to Ensigns—from official dignitaries to humble tailors—whether in America or in England—all seemed to make him their confidant—to seek his judgment—and to be content in his decision and advice. As for Ensign Butricke, the writer of these letters, we know little save what the letters themselves tell us. He seems to have fully shared in the public confidence in Mr. Barnsley; wrote very long, *naive* and rather interesting letters, and, as far as we can learn, received not a single answer from the Captain, yet without apparently suffering any abatement of his previous respect and affection for that reticent personage.

I.

A Letter from George Butricke, dated Philadelphia, 19th Feb. '768, and addressed to Capt. Thos. Barnsley, residing at Bensalem—mostly on private and pecuniary matters.

"We have no kind of news at present but that of Miss Hannah Boyts' marriage to Mr. Dean, merchant, which I am much pleased with for particular Reasons, you know."

"We in the Barrack are just as when you was in town. mostly in a Blaze with the fumes of that Dear friend Madiera, which seems to steal on them very powerfully, and very often makes the whole Barr^{k}, as it were, a Hell indeed."

II.

To Capt. Thomas Barnsley.

PHILADELPHIA, the 22d May, '768.

DEAR SIR:

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that five Companies of our Regiment Rec^{d} orders yesterday morning to be ready to march at six hours warning, under the Command of Col. Wilkins* for Fort Pitt, and as I am to proceed with them it prevents me having the pleasure to see you at Present, and to prevent there being any mistake betwixt us I have sent my Servant, with the things I mentioned to you when you was here. Vizt: Seven hatts, 20 yards of furniture Chintz and Lace, Powder, flints, Ball, &c.

I shall leave my Large Chest behind, with every thing in it I Cannot Carry, and as I know no person I can so well depend on as our Butcher Kirker, I propose to Leave it with him, with orders to deliver it to you should any thing happen to me, and before I Leave Town I will send you a list of what it Contains.

III.

A letter from Butricke to the same Capt. Barnsley, dated June 23d, 1768, at Philadelphia, announces his recovery from his "late illness, so as to hope to be able to set off for Fort Pitt to-morrow morning."—

* Lt. Col. John Wilkins, Capt. 55th Foot Dec. 30, 1755, was Major in 1762. He commanded at Niagara. In 1763 he marched to relieve Detroit, but was attacked by the Indians, his troops cut to pieces, and he forced back to Fort Schlosser. He attempted next to reach it by water, but in a storm lost seventy men and was again compelled to return. In August, 1764, he was made Major of the 60th, and on the following June, Lt. Col. of the 18th Royal Irish. Compare Dr. O'Callaghan's note, Col. Doc. VIII, 185.

Complains of the conduct of an Apothecary, one Bass, of that city &c. &c.

IV.

FORT CHARTRES, 15th Sept., 1768.

DEAR SIR:

I had the pleasure to write you the 24th June, the day before I left Philadelphia, and the 30th I joined Colonel Wilkins at the Crossings of Juniata, he had been detained 14 days by Col. Armstrong, for Want of Carriages. But lucky for me he had got them a few days before I joined him. The 14th July we arrived at Fort Pitt, which is now a most shocking place; the Works and Barracks are all gone to Wreck, But the Country about it seems to be in a thriving way, a great number of settlers are already there, and many more Coming to it daily. 20th July we embarked on the Ohio with five companys of the 7 we had Brought up, the other 2 Left there to garrison Fort Pitt. It would be needless for me to give you a detail of our Voyage, as we mett with nothing metairil on it but the Loss of one man Drownded. From Fort Pitt to the Scioto River, which you will see by the List of the distances from Each place I send you inclosed, is 366 miles. We met with Little or no game till we arriv'd there. But from thence to the falls, which is 316 miles more, the River is covered with all kinds of Game. We killed so many Buffalos that We commonly served out one a day to Each Company, & they Commonly Weigh'd from 4 to 600 lbs. W^{t}.; they go in Hirds of 20, 30 & some times 50^{s}, some people say in 100^{s} they have seen them. We had such plenty that when a Bull was killed we only took the tongue and left the Rest for the Wolves. Besides this there is the greatest quantities of Turkies, Deer, Geese, Ducks, Bears &c. I Believe the Like is not to be seen in any part of the known World. The River does not abound so much with fish as might be imagin'd, which I Believe is occasioned by there Being such quantities of Catt-fish, which are so Large and Numerous that I think they destroy all other But the Turtle. We had such plenty of these two that I think we might have subsisted on them and flour, without the assistance of any other food. We Caught some Catfish of 100 lb. W^{t}: But their Common size is from 30 to 70 lb. W^{t}: The Turtle is commonly of 30 lb. W^{t}: But seldom above that. They are Reckoned to be near as good as those taken at sea for soop. The 8th Aug. We arrived at the Falls, which you'l see is 682 miles from Fort Pitt, in 20 days. We Reckoned this good going, But I think with two or three Boats it might be done in half the time. The Falls appear verry tremendous at first sight, and startled our people much, as thay had not been used to things of this kind before. I made Light of it, and after I had survey'd them well, offered to go down them immediately in my Boat, which made many of them swear that none but a mad man would attempt a thing of the kind. However, this pleased the Colonel so much that he swore there was nothing I ever see that I would not attempt; however, he would not suffer me to go down that night. Next morning sent the Engineer Hutchins to see if a passage could be found in the South shore, who return'd at 11 o'clock with the report that it could not be effected. Col. Wilkins Came to me again, tould me to be cautious of what I did, that he did not, by any means, desire me to hazard my Life in such a manner But if I really thought it could be done he would give me Leave. I jumpt at the opportunity, threw some Baggage out of the Boat to make her Light in the head, and went off instantly. I Reconitred the head of the fall well before I made the attempt, and when I had found the passage went off, and in 2 minutes and 5 seconds pass'd the falls, that are near a Mile in Length, without the Least difficulty. all the peaple was looking out to see what would be our fate and when the Colonel see I had gott safe down he Come to meet me on my Return to the Camp by Land & gave me his hearty thanks. He then ordered the whole to prepare to pass them, and that night we gott of 8 more, & next day completed the passage. These falls are near a mile in Length, and they appear much Like those you have seen on Hudson's River at Fort Miller. Having halted here a day or two

to put every thing in proper order, on the 13th we embarked again, and the 23d arrived at the Mississipy River where the Ohio has its confluence 482 miles from the falls the Whole Length of the Ohio River makes 1164 english miles. We was very much surprised to see the difference of the two Rivers at First sight the Ohio Being a fine Clear Jentle Current and the Mississipy a great Rapid full of sand Barrs, and so muddy that its impossible to drink it. Having made our desposition to assend the Mississipi, we embarked Early next morning But mett with so many difficualties that we only got four miles that night. We continued in the same manner for three days more, and did not gain above 6 or 7 miles a day, the current in many places is so very Rapid and the Navigation so much interrupted by great quantities of trees that falls with the Banks of the River and drives with the fluds in the springs, that we many times Rowd for 3 and four hours and did not gain one mile these difficulties with the inexperience of our men and officers made the Colonel almost mad at last he came to a determination to send off some person to Ft: Chartres to send down some empty battoes to Lighten some of ours that was so heavy loaded that they was not able to proceed. he again came to me to know if it would be agreeable to me to go on, I immediately embraced his offer and in half an hour Left the Detachment with four men and two Indians in a very small Boat, we Rowd night and day for three days and the 31st Augt arrived at Keskiskee* a Town & River on the English shore about 18 miles below Ft: Chartres; this I think was the most dangerous and fatiguing journey I ever made, I was inform'd when I arrived at Keskeskee that I had, had the greatest Luck in the world that I had escapt the enemy Indians that several parties was then out and had Cutt off a boat of the Companies, with 8 men, one of which got in, and a Connoe with 3 men, I sent of some boats that night to meet the Colonel and next morning set off in a *Callash* For Fort Chartres, as I said before is 18 miles from Keskeskee and we passd thro' the finest Country in the known world not a tree to be seen for several miles and the finest Land my Eyes ever beheld, Here they plant Indian Corn in the Spring and never touches it 'til fall when they go to fitch it home, and most of what I see is 10 & 12 foot high, they raze Tobacco as fine as in Virginia, they have the greatest quantity of black cattle—the plains for miles are Covered with them—indeed most of the french peoples Riches Lies in Stock of that kind for there is no kind of money Current there Butt what they make themselves, which is Little notes of so many Livers each, the horses are pritty good for Saddles, and might be made a great deal Better, But they are so careless of them that there is not one gelding in all the Colonie of the Illinois, all plowing & Hauling is done by Bullocks. The Country abutt F: Chatres is free for many miles Round it and the finest meddow ever was seen, grass grows here within a mile of the Fort to a great highht, and such quantities of it that there might be hay made for 100000 head of Cattle every summer, Fort Chartres is a midling sized Fort built of stone the walls about 2 foot thick and 20 foot high, its Built in a Regular Square with a Bastion at each angle with Loop holes to fire small arms thro', there are some port holes for great Guns, But they seldom use them for they shock the works too much, the barracks are very good built of stone, But they will not contain more than 200 men exclusive of officers.

We have been very Lucky both with men and officers in Respect to health, when we took possission of the Fort.

[The remainder of this letter is lost.]

* Kaskaskia.

V.

(Illinois,) Fort Chartres, 30th October, 1768.

Dear Sir

I had the pleasure to write you by Captain Forbes the 15th September when the 34th Regiment embarked from hence for Fort Pitt, I had the pleasure to acquaint you then we were all arrived here in good health, and as the season was so far advanced we were in

hopes we should not be troubled with the disorders frequent in these Climes for this year, But we was soon convinced otherwise, On Sunday the 18th Sepr. I was sitting at Dinner when a sudden Coldness struck me all over without saying any thing of it I Rose from table and walk'd into the fields thinking to shake it off, But to no purpose, I then went to Bed and found myself siezed with a Hott fitt which did not last long and after slept pritty well till morning when I found myself quiet well, I tould the Doctor of what had happened, who said it would turn to an Intermitting fever and indeed so I found it, that day Capt. Stewart Lt: Turner and 20 men was siezed in much the same manner and so it Continued that in 3 days time there was not one Commissioned Officer, non Commissioned or Private man But one Serg. 1 Corpl. and about nine men but what was siezed in the same manner next day as the Doctor had said mine came on again and in such a Violent manner that it laid me up for good. I had it six days with a Cold and hott fit every day But no shaking till the seventh when I had a very severe Cold fitt, and shuck very much the Doctor was pleased to see it and said he would soon put a stop to it, which he accordingly did, for from that time I had it no more, in this seven days I had five different servants all taken ill, and should have been in the greatest distress had it not been for a Woman of the Regt. whom a few days before had Claimed me for a Country man & was very tender and good to me till I was quiet recovered in a few days I was able to make my appearance on the parade being the first of the whole Garrison that was taken ill, on going out I found that all or most of them was in a much more dangerous way than I had been that there was hardly any but was dangerously ill of a nervous fever and I Could plainly see we should Loose a great many men the first Visit I paid was to my Dear good friend, Capt Stewart who to my unspeakable grief I found was a dying man, and this had Like to have thrown me into a Relapse with greef, the 29th Sepr. Lieut Turner died who you may remember was a very modest good man, the 30th my Dear Stewart died and the 3 October Lieut Paterson, the men now began to go off fast we for several days Carried out in a Cart four and five a day, at one time, men and their wives have been Carried to the graves in the same Cart, and the poor Little Infant Orphans following, and no person to help or do the Least thing for them, we was now arrived at the greatest scenes of Calamity in the midst of which Col. Wilkins (who was then Lying ill himself) sent for me to ask me to do the Adjutant's duty. I was unwilling to engage in it but thought this was no time to Refuse any thing, and I was immediately put in order to do the duty, you may easily Conceive what a situation I was in with all the Officers and men of the five compys so ill that we Could only mount a Corpl. and six men and had to Guard a fort in the heart of an Enemys Country, The disorder still Ragged and I have the greatest Reason in the World to believe it was Contagious for hardly any one Came into the fort but found themselves siezed soon after. We have now sent to the Grave three Officers, twenty five men Twelve Women and fifteen Children, since the 29th Sept and many more in a Very dangerous way, tho' I am in hopes the could Weather will soon help us.

Since I Recovered I thought it highly Necessary to make my Will in which I have Left every thing to your Disposall tho' Little as I have it Comes with a hearty welcome I hope you will Receive this time enough to write in the Spring, if I dont hear from you then shall be very Uneasy.

* * * * * * * *

VI.

(Illinois) Fort Chartres, 12th Febuary 1769.

Dear Sir

I had the pleasure to write you the 30th Octeber last by an Express that went from hence by land, with despatches for the Commander in Chief which was to aequaint him of our distressed situation at that time, I then wrote you we had Lost three Officers & twenty five men, since that we have Buried fifteen men more, Almost all the Women and thirty Seven Children that arrived

here with the five companys in perfect health.

The Colonel has been kind enough to Recommend me for one of the vacant Ensigncy should the promotion go in the Regim^{t}. But there is so Little probability of it that I dont flatter myself the Lest with hopes of succeeding, tho' one would think it hard too as there are so many Vacancies that some might not take Besides the Gent: that died here we have an Account of one Ens; Tracy being killed in a Duell at Fort Pitt, and Ensign Howard is on the decline of life here.

When I wrote you 15th Sept^{r} (which I sent by Capt. Forbes of the 34th Regim^{t}) I gave you some Account of this Country It is certainly the finest Land in the known World, it Wants for nothing but inhabitants and cultivation to make it exceed any part of America I have ever been in, You would be surprised to see how Luxuriously every kind of Vegetables grows here,—they grow Wheat, Oats, pease, and Indian Corn, in great abundance, and there are such quantities of the finest Meadow that the grass is in Common to all, Their Cattle run in grass so high that you may be within five yards of a large Ox, and not see him, When the french (whom you know are a very Idle set of people in all parts of America they are in) Cut their grass its Common for them to take three or four teams to the Meddow in a morning, mow all day, and bring it home at night, which is all the Making the Hay gets here. The reason they give for bringing it home so soon is, that Were they to Leave it out two days it would be so much dryd with the excessive heat that it would be good for nothing. The Indians that live hereabouts are a very mean, Indolent Drunken set of people, whom the French have entirely at their command.

Col. Wilkins is taking great pains to settle the Affairs of the Collonie in some kind of Regulation, which as yet has been (since the English possessed it) without any kind of Laws but that of Military Decision. He has now* granted commissions of the peace to several people, both french and English; of those he has formd a Court of Judicature, who are allowed to determin on all causes of Debt, without a Jury. How this may answer with the Laws of great Britain I will not Pretend to say. He has appointed Mr. George Morgan President of this Court, which has given great offence to all the french inhabitants in the Colonie, he being Universally hated by all those people, and indeed has but few friends of any other Nation here (The Commandant excepted). Indeed it would surprise you much to see how we are perplexd with party affairs in this Infant Collonie. The French to a man oppose the Morganians with all their might and I believe would not Scruple to spend their Estates to have their Ends accomplished, Indeed, if half what they allege be truth, they have great Cause of Complaint—for my own share I think there are faults on Both sides. The french are here (as in all other parts I have seen them in) a Cunning, litigous, jealous, set of people, By what I can Learn their grand dispute arises from an Opinion of the Commandant favoring the Company which he is obliged to do in Consequence of his orders from Gen. Gage because they are the only people that make use of English manufactures the others being all French Wines &c., and of Course is Contraband trade. It would be too tedious to enter into a detail of the many scandalous practices that is made use of by both parties, to ruin others, Petitions from the french party to the Commandant dayly *Replete with Rebellion*. He on the other hand is endeavoring to support the Company all in His power by issuing His Proclamations for bringing them to Justice and settling all their affairs on a solid foundation which he takes great pains to do, tho' I am afraid he will not accomplish it shortly: The 19th December last Col. Wilkins ordered a Court of Inquiry to be held to settle some disputes—betwixt Mr. Morgan and the french people, It was Carried on from day to day till the 20th January with the greatest *Rancour* by both partys, and when it was over not the lest thing settled to either partys satisfaction, What is most extraordinary the french was not able to proove any one thing

* His Proclamation, based on Gage's order, is dated Nov. 21, 1768. The Courts began Dec. 6, 1768.

They Alleged against Mr. Morgan, It is said here the proceedings will be published in one of the Philadelphia papers But I hope they will think better of it, and not expose themselves so far.

The Spaniards make but an indifferent appearance here, You know, by the Definitive Treaty of Peace, they were to have all the Lands to the Westward of the Mississippi River, in Consequence of which they sent one hundred men from the Havana Under the command of one Capt. Don Rose,* an old experienced officer, to take possession of their part of the Louisiana Country He took post at a place called paincour, about forty miles above this Fort where he has Commanded so much to the people's satisfaction, as will redound much to his honor, tho' he has been so Unlucky with his people by deaths and desertions, that he has now only seventeen men left out of the hundred, It is now said there is another Officer coming up from the Havana to Relieve him and five hundred Spanish Soldiers, who are to be employ'd building a Fort on the Missouri River, which you may see by a map is about sixty miles from hence, on the Spanish shore, It is in the heart of the Country of a Tribe of Indians of that name, who are very numerous and give law to all the Indians hereabout.

It has been talked ever since we arrived here, of Col Wilkins having orders to establish a post at a place call'd by the French Post St. Vincent, the English call it O Post.† It is on the Wabash River, Its by Land 240 English miles but to go by Water is 600 at lest from this place, and for this purpose he is fitting up a very Large Boat, by Way of a Row-galley which is to row with 24 Oars, to Carry 35 men With six Months provisions &c and a Brass six-pounder Mounted on her forecastle, Her Gunwales are raised so high that the men are not to be seen Rowing, This Boat is to be Commanded by a Commissioned Officer, and is also to Cruise on the Wabash and Ohio Rivers, to intercept the french and Spanish traders from New Orleans, Carrying on an Illicit trade with our Indians at O Post and on the Rivers, It is likewise to prevent them from killing Buffalo, which the people from New Orleans have done in such quantities lately that were they allowd to continue it, they would soon destroy all those animals.

I believe when I wrote you by Capt. Forbes I mentioned the farm Capt. Stewart and I had bought in Company, from which we had great expectations, But that poor man being so soon Cutt off, has Rendered all our hopes fruitless, for we was obliged to take in other partners that quiet destroys all our endeavors, and things of all kinds being so extravagantly dear that I fear I shall not be able to save any thing out of my pay, had not these poor Gents: died since we came here, I had some hopes of getting leave of absence to go to England, But since it has so happened, I fear I may now give up all hopes of it for life, Indeed I should not so much mind that were I in a part of America that one could have the least hopes of health, I cannot so much complain of it myself for I have been very hearty ever since the Stroke I had in Septem^{r}, that I mentioned to you in my last, But it would shock a Turk to see what the Poor men, women, & children, have suffered for want of proper nourishment. You may easily Conceive what Wretched state a poor man must be in when in the higth of a fever to have nothing to drink but Cold Water—

When the fevers had somewhat abated, a great many of the men was seized with a Bluddy flux, which now makes great havock amongst them, not a Week but we Burry some and when it will end God only knows, for there are numbers of them just at Deaths door, you would pity them much to see them so shortly changed from a sett of fine stout hearty Young men, now a weak, feable, emaciated poor Souls. I Believe by the time you have Read this far you will wish

* Rious reached St. Louis in 1768, but Sir Ange, the former Commander of Fort Chartres, remained in command till of 1770.

† This is Vincennes, which the English, who thought that every French place must necessarily be a Saint, changed to St. Vincent. The French have a way of using au, aux before names, and this has led to mistakes like that in the text. They would speak of Post Vincennes as *au Poste*, at the Post. Hence we have *aux Arcs*, Ozark; *aux Sables*, Ausable.

for a Conclusion, and indeed so it really is time. But my heart wishes much to Converse with you and as I Cannot have that happiness, hope you will excuse this long epistle, Ensign Howard has been very ill all winter It has been offered to him that if he would give in his Resignation he might return to Europe and I believe I might have the offer of it on the same Conditions I had Mr. Raymond's, I consulted the Colonel in it and he advises me to wait and see what may be the Issue of the Last Recommendation. We have had several expresses from Fort Pitt this Winter and I was in great hopes of hearing from you by some of them but not a line has made its appearance, however there is a good time coming in the spring, I long much to know what luck I have had in the Philadelphia Lottery, and hope to hear you have put out that trifle to Interest.

We have had a fine Winter here as any I have ever seen since I came to America and all the Gents: (except Howard) have been pretty healthy, I still keep bustling about am now busy fencing in a Garden for the men, which w^th^ my own and the adjutants duty that I have done ever since poor Turner Died keeps me constantly employ'd and I am sure ads much to my health. Pray make my most sincere Respects to Miss Shipphard to all my Little Countrymen, Miss^r^: Bamsley, Shiphard and Smith, and the Rest of your good family, and may he who has the giving of all good gifts ever Bless you Sir & all your Undertakings, is the fervent prayer of

Dear Sir, your poor but sincere friend,

GEO: BUTRICKE.

VII.

FORT CHARTRES 27th June 1769

DEAR SIR

Though I am not so happy as to have heard from you once since I left Philadelphia, I have not mist any opport^y^ of Writing to you, and this by Mr. Morgan being a very good one I Cannot let it slip without letting you know that one of your friends is still among the living.—My last was of the 10^th^ Febr^y^. which I hope you have Received by this time—In April I was Attack with a severe fever which kept me confined for ten days, and in May again much more severe than the Other tho' it did not last so long, since which I have been very hearty and indeed the whole Garrison are much recovered, tho' the Weather is most intolerably hott: the men keep up their spirits very well, I am in hopes the seasoning (as they call it here) is now almost over.

We have been all this Spring, under the greatest apprehension of an Indian Warr,* we had it from all quarters that several nations had entered into a League to strike the English in the Illinois Country this Spring, Col. Wilkins on this information very prudently filled all the stores with provisions and sent an Officer with the arm'd Boat to get in a quantity of Wood which was happily effected in a very short time and now we have 280 cords piled up under the Walls of the Fort and we can now bid defiance to all the Indians in America,—the 16th April a party of the Kickapoos broke into a house in this Village; surprised a soldier and his Wife in Bed, scalp'd both and got off without the least hurt; and the 14^th^ May another party of the Sax and Reynards† attacked some of the Indians that live near this fort killed six, and Carried off their scalps, these strokes alarmed us much, obliged us to keep constantly in the Fort, & watch Night and day, Its now said the stroke intended against us will be in the harvest time, But I am of an Opinion it will blow over for this time or we should have had more of it before now.

I have had great hopes of getting leave from Col. Wilkins to return to europe, which he had in some measure promised me when the new adjutant arrived, but we have heard nothing as yet how those vacancies have been filled; & Cap^t^ Campbell, the Barrack master here, has got leave to return to Europe,

* These apprehensions were caused by the threats of vengeance made by the Ottawas and their allies, the Kikapoos, Sacs and Foxes, against the Illinois, for the murder of Pontiac, at Cahokia by an Illinois.

† Foxes (Outagamies.)

& has appointed me to act in his absence, with a Salary of two shillings sterling p^{r} day, This with two I expect for doing the adjutant's duty, will I hope enable me to make you a Remittance of a hundred York in a short time, If I have not some letters from you soon, I shall think you have quiet forgot me. Pray give my kind respects to Miss Jemima, and all the rest of your good family and believe me

Dear sir

Yours Most affectionately

GEO. BUTRICKE.

To Captain Barnsley

Superscribed
To
Captain BARNSLEY Esq^{r}
At Bensalem in Bucks Co
Pennsylvania
Pr : favor of
GEO. MORGAN, Esq^{r} :

VIII.

FORT CHARTRES 29th Decem$_{r}$ 1769.

DEAR SIR.

I cannot let slip this opportunity tho' am at a loss what to write, 'Tis almost two years since I had the pleasure to see you, and in all that time not one Line, tho' when I consider former times, I am not so much surprised for I Remember when I was at Niagara a letter in two years was look'd upon as a great favour.

This is the fifth I have wrote you since I came to this place and I took particular care to send them by good hands, so that I hope they are all come to hand. We are now in a melancholy situation we have not had the Least Accounts from any Quarter since the first of June, 'Tis thought the Indians have Cut of the Expresses from fort Pitt on the River Ohio, and we have Acc^{s} by frenchmen from New Orleans that since the Spaniards have returned to that place they have forbid all English or french from Landing there, If this be true all our Commuications are shutt up, the Indians are all out hunting now, But its said we shall certainly have an Indian Warr in the Spring, In my last I inform'd you of my intention to return to Europe, But I have fear I shall not be able to Accomplish it, not only for the Reason above given, But my having so many employments on my hands, which will Render it very difficult.

I now do the duty of Q^{r} Mas^{r} :, adjutant, Barrack Master and since the death of poor Captain Lieut Lane have been Obliged to act as paymaster tho' was given to Understand it was intended for another person, there are two candidates for this place, vizt: Lieut Chapman and one Rumsey who you may remember in the 42^{d} Regm^{t}, he is Recommended for an Ensigncy in this Reg^{t}; and if he succeeds the present Commanding Officer will give him the paymasters place, —I could not help observing to L^{t}, Colonel Wilkins that I thought it something strange being desired to do a duty for a Regim^{t}, and the emoluments given to another Person, but he gave me to understand that he was a Better Judge for me, than I was for myself, it then struck me of the Repeated Advice you have given me, and I immediately tould him there was no kind of duty he would desire me to do; but I should be happy in executing it, by this you will see I still am on a good footing with him, But you will pitty me when I tell you that the whole Corp and he are on very Bad terms, this makes me have a very difficult Card to play, however I hope to Rubb it out for a few years in order to save a little more money and I hope to be able to send you a Bill in the Spring for one hundred Penn: Curr, I have not time to say more at present, therefore Conclude with my sincere respects to all your family wishing you and them a Merry Christmas and many a happy New Year.

GEO. BUTRICKE.

IX.

Letter dated at Fort Chartres, on the 30th May 1770—is sent "by some Indians just going off for Fort Pitt by land"—speaks of some money matters, and the necessaries of Life there are "very dear"—He still continues to hold the numerous offices in the Reg^{t}, before described, and says "I keep in with the person [Col. Wilkins?] as you de-

sired, tho' I assure you it is attended with many disagreeable Circumstances, however I shall still adhere to your advice. I am sorry to tell you there are many disagreeable things passes in this part of the world. I have Steered clear as yet, some think it will be a means of bringing us back to Phil-ad[a] for Court Matials &c &c."

His next letter dated June 13, 1770, mentions the preceding letter, and says "I have no news, health and I are again friends and we go hand in hand in spite of Climate, or a most shocking unhealthy Country,"&c.

The next letter dated May 2, 1771, still complains that he has not yet rec[d] a line from Cap[t], B—sends this by way of Fort Pitt, and a draft will be sent by Lieut. Chapman of same Reg[t]. "who will embark for Philadelphia, by way of New Orleans in a few days," and adds,

"I am sorry to hear there is so great a probability of a Spanish war, We have frequent alarms here of enemy Indians, we have lost one man kill'd and scalped this Spring." —

GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following interesting table contains matter which will be very useful for future reference, and having been prepared with great care, its accuracy can be relied upon:

FROM 1682 TO 1863.

1682, October. William Penn [Proprietary] acted as Governor till August, 1684.

Thomas Lloyd, President, until December, 1688.

Captain John Blackwell, Deputy Governor to 1690.

President and Council to April 26th, 1693.

Benjamin Fletcher, Deputy-Governor to September, 1692.

William Markham, Deputy-Governor, to December 3d, 1696.

William Penn again acted as Governor to November 1st, 1701.

Andrew Hamilton, Deputy-Governor to February, 1703.

Edward Shippen, President of Council to February, 1704.

John Evans, Deputy-Governor to February, 1709

Charles Gookin, Deputy-Governor to March, 1717.

Sir. William Keith, Bart., Deputy-Governor to June 1727.

Patrick Gordon, Deputy-Governor to June, 1736.

James Logan, President of Council to June, 1738.

George Thomas, Deputy-Governor to June, 1748.

James Hamilton, Deputy-Governor to October, 1754.

Robert Hunter Morris, Deputy-Governor to August 19, 1756.

William Denny, Deputy-Governor to November, 1759.

James Hamilton, Deputy-Governor to October, 1763.

John Penn, son of Richard Penn, Deputy-Governor to May 6, 1771.

Richard Penn, Governor to August, 1771.

John Penn, (second time) Governor to September, 1776.

Thomas Wharton, Jr., President of Executive Council to October, 1777.

Joseph Reed, President to November, 1781.

William Moore, President to November, 1782.

John Dickinson, President to October, 1785.

Benjamin Franklin, President to October, 1788.

Thomas Mifflin, President to the adoption of the new Constitution in 1790.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1790.

1790.	Thomas Mifflin had	27,725	
	Arthur St. Clair,	2,802	
	Whole number,	———	30,529
1783.	Thomas Mifflin,	19,590	
	F. A. Muhlenberg,	10,700	
	Whole number,	———	30,391
1796.	Thomas Mifflin,	30,029	
	F. A. Muhlenberg,	10,011	
	Whole number,	———	41,031

1799.	Thomas McKean,	37,244	
	James Ross,	22,643	
	Whole number,	———	65,010
1802	Thomas McKean,	47,879	
	James Ross,	17,037	
	Whole number,	———	65,010
1805.	Thomas McKean,	48,483	
	Simon Snyder,	43,644	
	Whole number,	———	82,522
1808.	Simon Snyder,	67,975	
	James Ross,	37,575	
	John Spayd,	4,006	
	Whole number,	———	111,564
1811.	Simon Snyder,	52,319	
	No opposition.		
	Whole number,	———	57,603
1814.	Simon Snyder,	51,099	
	Isaac Wayne,	29,566	
	Whole number,	———	81,593
1817.	William Findlay,	66,331	
	Joseph Heister,	59,273	
	Whole number,	———	125,614
1820.	Joseph Heister,	67,905	
	William Findlay,	66,300	
	Whole number,	———	134,205
1823.	John A. Shultze,	89,968	
	Andrew Gregg,	64,221	
	Whole number,	———	154,149
1826.	John A. Shultze,	72,710	
	John Sergeant,	1,174	
	Whole number,	———	73,881
1829.	George Wolf,	78,219	
	Joseph Ritner,	51,776	
	Whole number,	———	129,995
1832.	George Wolf,	91,235	
	Joseph Ritner,	88,186	
	Whole number,	———	169,421
1835.	Joseph Ritner,	94,023	
	George Wolf,	65,804	
	H. A. Mulenberg,	40,586	
	Whole number,	———	200,413
1838.	David R. Porter,	131,496	
	Joseph Ritner,	121,389	
	Whole number,	———	252,885
1841.	David R. Porter,	136,335	
	John Banks,	113,374	
	Whole number,	———	249,709
1844.	Francis R. Shunk,	160,403	
	Joseph Markle,	156,114	
	Whole number,	———	316,517
1847.	Francis R. Shunk,	146,081	
	James Irvin,	128,148	
	Eman'l C. Reigert,	11,247	
	Whole number,	———	285,476
1848.	W. F. Johnston,	168,462	
	Morris Longstreth,	168,192	
	Whole number,	———	336,654
1851.	William Bigler,	186,507	
	W. F. Johnston,	178,070	
	Whole number,	———	364,577
1854.	James Pollock,	204,008	
	William Bigler,	167,001	
	Whole number,	———	371,009
1857.	Wm. F. Packer,	188,890	
	David Wilmot,	146,147	
	Isaac Hazlehurst,	28,100	
	Whole number,	———	363,137
1860.	Andrew G. Curtin,	262,403	
	Henry D. Foster,	230,239	
	Whole number,	———	482,452
1863.	Andrew G. Curtin,	269,496	
	G. W. Woodward,	254,171	
	Whole number,	———	523,667

AN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

[Written in 1818 for the Port Folio, at the request of the editor, by H. DEARBORN, Major Gen. U. S. A. and now reprinted here at the request of the venerable editor to make it accessible to students generally.]

On the sixteenth of June, 1775, it was determined that a fortified post should be established at or near Bunker's Hill.

A detachment of the army was ordered to advance early in the evening of that day, and commence the erection of a strong work on the heights in the rear of Charlestown, at that time called Breed's Hill, but from its proximity to Bunker Hill, the battle has taken its name from the latter eminence, which overlooks it. The work was commenced and carried on under the direction of such engineers as we were able to procure, at that time. It was a square redoubt, the curtains of which were about sixty or seventy feet in extent, with an entrenchment, or breast work, extending 50 or 60 feet from the northern angle, towards Mystic river.

In the course of the night the ramparts had been raised to the height of six or sev-

en feet, with a small ditch at their base, but it was yet in a rude and very imperfect state. Being in full view from the northern heights of Boston it was discovered by the enemy, as soon as day-light appeared, and a determination was immediately formed by General *Gage*, for dislodging our troops from this new and alarming position. Arrangements were promptly made for effecting this important object. The movements of the British troops, indicating an attack, were soon discovered; in consequence of which, orders were immediately issued for the march of a considerable part of our army to reinforce the detachment at the redoubts on Breed's Hill; but such was the imperfect state of discipline, the want of knowledge in military science, and the deficiency of the materials of war, that the movement of the troops was extremely irregular and devoid of every thing like concert—each regiment advancing according to the opinions, *feelings*, or caprice, of its commander.

Colonel *Stark's** regiment was quartered in Medford, distant about four miles from the point of anticipated attack. It then consisted of thirteen companies, and was probably the largest regiment in the army. About ten o'clock in the morning he received orders to march. The regiment being destitute of ammunition, it was formed in front of a house occupied as an arsenal, where each man received a *gill-cup* full of powder, fifteen balls, and one flint.

The several captains were then ordered to march their companies to their respective quarters, and make up their powder and ball into cartridges, with the greatest possible dispatch. As there were scarcely two muskets in a company of equal caliber, it was necessary to reduce the size of the balls for many of them; and as but a small proportion of the men had cartridge boxes, the remainder made use of powder horns and ball pouches.

After completing the necessary preparations for action, the regiment formed, and marched about one o'clock. When it reached Charlestown Neck, we found two regiments halted, in consequence of a heavy enfilading fire thrown across it, of round, bar, and chain shot, from the Lively frigate, and floating batteries anchored in Charles river, and a floating battery laying in the river Mystic. Major *M' Clary* went forward, and observed to the commanders, if they did not intend to move on, he wished them to open and let our regiment pass: the latter was immediately done. My company being in front, I marched by the side of Col. Stark, who, moving with a very deliberate pace, I suggested the propriety of quickening the march of the regiment, that it might sooner be relieved from the galling cross fire of the enemy. With a look peculiar to himself, he fixed his eye upon me, and observed with great composure, "*Dearborn—one fresh man in action is worth ten fatigued ones,*" and continued to advance in the same cool and collected manner. When we reached the top of Bunker's Hill, where general *Putnam* had taken his station, the regiment halted for a few moments for the rear to come up.

Soon after, the enemy were discovered to have landed on the shore of Morton's point, in front of Breed's Hill, under cover of a tremendous fire of shot and shells from a battery on Copp's Hill, in Boston, which had opened on the redoubt at day-break.

Major general *Howe*, and brigadier gene- *Pigot*, were the commanders of the British forces which first landed, consisting of four battalions of infantry, ten companies of grenadiers, and ten of light infantry, with a train of field artillery. They formed as they disembarked, but remained in that position, until they were reinforced by another detachment.

At this moment the veteran and gallant colonel *Stark* harangued his regiment in a short but animated address; then directed them to give three cheers, and make a rapid movement to the rail fence which ran from the left, and about forty yards in the rear of the redoubt towards Mystic river. Part

* This distinguished veteran is still alive, in the ninety-first year of his age, and resides in the state of New Hampshire.

He is one of the only *three* surviving general officers of the revolutionary war.

The other two are major general *St. Clair*, who lives in the interior of Pennsylvania, and brigadier general *Huntington*, of Connecticut.

of the grass having been recently cut, lay in winnows and cocks on the field. Another fence was taken up—the rails run through the one in front, and the hay, mown in the vicinity, suspended upon them, from the bottom to the top, which had the appearance of a breast work, but was, in fact, no real cover to the men. It however served as deception on the enemy. This was done by the direction of the *committee of safety*, of which Wm. Winthrop, esq., who then and now lives in Cambridge, was one, as he has within a few years informed me.

At the moment our regiment was formed in the rear of the rail fence, with one other small regiment from New Hampshire, under the command of colonel *Reid*, the fire commenced between the left wing of the British army, commanded by general *Howe*, and the troops in the redoubt under colonel *Prescott*, while a column of the enemy was advancing on our left, on the shore of Mystic river, with an evident intention of turning our left wing, and that veteran and most excellent regiment of Welsh fusileers, so distinguished for its gallant conduct in the battle of Minden, advanced in column directly on the rail fence; when within eighty or an hundred yards, deployed into line, with the precision and firmness of troops on parade, and opened a brisk but regular fire by platoons, which was returned by a well directed, rapid, and fatal discharge from our whole line.

The action soon became general, and very heavy from right to left. In the course of ten or fifteen minutes the enemy gave way at all points, and retreated in great disorder; leaving a large number of dead and wounded on the field.

The firing ceased for a short time, until the enemy again formed, advanced and recommenced a spirited fire from his whole line. Several attempts were again made to turn our left, but the troops having thrown up a slight stone wall on the bank of the river and laying down behind it, gave such a deadly fire, as cut down almost every man of the party opposed to them; while the fire from the redoubt and the *rail-fence* was so well directed and so fatal, especially to the British officers, that the whole army was compelled a second time to retreat with precipitation and great confusion. At this time the ground occupied by the enemy was covered with his dead and wounded. Only a few small detached parties again advanced, which kept up a distant ineffectual scattering fire until a strong reinforcement arrived from Boston which advanced on the southern declivity of the hill, in the rear of Charlestown. When this column arrived opposite that angle of the redoubt which faced Charlestown, it wheeled by platoons to the right and advanced directly upon the redoubt without firing a gun. By this time our ammunition was exhausted. A few men only had a charge left.

The advancing column made an attempt to carry the redoubt by assault, but at the first onset every man that mounted the parapet was cut down, by the troops within, who had formed on the opposite side, not being prepared with bayonets to meet a charge.

The column wavered for a moment, but soon formed again; when a foward movement was made with such spirit and intrepidity as to render the feeble efforts of a handful of men, without the means of defence, unavailing, and they fled through an open space, in the rear of the redoubt, which had been left for a gateway. At this moment the rear of the British column advanced round the angle of the redoubt and threw in a galling flank fire upon our troops, as they rushed from it, which killed and wounded a greater number than had fallen before during the action. The whole of our line immediately after gave away and retreated with rapidity and disorder towards Bunker Hill; carrying off as many of the wounded as possible, so that only thirty six or seven fell into the hands of the enemy, among whon were *Lt. Col. Parker* and two or three other officers who fell in or near the redoubt.

When the troops arrived at the summit of Bunker Hill, we found *Gen. Putnam* with nearly as many men as had been engaged in the battle; notwithstanding which no measures had been taken, for reinforcing us, nor was there a shot fired to cover our re-

treat, or any movement made to check the advance of the enemy to this height, but on the contrary, *Gen. Putnam* rode off, with a number of *spades and pick-axes in his hands* and the troops that had remained with him *inactive*, during the whole of the action, although within a few hundred yards of the battle ground and no obstacle to impede their movement but *musket balls*.

The whole of the troops now descended the northwestern declivity of Bunker Hill and recrossed the neck. Those of the New Hampshire line retired towards Winter Hill, and the others on to Prospect Hill.

Some slight works were thrown up in the course of the evening,—strong advance pickets were posted on the roads leading to Charlestown, and the troops anticipating an attack, rested on their arms.

It is a most extraordinary fact that the British did not make a single charge during the battle, which, if attempted, would have been decisive and fatal to the Americans, as they did not carry into the field fifty bayonets. In my company there was not one.

Soon after the commencement of the action a detachment from the British force in Boston was landed in Charlestown, and within a few moments the whole town appeared in a blaze. A dense column of smoke rose to a great height, and there being a gentle breeze from the south west, it hung like a thunder cloud over the contending armies. A very few houses escaped the dreadful conflagration of this devoted town.

From similar mistakes, the fixed ammunition furnished for the field-pieces was calculated for guns of a larger caliber, which prevented the use of field artillery on both sides. There was no cavalry in either army. From the ships of war and the large battery on Copp's Hill a heavy cannonade was kept up upon our line and redoubt, from the commencement to the close of the action, and during the retreat; but with very little effect; except that of killing the brave Major *Andrew M'Clary*, of Col. *Stark's* regiment soon after we retired from Bunker Hill. He was among the first officers of the army. Possessing a sound judgment, of undaunted bravery,—enterprising, ardent and zealous, both as a patriot and soldier. His loss was severely felt by his compatriots in arms, while his country was deprived of the services of one of her most promising and distinguished champions of liberty.

After leaving the field of battle I met him and drank some spirit and water with him. He was animated and sanguine in the result of the conflict for Independence, from the glorious display of valor, which had distinguished his countrymen on that ever memorable day.

He soon observed that the British troops on Bunker Hill appeared in motion and said he would go and reconnoitre them, to see whether they were coming out over the neck, at the same time directing me to march my company down the road towards Charlestown. We were then at Tuft's house near *Ploughed Hill*. I immediately made a forward movement to the position he directed me to take, and halted while he proceeded to the old pound, which stood on the site now occupied as a tavern-house not far from the entrance to the neck. After he had satisfied himself that the enemy did not intend to leave their strong posts on the heights, he was returning towards me, and when within twelve or fifteen rods of where I stood, with my company, a random cannon-shot, from one of the frigates laying near where the centre of Craige's bridge now is passed directly though his body and put to flight one of the most heroic souls that ever animated man.

He leaped two or three feet from the ground, pitched forward, and fell dead upon his face. I had him carried to Medford, where he was interred, with all the respect and honours we could exhibit to the manes of a great and good man. He was my bosom friend; we had grown up together on terms of the greatest intimacy and I loved him as a brother.

My position in the battle, more the result of accident, than any regularity of formation, was on the right of the line, at the rail fence, which afforded me a fair view of the whole scene of action.

Our men were intent on cutting down every officer whom they could distinguish

in the British line. When any of them discovered one he would instantly exclaim "*there*," "*see that officer*," "*let us have a shot at him*," when two or three would fire at the same moment; and as our soldiers were excellent marksmen and rested their muskets over the fence, they were sure of their object. An officer was discovered to mount near the position of Gen. Howe, on the left of the British line and ride towards our left; which a column was endeavouring to turn. This was the only officer on horseback during the day, and as he approached the rail fence, I heard a number of our men observe, "there," "there,"—"see that officer on horseback,"—"let us fire," "no, not yet,"—"wait until he gets to that little knoll,"—"now,"—when they fired and he instantly fell dead, from his horse. It proved to be Major Pitcairn,—a distinguished officer. The fire of the enemy was so badly directed, I should presume that forty-nine balls out of fifty passed from one to six feet over our heads, for I noticed an apple tree, some paces in the rear, which had scarcely a ball in it, from the ground as high as a man's head, while the trunk and branches above were literally cut to pieces.

I commanded a full company in action and had only one man killed and five wounded, which was a full average of the loss we sustained, excepting those who fell while sallying from the redoubt, when it was stormed by the British column.

Our total loss in killed was eighty-eight, and as well as I can recollect upwards of two hundred wounded. Our platoon officers carried fusees.

In the course of the action, after firing away what ammunition I had, I walked on to the higher ground to the right, in rear of the redoubt with an expectation of procuring from some of the dead or wounded men who lay there, a supply. While in that situation I saw at some distance a dead man lying near a small locust tree. As he appeared to be much better dressed than our men generally were, I asked a man who was passing me, if he knew who it was. He replied "*it is Doctor Warren.*"

I did not personally know Doctor Warren, but was well acquainted with his public character. He had been recently appointed a general in our service, but had not taken any command. He was President of the Provincial Congress then sitting in Watertown, and having heard that there would probably be an action, had come to share in whatever might happen, in the character of a volunteer and was unfortunately killed early in the action. His death was a severe misfortune to his friends and country. Posterity will appreciate his worth and do honour to his memory. He is immortalized as a patriot, who gloriously fell in the defence of freedom.

The number of our troops in action as near as I was able to ascertain did not exceed fifteen hundred. The force of the British, at the commencement of the action, was estimated at about the same number, but they were frequently reinforced.

Had our ammunition held out, or had we been supplied with only fifteen or twenty rounds, I have no doubt but that we should have killed and wounded the greatest part of their army, and compelled the remainder to have laid down their arms; for it was with the greatest difficulty that they were brought up the last time. Our fire was so deadly, particularly to the officers, that it would have been impossible to have resisted it, but for a short time longer.

I did not see a man quit his post during the action, and do not believe a single soldier, who was brought into the field fled, until the whole army was obliged to retreat, for want of powder and ball.

The total loss of the British was abont twelve hundred; upwards of five hundred killed and between six and seven hundred wounded. The Welsh fusileers suffered most severely; they came into action five hundred strong, and all were killed or wounded but eighty-three.

I will mention an extraordinary circumstance to show how far the temporary reputation of a man may affect the minds of all classes of society.

General Putnam had entered our army at the commencement of the revolutionary war, with such an universal popularity as can scarcely *now* be conceived, even by those who *then* felt the whole force of it,

and no one can at this time offer any satisfactory reasons why he was held in such high estimation.

In the battle of Bunker Hill he took post *on the declivity towards Charlestown Neck*, where I saw him on horseback as we passed on to Breed's Hill, with Col. Gerrish by his side. I heard the gallant Col. *Prescott* (who commanded in the redoubt) observe, after the war, at the table of his *Excellency James Boudoin*, then governor of this commonwealth, "that he sent three messengers during the battle to Gen. *Putnam*, requesting him to come forward and take the command, there being no general officer present, and the relative rank of the colonel not having been settled; but that he received no answer, and his whole conduct was such, both during the action and the retreat, that he ought to have been shot." He remained at or near the top of Bunker Hill until the retreat, with colonel *Gerrish* by his side: I saw them together when we retreated. He not only continued at that distance himself during the whole of the action, but had a force with him nearly as large as that engaged. No reinforcement of men or ammunition was sent to our assistance; and, instead of attempting to cover the retreat of those who had expended their last shot in the face of the enemy, he retreated in company with colonel *Gerrish*, and his whole force, without discharging a single musket; but what is still more astonishing, colonel *Gerrish* was *arrested* for *cowardice*, *tried*, *cashiered*, and *universally execrated*; while not a word was said against the conduct of general *Putnam*, whose *extraordinary popularity* alone saved him, not only from *trial* but even from *censure*. Colonel *Gerrish* commanded a regiment, and should have been at its head. His regiment was not in action, although ordered; but as he was in the suite of the general, and appeared to be in the situation of adjutant general, why was he not directed by *Putnam* to join it, or the regiment sent into action under the senior officer present with it?

When general *Putnam's* ephemeral and unaccountable popularity subsided or faded away, and the minds of the people were released from the shackles of a delusive trance, the circumstances relating to Bunker Hill were *viewed* and *talked* of in a *very different light*, and the selection of the unfortunate colonel *Gerrish* as a *scape-goat*, considered as a *mysterious* and *inexplicable event*.

I have no private feelings to gratify by making this statement in relation to general *Putnam*, as I never had any intercourse with him, and was only in the army where he was present, for a few months; but, at this late period, I conceive it a duty to give a fair and impartial account of one of the most important battles during the war of independence, and all the circumstances connected with it, so far as I had the means of being correctly informed.

It is a duty I owe to posterity, and the character of those brave officers who bore a share in the hardships of the revolution.

Nothing like discipline had entered our army at that time. General *Ward*, then commander in chief, *remained at his quarters in Cambridge*, and apparently took no *interest* or *part* in the transactions of the day.

No general officer, except *Putnam*, appeared in sight, nor did any officer assume the command, undertake to form the troops, or give any orders, in the course of the action, that I heard, except colonel *Stark*, who directed his regiment to reserve their fire on the retreat of the enemy, until they advanced again.

Every platoon officer was engaged in discharging his own musket, and left his men to fire as they pleased, but never without a sure aim at some particular object, which was more destructive than any mode which could have been adopted with troops who were not inured to discipline, and never had been in battle, but who still were familiar with the use of arm, from boyhood, and each having his peculiar manner of loading and firing, which had been practiced upon for years, with the same gun, any attempt to control them by uniformity or system, would have rendered their fires infinitely less fatal to the enemy. Not an officer or soldier of the continental troops *engaged* was in uniform, but were in the plain and ordinary dress of citizens; nor was there an officer on horseback.

(Signed) H. DEARBORN.

THE TOMB OF COLUMBUS.—In the Cathedral Church of the Havana, on the north side of the chancel, and near the high-altar, is an insignificant looking mural tablet. It marks the last resting-place of one whose life was a perpetual wandering to-and-fro upon the earth, to whose bones there came final rest only after many years of death. The rude likeness carved upon it shows the thoughtful, persistent face of Christopher Columbus. In the wall behind, his remains are built up.

It seems almost incredible that the spot where lie the ashes of one so great should be marked by no more than this poor tablet. It is too meagre to catch the attention of a stranger without direction. Perhaps that is best. For even the most glorious work of men's hands would fail to be fit memorial of him whose monument is half the inhabited world.

It is not to much to say that Columbus owes his grand success to his unselfish unity of purpose. There was no want of breadth in his character to canker the fair fame of his benefaction to the world. We find no fault in him. When smaller men tried to rise upon the ruin of his credit, he took it quietly, and forgave it without scorn. There is not one imperfection to limit our reverence for his memory. The son of a humble Genoese wool-comber, he left his children a distinction prouder than a pedigree of the bluest blood. His education was the best his father could afford. From the earliest, his chief fancy was for the sea —a fact in which his simple piety recognised the original of that Divine guidance which afterwards led him to discover the New World.

After serving in ships of war, under one of his own relations, at the age of five-and-thirty Columbus was attracted to Lisbon by the fame of the Portuguese discoveries, and the scientific patronage of the young and amiable Prince Henry of Portugal. There he married a countrywoman of his own, whose father was one of the prince's seaman, and governor of the Island of Porto Santo. For awhile he made voyages to the Portuguese possessions on the coast of Guinea, chiefly with the view of penetrating to India by the East. At the same time, from a theory of the spherical form of the earth, which he had founded on Ptolemy's globe and the chart of Marinus of Tyre, he conceived the idea of reaching India, and perhaps more, by way of the West. From this beginning arose the great work of his life. Once convinced in his own mind, he never afterwards hesitated, or doubted, or lost sight of his design.

His deep religious instinct served to elevate and confirm his purpose, with a sense little short of Divine inspiration. He saw himself foretold, in the prophecies of the Old Testament, as destined to bring together all nations and languages under the banner of the Redeemer. The power of his ruling passion showed itself outwardly, in the quiet dignity and authority of his demeanour. He was ready to spend himself and be spent for the success of his plans. And neither arguments, nor entreaties, nor even tears, could shake his convictions or turn him aside from his projects.

The baldest sketch of his great life would be too long for the present paper. Its history cannot be condensed without injury. Washington Irving's charming work is within the reach of all readers. Later writers have differed from his well-known conclusions as to the island first seen by the discoverers. In the "Landfall of Columbus," by Capt. Beecher, R.N., of the Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, the whole question is carefully examined and set at rest. To this the interested may refer with satisfaction, for accounts of the various fortunes through which this great navigator went, and the difficulties that he overcame; till, after long delay, his expedition was fitted out at the little port of Palos, in Andalusia, under the countenance of Ferdinand and Isabella, sovereigns of Castile: and, amid the tears and dismay of relations, he sailed with three vessels and a complement of not more than a hundred men in all, on Friday, the 3d of August, 1492, "half an hour before sunrise."

More than two months of westward sailing over the "Sea of Darkness" brought them to the Bahama Banks. Many times the superstitions of the sailors perilled the

success of the expedition, and even the life of the admiral. At last, from natural signs, they deemed that they drew near to the land; mutinous tempers grew calm; all hearts took courage. When day broke, on Friday, 12th October, they found themselves at an island, called by the natives Guanahani, which Columbus henceforth "named San Salvador, in remembrance of that Almighty Power which had so miraculously" showed it to him. It is styled now, by Europeans, Watling Island, after a certain buccaneer captain. The San Salvador of modern maps is falsely so called.

This was the discovery of the New World. The fabled Cipango, by which some have understood Japan, and the mainland of India, had yet to be reached. For these the admiral continued to search, drawn towards west or east at the sight of larger islands opening up in the horizon, till he came to Cuba, "which I believe" said he, "must be Cipango."

Here I leave him. He had succeeded in his great aim. Before his death he made three more voyages across the Atlantic to the newly discovered Indies. After two years of sickness, he died, in Spain, on the 26th May, 1506, and was buried in the Convent of San Francisco, at Valladolid. Seven years later, his body was removed to the Monastery of Cartujos de las Cuevas, in Seville. From there, according to a wish expressed in his last will, it was taken to the West Indies, and buried by the altar in the Cathedral of San Domingo. In 1795, when that island was given up to France, his remains were transferred from San Domingo to Cuba, and rest finally on the right side of the high-altar in the Cathedral in the city of the Havana.

The personal appearance of Columbus was not a bad index of his character. His general air expressed the authority which he knew so well how to exercise. His light-grey eyes kindled easily at subjects of interest. He was tall and well-formed. His complexion was fair and freckled, and inclined to ruddy. Trouble soon turned his light hair grey, and at thirty years of age it was quite white. Moderate in food, and simple in dress, temperate in language, bearing himself with courteous and gentle gravity, religious without being a formalist, repressing his irritable temper with a lofty piety, he was the model of a Christian gentleman. The devout reference of his successes to the Divine favor, with which he concludes the report of his first voyage to the sovereigns of Castile, is highly characteristic of the man.

"This is certain," he writes, "that the Eternal God our Lord gives all things to those who obey Him, and the victory when it seems impossible, and this evidently is an instance of it, for although people have talked of these lands, all was conjecture, unless proved by seeing them, for the greater part listened and judged more by hearsay than by anything else.

"Since, then, our Redeemer has given this victory to our illustrious king and queen, and celebrated their reigns by such a great thing, all Christendom should rejoice and make great festivals, and give thanks to the Blessed Trinity, with solemn praises for the conversion of so much people to our faith."

THE FIRST BOOK EVER PRINTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

A. D. 1685.

At the May meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the following letter was read by Horatio G. Jones, Esq., Cor. Sec. It was addressed to him by the Hon. John William Wallace, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, who at the time was spending a few days at Newport, R. I.:

NEWPORT, R. I., April 21st, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I know the interest with which you pursue every inquiry which concerns either the honor of the press or the honor of Pennsylvania, and am sure you will hear with pleasure of my discovery in this ancient town of the first volume ever issued from the press of the Middle Colonies; a tract printed in our own city in the year 1685.

This volume was the subject of some remark by me in New York in May last on the celebration by the Historical Society

there of the Bradford Bicentenary, but I had then never seen it, nor seen anybody who had. I knew but little about it. I referred to it, however, as follows:

The earliest issue of Bradford's press known to me is an Almanac for the year 1686, produced of course in 1685. One copy alone seems to have survived to this day, and that one has wandered far from the place of its origin. New England boasts its possession. It was called America's Messenger. A certain Samuel Atkyns edited it. Among the remarkable events which were set down opposite to particular days, there was set down opposite to that one on which Mr. Penn assumed control of things in Pennsylvania, the following entry: "The beginning of Government here by the LORD PENN." This title of courtesy given to their Governor was offensive to the Provincial Magistracy. Atkyns was summoned before the Council and ordered to blot out the words "Lord Penn," and Bradford was warned "not to print anything but what shall have lycence from the Council."

Behold! a second copy now turns up; I may say *most fortunately* turns up, since that copy to which I referred when in New York, as still in existence, cannot be found. Within a few years it has perished, apparently, to the world forever! The second copy, now discovered, is in the possession of DAVID KING, M. D., of this place—a gentleman not more advantageously known in the walks of medical science than in the departments of literature, history and social life. I have the tract now before me in his hospitable house. It is one of twenty pages duodecimo, well printed, and on paper much better than most which now absorbs the ink of Almanacks. The motives which the editor, ATKYNS, who styles himself '*Student* in Mathematicks and Astrology,'—and who in our day of greater titles would have doubtless been '*Professor*' in those arts—had to prepare the Kalendar, are stated in a preface written by himself. I make you an extract from it on the spot, and while I sit at Dr. King's table:

TO THE READER.

I have sojourned in & through several places, not only in this province but likewise in Maryland & elsewhere, & the people generally complaining that they scarcely knew how the time passed nor that they hardly knew the Day of Rest or Lord's Day, when it was,—for want of a Diary or Day-Book which we call an Almanack * * * * I say hearing this general complaint from such abundance of Inhabitants which are here, I was, *really* troubled; and did design according to that small knowledge which I had, to pleasure these my countrymen, with that which they wanted; although it be not completed in that method which I did intend it should be. * * * Beside the table of Kings &c I had thoughts to have inserted a figure of the moon's eclipse; *a small draught of the form of this city*, & a Table to find the hour of the day, by the shadow of a staff; but we not having tools to carve them in that form that I would have them, nor time to calculate the other, I pass it for *this* year, & not only promise it in the next, but likewise several more particular notes & observations which shall not only be useful to this Province but likewise to the neighboring provinces on both sides. In the meantime accept this, my mite; being my first fruits; & you will encourage me according to my ability to serve you in what I may or can,—while I am

SAMUEL ATKYNS

10th Month
1685

Our old friend, BRADFORD, too, looms up largely through the mist of centuries, as indeed he always does wherever in the visions of our early press we see him at all. We here have an account by the very man himself (how little he thought that you and I should ever see it!) of the introduction of printing into the vast region which now constitutes the Middle States! It bears incontestible evidence—any one familiar with his style of writing will see—of having come from his own pen. It reads thus:

THE PRINTER TO THE READERS.

Hereby understand that after great charge & Trouble, I have brought that GREAT ART & MYSTERY OF PRINTING into this part of America; believing it may be of great ser-

vice to you in several respects; hoping to find encouragement, not only in this Almanack, but what else I shall enter upon for the use & service of the Inhabitants of these Parts. Some irregularities there be in this Diary, which I desire you to pass by this year; for being lately come hither, my materials were misplaced & out of order, whereupon I was forced to use Figures & Letters of various Sizes, but understanding the want of something of this nature; & being importuned thereto, I ventured to make public this; desiring you to accept thereof; & by the next (as I find encouragement) shall endeavor to have things compleat. And for the ease of Clarks, Scriveniers, &c., I propose to print blank Bills, Bonds, Letters of Attorney, Indentures, Warrants, etc., & what else presents itself, wherein I shall be ready to serve you; and remain your frind. W. BRADFORD,

Philadelphia, the 28th.
10th month, 1685.

Among the items of interest in the Almanack is a CHRONOLOGY. Mr. Atkyns, however, like a wise man, keeps on this side of the Flood, which he fixes as a starting point—thus:

"*The flood of Noah*, 3979 *years*" (*before the Almanack.*)

Next comes:

"*The building of London*, 2793 *years*" (*before the Almanack.*)

Like a good Englishman, however, he puts the building of London several years before

"*The building of Solomon's Temple*, 2702" (*before the Almanack.*)

And, of course, before

"*The building of Rome*, 2438" (*before the Almanack.*)

It was in this "Chronology" that he had placed

"*The beginning of government here by the* LORD *Penn*," 5 (*before the Almanack.*)

And a "visum corporis" of Dr. King's copy shows that, sure enough, Bradford did actually "blot out" the words "Lord Penn." A three *em* quad, well inked from the ball, is stamped over both the words, which in Dr. King's copy are wholly illegible; and in the *Errata* we find "By reason of our making so much haste, some faults have escaped the press. The most material take as followeth . . . In the Chronology read, 'The beginning of government here by William Penn, *Proprietor and Governor*, 6 years.'"

The title of the Almanack, which I give you as a bibliographical and historic record, runs as follows:

KALENDARIUM PENNSILVANIENSE,
Or
AMERICA'S MESSENGER,
Being an
ALMANACK
For the Year of Grace 1686.

Wherein is contained both the English and Forragn account; the motions of the Planets through the Signs, with the luminaries, conjunctions, aspects, eclipses; the rising, southing and setting of the moon, with the time when she passeth by or is with the most eminent fixed stars; sun rising and setting and the time of High Water at the City of *Philadelphia*, &c. With Chronologies and many other Notes, Rules, and Tables very fitting for every man to know and have: All which is accommodated to the Longitude of the Province of Pennsilvania; Longitude of 40 Degr. North; with a table of Houses for the same, which may indifferently serve *New England*, *New York*, *East and West Jersey*, *Maryland*, *and North parts of Virginia.*

BY SAMUEL ATKYNS,
Student in the Mathematics and Astrology.

And the stars in their courses fought against Sesera.—Judg. v, 29.

Printed and sold by William Bradford. Sold also by the Author and H. Murray in Philadelphia, and Philip Richards in New York, 1685.

The accomplished wife of Dr. King has promised that she will have a copy of this Almanack made for our Historical Society, page for page. When I receive it I shall send it to you for the Society.

I am, with respect, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. WALLACE,

To HORATIO GATES JONES, Esq., Philadelphia.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

The Tristram Coffin Medal.—Several years ago, I, with some other little boys, was whiling away a summer afternoon, in the delightful employment of digging holes in my father's door-yard and filling them with water, which holes thus filled we dignified with the name of "wells." While engaged in excavating a "well" which was to be a grand affair, and which I had already sunk to the depth of a foot or more, I struck upon something smooth and glistening, and soon brought up *de profundis* a medal of large size which was regarded by us all as an object of great curiosity, and led to many childish speculations as to the manner in which it came to be buried in this locality. Well-digging ceased to interest us from that moment, and we forthwith became a company of money-diggers. Although our further efforts were unsuccessful, yet the appearance of the door-yard when we ceased our operations was more suggestive of a ploughed field than of a well kept grass-plat. My recollection of the appearance of this medal, which I have not seen for twenty five years, is this. On the obverse was the effigy of a man in the dress of a cavalier. The hat on his head was adorned with a feather; the wrists were surrounded with ruffles; the trousers were met at the knee by long stockings; and the feet were enclosed in buckled shoes. The legend was in these words :— "Tristram Coffin, the first of the race that settled in America." On the reverse were two hands clasped, the wrists ending in ruffles, but the legend if there was any I do not remember. In size the medal was larger than a crown piece, and was struck either in silver, tin or white metal. At that time a young man by the name of Coffin was a clerk in my father's office, and to him, on my father's suggestion, I gave the medal. Since then I have often made inquiries as to the origin and history of this memorial piece, but have never yet seen a satisfactory account of it. That Tristram Coffin was the first of his race that settled in America, there can be no doubt. In the second volume of the New England Genealogical Register may be found statements respecting his history, and in Dr. F. B. Hough's compilation of "Papers relating to the island of Nantucket," a copy of his signature is given, several of his letters are presented, and his importance as one of ten owners of Martha's Vineyard and as a local magistrate is recorded. If my friend who has the piece which rewarded my early efforts in well-digging, or if any of your readers can throw light on this subject, the information will afford me much pleasure.

B. H. H.

Troy, May 25, 1864.

Why the Rebels are Called "Johnnies."—In 1861 the Federal Soldiers called the rebels "Seceshs;" in 1862, "Confeds;" in 1863, "Greybacks," and in 1864 they call them "Johnnies." A correspondent gives us the following information about the origin of the last-named *sobriquet:* The name of Johnny originated in a quarrel between a couple of pickets, which begun by the Federal telling the rebel that they (the rebels) depended on England to get out of this scrape, which the rebel denied emphatically, saying they were able to scrape themselves out. One word brought on another, until the Federal said his opponent was no better than a Johnny Bull anyhow; the Reb swore he would shoot Yank if he called him a Johnny Bull again. The quarrel was stopped by another picket, and they soon cooled down, but the Reb kept muttering "I'd as soon be called a nigger as Johnny Bull."

Book-Collectors.—St. Isidore the Pelusite was wont to call the wrath of heaven upon the book-collectors of his day. We, who are no saints, occasionally indulge in similar imprecations, and, we hope, always for a good cause. The fact is, that wealth, since the Roxburg sale—a sale, as our readers doubtless recollect, where opulent and lively noblemen amused themselves with bidding 2260 guineas on a *Boccacio*, which the unsuccessful competitor a short time thereafter bought for one-third of that sum

—wealth, we say, has become a crying evil. It prompts and enables men who formerly turned their attention toward collecting snuff-boxes and antique snuffers to monopolize every valuable book which comes within their reach—not for the purpose of reading it themselves, or of enabling some penniless scholar to peruse its contents, but to keep it under lock and key, in the dark, at the bottom of a huge box, until, themselves being dead, and, we trust, in the bottomless pit, a gay heir exhumes the book, and gracefully hands it to the nearest auctioneer.

The Buffalo Question.—I do not remember to have noticed in your columns a quotation from Schoolcraft in regard to the Indian or original name of the city of Buffalo. In part IV, p. 563, I find the following:

"In one of the earlier treaties with the Six Nations, it is called Tehoseroron. By Mrs. Kerr, a daughter of Joseph Brant, it was pronounced Te-ho-se-ro-ro. Both these forms of pronunciation are Mohawk. The Senecas, the true occupants of the stream, called it Dyosewa and Tushewa. The meaning appears, in all cases, to be the place of basswood—a tree common to this stream in early times."

Fort St. Philip.—The Baron de Carondelet, describing to the Duke de la Alcudia what he had done for Louisiana, which he found utterly defenceless, says: "I erected at the mouth of the river a fort named St. Philip, which entirely prevents the passage of hostile vessels however numerously they present themselves." He was not the only one who overrated its powers.

The First Slave in Canada.—It is a curious fact that the English introduced slavery into Canada during their brief occupation of that Colony in the 17th century. A little negro boy from Madagascar was brought to Quebec and sold for fifty crowns by the Kirks to a settler named Le Bailly. —*Jesuit Relations*, 1632, 1633.

QUERIES.

Useful Animals of America.—It is desired to ascertain the *ranges* of the principal animals used for food or peltry by the Indians of North America at the earliest periods known, and also at subsequent times, with a view not only to their original habit at, but to the progress of extinction, &c. Among these animals may be mentioned the buffalo, musk, ox, caribou or reindeer, moose (alces Americana); elk (cervus canadensis); big-horn sheep (ovis montana); mountain goat (aploceras Americana) the beaver, otter &c. Among the birds, the range of the wild turkey and the different species of grouse are to be sought. I can myself furnish some particulars on this subject, and solicit information from others, with dates, authority, &c. G. G.

The Ten Orators of Athens.—Valerius Harpocration, a Greek rhetorician of Alexandria, was the author of a work, of which the first edition appeared at Venice, in 1503, entitled "Lexicon Decem Oratorum." "Lexicon of the Ten Orators, giving an account of many of the persons and facts mentioned in the discourses of the principal orators of Athens. I do not find the work in any library, although the Astor Library contains two others of that author. Can any subscriber give a clue to a copy. Shawmut.

Beckford—Trecothick.—There were about 1770 two Americans of these names who were Lords Mayor of London and members of Parliament. Where can I find details as to them? G.

Pennsylvania Act of 1711 prohibiting Slavery.—Can any reader of the Historical Magazine state whether this act has of late been discovered, and tell where a copy can be found. The act was concealed in England, and has been supposed to be lost. In the present investigations into the history of slavery in the northern colonies, this act should be discovered if possible.

M. H. G.

Bibliography of the Following or Imitation of Christ by Thomas à Kempis.—A gentleman in Belgium is engaged on a Bibliography of this work, and it would be interesting to gather in the columns of the Magazine the full titles of American Editions. Several versions have been represented here, one "by a female hand," those of Bishop Cheverus, John Payne, Dibdin, The Oxford Tractarians, and a recent Catholic one.

The following may be mentioned as a commencement:

1749

The | Imitation | of Jesus Christ, | being an | abridgment of the Works | of | Thomas à Kempis, | By a Female Hand. | London: Printed MDCCXLIV. | Germantown: Reprinted, by | Christopher Sower, 1749.
Three Books only. 8° 278 pp

1805

An edition of Challoner's translation was issued by Carey, of Philadelphia, but the title, size, &c., are required.

1810

The | Following of Christ, | in four books. | Written in Latin, | by Thomas à Kempis. | Translated into English, by the Rt. | Rev. Father in God, | Richard Challoner, D. D. | Bishop of Debra, and v. a. | The Second American Edition. | Published with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. | Archbishop Carroll | Baltimore: | Printed for Bernard Dornin, and sold at | his Roman Catholic Library, 30, | Baltimore Street. | G. Dobbin and Murphy, Print, 1810
24° pp 246

1816

The | Imitation of Christ: | in three books. | Translated from the Latin | of | Thomas à Kempis | By John Payne | . Manlius, (N. Y.) Printed by Leonard Kellogg | 1816.
12° 231 pp a to z a^2 to T^2

Can titles of any other early editions be given?

Marriages in New England.—When did marriages in New England begin to be celebrated before a clergyman? A French work on marriage in the United States supposes the marriage to have been always so solemnized by a minister. An Act of Barebones' Parliament in 1653 made a magistrate necessary, and in 1656 the intervention of a minister was allowed.

Dogs.—How many breeds of dogs are indigenous to North America, and at what dates, and in what works are they first noticed in different parts of the country?

G. G.

Cox Family of Queens Co. Long Island.—Who was the American Ancestor of this family and when did he arrive in the country?

REPLIES.

Indian Works by Mother Mary of the Incarnation. (Vol. v, 349; Vol. vi page 36).—The recent work "Les Ursulines de Québec," (Quebec, 1863) on page 147 gives the fate of these manuscripts, "As our venerable mother has made them for the good of the Indians and they could no longer be useful to us in this respect, it was supposed that her views were carried out, when forty years ago, they were given to missionaries going to the northern tribes."

It is deeply to be regreted that the Ursulines thus parted with such a relic of their foundress; the papers could have been of little or no use to the missionaries, and were probably lost or thrown aside as worthless. In a scientific point of view, however the loss is irreparable. They were the last known work of any size extant on the pure Algonquin of the St. Lawrence, a language now so entirely lost that philologists have no standard of reference except the vocabulary of the charlatan La Hontan. The Algonquin of the Lake of the Two Mountains is Nipissing and Chippoway and differs essentially from the original Algonquin.

Isaac Low, (Vol. viii. p. 185).—All that is now known of this worthy who was the last Colonial President of the Chamber of Commerce, and went out with the British in 1783, is to be found in Charles King's Sketch of the History of the Chamber. Isaac and Nicholas Low were brothers. Isaac had a son Isaac who was Commissary General of Subsistence in the British Army, resident at Lyndhurst in New Forest, Hants, he died a few years since. Nicholas Low espoused the American cause and lived here. He died in 1827 much respected.

J. A. S., JR.

Killick, (Vol. viii. p. 78).—Bartlett in his Dictionary explains this to be a small anchor, and cites New England authors for its use. It would seem then not to be a Dutch but a New England coinage.

Major John Whistler, (Vol. viii. p. 185).—A son of this officer graduated at the West Point Military Academy some years ago. See West Point Register. G. G.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago Historical Society.—*Chicago, June* 21, 1864.—The regular monthly meeting was held, W. H. Brown, Esq., President *pro tempore*.

Among the reported collections for the past month (293) were valuable publications of the Sanitary Commission received from Washington, Cleveland, Louisville and Springfield. From the army, many valuable gifts were forwarded; L. H. Evarts sending from Chattanooga the journal of a rebel "private;" A. M. Hyde, from Memphis, forms for the purchase of "plantation supplies;" several "War Maps," recently published by the U. S. Coast Survey office, were forwarded by Hon. I. N. Arnold; from the "Swea" (Swedish) Society of Chicago were received extensive files of the daily morning and evening newspapers of Stockholm, Sweden, carefully preserved by the Society.

There were received for the month 23 letters, and written 54. Besides letters of business among those accompanying donations, were read letters from Col. Augustus B. Sage, of New York, on presenting an autograph letter of Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New York during the war of 1812-1815; and from Amos M. Hyde, U. S. A., Memphis, on forwarding forms of "Treasury Regulations" in captured territory.

Gen. J. A. Clark, U. S. Surveyor-General of New Mexico, presented to the Society a remarkable scalp of a Navajo Indian of New Mexico, the origin and history of which were given in a letter of David J. Miller, "translator of the office," also presented; besides which, General Clark gave in writing the following interesting account of the Navajo Indians, who have been the scourge of New Mexico for more than two centuries:

"The tribe to which the Indian belonging from whose head this scalp was taken, is in some respects peculiar. Until within the past three months, they have occupied—rather, roamed over—all that tract of country, with inconsiderable exception, extending from near the 107th to 111th meridian, and from the 34th to the 37th parallel of latitude. They have resisted, with the most stubborn pertinacity, the progress of civilization, and have been, for the greater part of the time for more than two hundred years, in a state of war with the whites. The Spaniards and Mexicans made numerous campaigns against them, but never conquered them. They have been the terror of the inhabitants of New Mexico, from its first settlement, stealing immense quantities of stock, and murdering annually many of the people. In this way they have accumulated large flocks of sheep and of goats, and large herds of horses, asses and mules. They cultivate the earth—raising considerable quantities of wheat, corn, beans, melons, pumpkins, &c. They also manufacture a very superior blanket, and a coarse woolen cloth with which they clothe themselves.

It is supposed they were once "Pueblos," living in town; but since the settlement of New Mexico—or, for more than two centuries—they have had no fixed habitations. Their dwellings are huts, constructed of brush, covered in the winter with grass and blankets, which they abandon whenever prompted by inclination or interest. They have also been found living in caves in the rocks on the sides of deep cañons.

Several campaigns have been made against them by our troops since we acquired the territory, and treaties made with them; but peace has never continued for any considerable length of time. During the past year, Gen. Carleton, in command of the department of New Mexico, has carried on a war against them and inaugurated the policy of removing them from this country to a *reserve*, which has been set apart for their use, on the Pecos river, about two hundred miles southeast from Santa Fe; and has been so far successful that, at last accounts, over five thousand had been gathered there, and it is confidently reported that the remainder—numbering one or two thousand—will submit, and go upon the reserve in the course of the present summer. When this is accomplished we hope to have a permanent

peace, and that these Indians will be speedily converted again into "Pueblos."

A school has been established upon the reserve, for the education of the children, and a chapel built, and a priest stationed among them to attend to their spiritual wants. If Government will now do its duty, I believe that in ten years this wild tribe will be as far advanced in civilization as the Pueblos of New Mexico now are; and *producers*, instead of threateners and devastators of New Mexico.

An interesting communication was received and read, from J. A. Lapham, LL. D., of Milwaukee, submitted some remarks and inquiries relative to Council Hill (six miles east of Galena, Illinois), recently visited by the writer, and adding a valuable schedule of Indian Treaties, from 1804 to 1837. The main purport of the letter was the desire to identify the particular "council" from which the hill recived its name, the treaty of 1828 being suggested as possibly the one.

A valuable communication was then read from Hooper Warren, Esq., who edited the Edwardsville *Spectator* in 1819, and still lives in Henry, Illinois, at the advanced age of seventy-four years. Mr. Warren referred to several subjects of interest in the past history of Illinois, and expressed his readiness to assist the Society's designs. The Secretary stated that he had, in the Society's behalf, requested Mr. Warren to prepare a candid memorial of the so-called Black Laws of Illinois, explaining their origin, and justifying or extenuating causes, as well as furnishing a brief analysis of the laws themselves. Such a memorial was thought due from the surviving actors in our Illinois history, in justice both to the past and to the future.

The Secretary then called attention to a paper prepared by Mr. Warren, and printed in the Henry *Courier*, in April, 1864, relating to the "Two per cent Fund," on which is a pending discussion between the authorities of Illinois and the United States Government. Mr. Warren revived certain historical facts relative to that fund, throwing some doubt on the justice of the claims made in behalf of Illinois.

The Secretary was authorized to intermit the monthly meetings during the summer months. The Society then adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts Historical Society.—*Boston, July 14th.*—At the monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society held at their rooms after the transaction of the usual business the President, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, spoke as follows:—

When we were last assembled here, gentlemen, at our stated monthly meeting, on the 9th day of June, our society, for the first time since its institution in 1791, had on its catalogue just a hundred names of living members resident within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. An election at the previous meeting in May had at length completed the full number allowed by our charter, and on that day our roll was full.

At the head of that roll,—first in the order of seniority, and second, certainly, in nothing that could attract interest, respect, and veneration, stood the name of one who had been a member of the society during sixty-eight out of the seventy years of our corporate existence; who had witnessed our small beginnings; who had been associated with Belknap and Sullivan and Tudor and Minot, and the rest of the little band of our immediate founders, in all but our very earliest proceedings and publications; who for seventeen years long past had been our treasurer, and had repeatedly done faithful and valuable service as a member of our Executive and of our publishing committees; whose interest in our prosperity and welfare had known no suspension or abatement with the lapse of time; who had contributed liberally to the means by which our condition had of late been so largely improved, and our accommodations so widely extended; and who so often, during the very last years of his eventful and protracted life, had lent the highest interest to our meetings by his venerable presence, and by his earnest and impressive participation in our discussions and doings.

You all remember, I am sure, how proudly he marshalled the way for us into this beautiful Dowse Library, when its folding-doors were first thrown open seven or eight years ago, and when it might so well have been said of him—

> "The monumental pomp of age
> Was with this goodly personage;
> A stature undepressed in size,
> Unbent, which rather seemed to rise
> In open victory o'er the weight
> Of eighty years, to loftier height."

You all remember how impressively he reminded us, not long afterwards, at that memorable meeting on the death of our lamented Prescott, that he became a member of this Society the very year in which that illustrious Historian was born.

You all remember, how playfully he observed, a few years later, when seconding the nomination of the late Lord Lyndhurst as one of our Honorary members, that the same nurse had served in immediate succession for the infant Copley and himself, and that she must certainly have given them both something very good to make them live so long.

You all remember, how pleasantly he recalled to us that earliest reminiscence of his own infancy, when, being taken by his widowed mother out of Boston while it was in the joint possession of the British army and of a pestilence even more formidable than any army, he was stopped at the lines to be smoked, for fear he might communicate contagion to the American troops who were besieging the town.

You have not forgotten that delightful meeting

beneath his own hospitable roof, on the eighty-third anniversary of the battle of Lexington,—the guns of which might have startled his own infant slumbers,—when he read to us so many interesting memoranda from the manuscript diaries of his patriot father, in regard to events which led to the establishment of our National Independence.

Still less can any of you have forgotten his personal attendance here only a few months since, when, with an evident consciousness that he had come among us for the last time, he presented to us several most interesting and valuable historical documents,—at this moment passing through the press,—which he had recently observed among his private papers ; which he thought might possibly have come into his possession as one of our Publishing Committee more than half a century ago and which, with the scrupulous exactness which characterized him through life, he desired to deliver up to us personally, before it should be too late for him to do so

No wonder, my friends, that we always welcomed his presence here with such eager interest. No wonder that with so much pleasure we saw him seated, from time to time, in yonder Washington chair, hitherto reserved for him alone,—for he alone of our number had ever personally seen and known that "foremost man of all the world." No wonder that we cherished his name with so much pride at the head of our roll, as an historical name, linking us, by its associations with the living as well as with the dead, to the heroic period of our Revolutionary struggle. And no wonder, certainly, that we all feel deeply to-day, when we are assembled to receive the official announcement of his death, that a void has been created in our ranks, and in our hearts, which, in our day and generation, can hardly be filled.

I have spoken of his name as an historical name ; and I need hardly say, that it would have been so, even had it been associated with no other career than his own. His own fortunate and remarkable life,—embracing the whole period of our existence thus far as a nation, and covering more than a third of the time since the earliest colonial settlement of New England,—a life crowded with the most varied and valuable public service, and crowned at last with such a measure of honor, love, and reverence as rarely falls to the lot of humanity,—was sufficient in itself to secure for him an historical celebrity, even while he still lived. But, indeed, his name had entered into history, while he was yet an unconscious child. In a letter of the Rev. Dr. William Gordon's, dated on the 26th of April, 1775, and contained in his contemporaneous History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of America, will be found the following passage :—

"My friend Quincy has sacrificed his life for the sake of his country. The ship in which he sailed arrived at Cape Anne within these two days : but he lived not to get on shore, or to hear and triumph at the account of the success of the Lexington engagement. His remains will be honorably interred by his relations. Let him be numbered with the patriotic heroes, who fall in the cause of liberty ; and let his memory be dear to posterity. *Let his only surviving child, a son of about three years, live to possess his noble virtues, and to transmit his name down to future generations.*"

Nor can we fail to recall, in this connection, those most remarkable words in the Last Will and Testament of that patriot father, whose career was as brilliant as it was brief, and whose premature death was among the severest losses of our early revolutionary period :—

"I give to my Son, when he shall arrive to the age of fifteen years, Algernon Sidney's Works, John Locke's Works, Lord Bacon's Works, Gordon's Tacitus, and Cato's Letters. May the spirit of Liberty rest upon him!"

Such was the introduction to history of him whose life is just closed. Such were the utterances in regard to him, while he was yet but of infant years. How rarely is it vouchsafed to any one to fulfill such hopes and expectations! Yet now that he has left us, at almost a patriarch's age, these words seem to have been prophetic for the career which awaited him, and we could hardly find a juster or a more enviable inscription for his monument than to say, that "he lived to possess the noble virtues of his father and to transmit his name down to future generations," and that "the spirit of liberty did indeed rest upon him."

It is not for me, however, gentlemen, to attempt even a sketch of the career or character of our departed associate and friend. I had indeed been permitted to know him for many years past, as intimately, perhaps, as the difference of our ages would allow. As I attended his remains a few days since, as one of the pall-bearers,—a distinction which was assigned me as your President,—I could not forget how often, at least forty years before, when he was the next-door neighbor of my father's family, I had walked along with him, hand in hand, of a summer or a winter morning,—he on his way to the City Hall as the honored Mayor of Boston, and I, as a boy, to the Public Latin School just opposite. From that time to this I have enjoyed his acquaintance and his friendship, and have counted them among the cherished privileges of my life. But there are those of our number, and some of them present with us to-day, who have been associated with him as I have never been, in more than one of his varied public employments, and who can bear personal testimony to the fidelity and ability with which he discharged them.

We may look in vain, it is true, for any of the personal associates of his early career as a statesman. He had outlived almost all the cotemporaries of his long and brilliant service in our State

and National Legislatures. But associates and witnesses are still left of his vigorous and most successful administration of our Municipal affairs, and of his faithful and devoted labors for sixteen years as President of our beloved University. Meantime, the evidences of his literary and intellectual accomplishments are familiar to us all, in his History of the University, in his History of the Athenæum, in his Municipal History of Boston, in his Biographies of his ever honored father and of his illustrious friend and kinsman, John Quincy Adams, and in so many speeches, addresses, and essays, upon almost every variety of topic, historical, political, literary, social, and moral.

We may follow him back, indeed, to the day when he was graduated with the highest honors at the university, of which he lived to be the oldest Alumnus, and we shall never find him idle or unemployed; nor ever fail to trace him by some earnest word or some energetic act Everywhere we shall see him a man of untiring industry, of spotless integrity, of practical ability and sagacity, of the boldest independence and sturdiest self-reliance; a man of laborious investigation as well as of prompt action, with a ready pen and an eloquent tongue for defending and advocating whatever cause he espoused, and whatever policy he adopted. Even those who may have differed from him,—as not a few, perhaps, did,—as to some of his earlier or of his later views of public affairs. could never help admiring the earnest enthusiasm of character, and the unflinching courage, with which he clung to his own deliberate convictions of duty. Nor could any one ever doubt, that a sincere and ardent love of his country and of his fellowmen, of political and of human liberty, was the ruling passion of his heart.

And seldom, certainly, has there been witnessed among us a more charming picture of a serene and honored old age than that which he has presented during the last few years. Patient under the weight of personal infirmities; hopeful in the face of public dangers and calamities; full of delightful reminiscences of the past, and taking an eager interest in whatever might promote the welfare of the present; grateful to God for a long and happy life, and ready to remain or depart as it might please Him; he seemed, so far as human judgment might presume to pronounce, to have attained a full measure of that wisdom of which it is written: "Length of days is in her right hand, and in her left riches and honor."

Not many years ago he prepared an Agricultural Essay, which is now on our table. Not many months ago, and when he was on the eve of his ninety-second birthday, I met him at the Cambridge Observatory, coming to visit the institution which had been a special object of his interest and of his bounty, and to take a last look, as he said, at the great revealer of the stars. Still later, I found him in his own library reading Thucydides, and applying the matchless periods of Pericles to the dangers of our dear land, and to the heroic deaths of so many of our brave young men. Nothing seemed wanting to complete the picture of such an Old Age as was described by the great Roman orator, and exemplified by the great Roman Censor. Nor would it be easy to find a better illustration than his last years afforded, of those exquisite words in which the great Poet of the English Lakes has translated and expanded one of the most striking passages of that consummate Essay of Cicero:

> "Rightly it is said
> That man descends into the vale of years;
> Yet have I thought that we might also speak,
> And not presumptuously, I trust, of Age,
> As of a final EMINENCE; though bare
> In aspect and forbidding, yet a point
> On which 'tis not impossible to sit
> In awful sovereignty; a place of power,
> A throne, that may be likened unto his,
> Who, in some placid day of summer, looks
> Down from a mountain-top."

It only remains for me, gentlemen, to call your attention to the Resolutions of your Standing Committee, which will be reported by the Rev. Dr. Ellis.

Dr. Ellis then spoke as follows:—

The members of this Society, representing all the interests and pursuits of our higher social, civil, and literary elements, may heartily engage in this sincere tribute to the honored and venerated Nestor of our fellowship. He was the object of our common regard, and that of no ordinary sort or measurement. We loved to see him in these halls, if only as a silent listener; feeling that he helped us largely to realized history, and to connect the years that are gone by, their best memories and virtues, with our own living days. We loved more to hear his firm voice, as he stood erect under his burden of years, assuring to us an unchanging individual identity. We waited upon his always authentic and instructive utterances —whether from the stores of a faithful memory, or from those almost printed manuscripts on which he had inscribed the terse matter, brief and full, which he had to communicate. Now that his own lips are closed, and we can no longer hold that delightful converse with him in which he made the men and the events of the two generations behind us to live with all their glow of vitality, we must look to books to tell us what was his own place and influence among them. He has told many of us his first recollection—a memory that might well stamp itself deep and strong —of his looking out from a carriage on the British redcoats at their lines on Roxbury neck, a child of three years, when his mother, the widow of his patriot father, was among the last allowed to leave this then beleaguered town. He has prepared with his own pen the full autobiographic record of that part of his life which covers his political career, with its antagonisms, its sharp party strifes, its sympathies and antipathies for the soul of a good and true man. His own individuality in forming and holding to a conviction, of which the younger of us are not uninformed.

stands attested on the records alike of the National and State Legislature, where he is found in each place voting in a minority of one. Let us hope that we shall not have over long to wait for the full memorial of him from the most fitting hands and the closest confidential trust to which he committed all his private papers. We may assure ourselves that even when those papers deal with what is antiquated to us it will be in a way which will renew in them the fire and the vigor of life.

Besides a large number of pamphlets Mr. Quincy has contributed to our shelves seven substantial volumes of biography and history, the subjects of which cover the career of some of his own contemporaries, or relate the annals and fortunes of institutions in which he himself held conspicuous trusts and for which he did eminent service.

His long life was led through times and events of momentous interest, beginning and ending at revolutionary epochs, divided by nearly a century of years. His associates and correspondents all through his career were men of eminence, of place, and of high personal qualities. He was himself the equal of the best and ablest of them. The qualities of those times entered almost into his composition and organization; they wholly controlled and exercised the development of his character and the direction of his life. And while we share this common interest in him and in his career, there is hardly a member of this Society but had some special relationship of acquaintance or obligation with him, in his own private, professional, social or civil range. Mr. Quincy held a succession of offices which gave him more than a fractional headship over each of the learned professions, and a magisterial or advisory supervision of the various and most heterogeneous practical affairs of society. It is for that variety of service, performed uniformly with rare fidelity and with consummate ability, leaving permanent helps and advanced positions for all his successors, that we must speak of him with admiration and gratitude.

There is a stage or period in the development of every institution and organization, of progressive possibilities and capacities, when it needs the quickening or restorative skill of a man of practical energy, independent spirit, and firm will. One of the most characteristic distinctions of Mr. Quincy was his fitness for the successive offices which he filled at the time when he entered upon them and in the condition in which he found them. Critical and exacting were the demands and the responsibilities attending respectively the Chief Magistracy of this city and the presidency of the College when he assumed those trusts. He found City and College alike in transition states, from old methods, limited purposes, restricted means, inconveniences and embarrassments, to more expansive, generous and comprehensive possibilities, to the attainment of which they needed the foresight of a large directing mind, and the guidance of an independent and bold spirit.

This city is deeply indebted to Mr. Quincy for many of those admirable elements in its works of utility, its institutions, and its present principles of municipal administration, our own pride in which finds its full warrant in the encomiums they have received from over our whole land, and from abroad. Its streets, market, schools, and other public edifices testify that while he was providing wisely, though some thought rashly, for what to him was the present, he had in view the much larger demands—we all know now how reasonable and moderate the provision for them—of a near future. Sometimes his schemes and plans were devised and pursued by his own fertility of faculty, under his own sole advocacy and resolute persistency of purpose. Sometimes he had the sympathy and coöperation of a few strong and wise supporters against sharp opposition from prominent individuals or a popular party. I never heard that in this office, or, indeed, in any other, he ever gave over any purpose or aim which he had proposed: nor can I recall a case in which any successor of his has undone his work. He loved what is good in popularity, and was utterly indifferent to the other ingredients of it:—being quite an independent judge as to what constituted those respective elements of popularity. Of course, a man of his always rigidly upright, often stern, and sometimes severe spirit in the works of reform and improvement, especially those into which he threw the most of his own earnestness and pride as their originator, would be sure to meet many opponents. His opponents might also become his personal enemies—a condition, however, contingent on his own feeling or judgment, as to whether he should or should not so regard them. The younger portion of us are told of his ardor, his impetuosity, his severity of sarcasm and rebuke in old political strifes. We are the rather prepared to believe this when, besides assuring ourselves that in his earlier life men and measures engaged his attention which were likely to require just such treatment from a man of his rectitude and independence, we call before us his looks and tones as at times we have seen and heard him. He was compacted of Roman and Puritan virtues, allowing for the two meanings of virtue as preceded by either or both those epithets. He was able to stand the brunt of all the opposition which he provoked. He stood so clear of all imputations of sinister or selfish purpose, that when his schemes and enterprises were challenged he could give his whole advocacy to them without any incidental effort for self-defence. He saw some stormy days and was himself the subject of occasional hostility. He had to read the riot act, and to hear an angry mob surging threateningly near his own dwelling. The second line of an ode of his favorite Roman poet—*civium ardor prava jubentium*, must often have come to his lips, though not without generous variations for the word *prava*. But none of those citizens would have disputed to him the application of the whole of the

first line, *Justum and tenacem propositi virum;* though they might have preferred to emphasise the *Tenax propositi.*

Having after six years of this city service declined to be a candidate for reëlection as Mayor, he was ready for quite another sphere in the College, which was also in a condition to require wise and energetic oversight. He began there as he began everywhere, by acquainting himself with facts and phenomena, faults, needed changes, improvements, and the way and means for them. He puts things to rights. He asserted his headship. He renewed, invigorated, expanded, enriched every old department of the University, and added largely to its scope and resources. He sometimes stood between the students and the authorities. He always stood over the students—harsh and imperious occasionally in word and aspect, faithful and friendly in counsel and feeling. They generally found out that the condition for respecting him was to understand him, and that the condition for loving him was to have no reason for being afraid of him. There are men doing noble service in all the professions around us whose charges were borne by his private benevolence, while their spirits were cheered by his rallying encouragement. The question I remember, was often discussed whether he had real strong sympathies for young men—could deal with them by wise allowances and gentle tolerances. Some said that having striven with politicians and presided over boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, and disciplined a Fire and a Police department, he sometimes confused the situation and mistook his measures in his academic sphere. Candor and justice will be satisfied with the judgment, that while there might have been reason for raising the question—which in fact was one likely to suggest itself—there was no reason for deciding the question in the slightest degree unfavorbly to the fitness, the grace, or the conspicuous success of his administration of the college. The living Alumni of his sixteen classes will not fail of bearing some form of testimony to this. It was characteristic of him that he should have written the History of the College down to his own time. The continuation of it will have a good start from him. Those beautiful appearances of his of late years on its public days, have been the joy of its Alumni, and have paid glorious tributes to him. Nor can one forget in connection with his life at Cambridge the generous and refined hospitalities of his home, discharged with such grace and dignity by that admirable lady who filled out the ideal of the old-school refinement and accomplishment.

We are sometimes helped to a knowledge of a man's excellencies by observing in him some of those characteristics which are called prejudices. One of those convictions held by Mr. Quincy was that it was an injury to our young men to travel or study in Europe. Many of his pupils can call to mind that on informing him of their purpose to go abroad, they received from him the frank avowal: "I am sorry for it The chances are that you will be ruined by it. But I hope not." He had never been abroad. When he was most free to go he had no desire to do so He was an American result of modified English antecedents. A true peer in nature and mien, unable to make himself honestly a democrat, he schooled himself to a special disciplinship of an independent republicanism. He thought that he and his country had got all of good that England had to give, and as for the other foreign nationalities and their ways, they certainly did not present to him their enviable side or qualities. Coming of a Puritan lineage, through an ancestral line which had discharged the trusts involved in the developing of a wilderness colony, onward to a self-governed commonwealth, he kept strong hold of the firm set pillars of the fabric. To a thoroughly sincere piety, and a most reverential tone of devotion, he joined a spirit of independent inquiry and a demand for reasonable convictions in matters of religion. No layman could at the time have been set over the University who could better than himself have softened the shock or the reminder of the change in usage and observance from a clerical headship.

The honors and labors of his life had a felicitous consummation mingled of dignity and of beauty. It presented one of those very rare cases in which providential allotments, combined with human conditions of the peculiarities of a marked individuality gathered their finest garland for a crown of tranquil and revered old age. This afforded opportunities for the mellowing of character, for the turning of all sternness into a self-searching of principles, motives and actions, and for the vindication before all critical eyes of the well-tried integrity which had never faltered. The last decade of his years was numbered one by one, by some new token of the deepening interest and respect of our whole community. His calendar, as it advanced, was announced in the papers. The literary and oratorical fruits of his long harvest were credited to the verification of his own theory, that the way in which an old man should keep his mind from wearing out, was to keep it hard at work.

He had hoped that he might live to see the end of this fearful civil strife which convulses our land, and which so stirred the fire of his noble inborn, high taught patriotism. But whether or not that should be so, his faith outran his hope, and he believed that it could have but one possible end, and that a righteous one, leaving us still a nation, but chastened and purified. If any one asked him of the cause and purpose of the war, he would have been likely to referred his questioner to certain prophetic utterances of his own in the Congress of the United States, in January, 1811.

A full serenity of scene and feeling attended his release from life, by that rarest of all human experiences, a natural death: as the ripe fruit falls from the unshaken bough in the still air. He was

waiting to be called and was just beginning to fear delay in the summons. He lived at last for simple rest, and musing on the gleanings of thought from his last readings of his favorite moralist and philosophers, Cicero and Lord Bacon, trusting his memory and his spirit for diviner nutriment. To the end he read and wrote. And because they were the last transcript from his pen he has enhanced the sweet and gracious piety of the lines of Addison, which he copied as his hand was losing its cunning :—

"When all thy mercies, O my God,
My rising soul surveys —
Transported with the view, I'm lost
In wonder, love and praise!"

Dying in Quincy, receiving funeral honors in Boston, borne to his grave through Cambridge, and resting now on the slope of Havard Hill in Mount Auburn, we may share his own strong hope of immortality, and believe that his life is rounded by something better than a sleep.

The Rev. Dr. Ellis, from the Standing Committee, offered the following resolutions :—

Resolved, That in the death of Josiah Quincy—whose name has stood on our roll 68 years, and for the last seventeen years has led the list of our members,— this society shares in an especial manner in the feelings which have been manifested through our whole community. We honored him for the highest private virtues and for very many services to the public in the long succession and the large variety of the offices which he filled, and the trusts which he discharged. We recognized in him a combination of the noblest principles which we venerate in the fathers of the commonwealth, and the elder patriots of the land who were also his friends. His lofty integrity, his large and wise public spirit, the utility of his enterprises and the practical benefits which are now enjoyed by us as their results, will assure to his name and memory enduring honors.

Resolved, That the President be requested to name one of our associates to prepare the usual memoir.

Mr. Everett in rising to second the resolutions of Dr. Ellis, said—

I have been requested, Mr. President, by the Standing Committee, to second the resolutions offered by Dr. Ellis, and I do it with the greatest pleasure, although his carefully prepared, just, and eloquent analysis of President Quincy's character and your own pertinent, feeling, and most impressive address have left me little to say. An opportunity will perhaps be afforded me next week of paying a tribute to his memory in another place; but I must ask your indulgence for a few moments at this time, to give utterance to the feelings which we all share, and which have been so eloquently expressed by the gentlemen who have preceded me.

You have, Mr. President, justly intimated the reasons for which President Quincy's decease should be noticed in the most respectful manner within these walls. He became a member of our Society in early life, and was considerably our Senior associate. He took a lively interest in the Society, and missed no opportunity of promoting its welfare, attending its meetings occasionally down to the last months of his protracted life. Besides this, he coöperated with the Society in its appropriate labors, enriching the literature of the country with a series of historical works of high and recognized value, two of them prepared at the instance of the Society. Still more, sir, it may be truly said, that he not only wrote history, but made it, in the sphere (and that a most diversified and elevated sphere) in which he moved, exhibiting through life those marked qualities, which, by sympathy, infuse moral strength into a community, and animate other men to the efforts, by which individuals and nations obtain an honorable place in the annals of mankind.

I have said, sir, that President Quincy's historical works had a high recognized value, and most certainly if his vigorous intellect, methodical studies, his untiring industry, and his great facility of labor had borne no other fruit, the series of his historical publications would have given him, though not a man of letters by profession, a most respectable place among American authors. With the exception of Congressional speeches and occasional essays on the topics of the day, his first work of considerable compass was prompted at once by filial affection and patriotic duty, I mean the Memoir of his honored Father, one of the most distinguished of those, referred to by you, sir, who prepared the minds of their countrymen for the Revolution. He had the kindness to afford me an opportunity of perusing it in manuscript. It was appropriately published in 1825, at the close of the first half century. It contained the journals and copies of some of the letters of the lamented subject of the memoir, especially those written during his short visit to England in 1774-5—the last year of his life—and I can truly say that there is no volume, which to the present day I read with equal interest for the events of that memorable year, as contemplated by an eye-witness and such an eye witness—in England. He had the inestimable privilege of hearing the two speeches made by Lord Chatham, on the 20th January, 1775, declared by his son, William Pitt, "to be surely the two finest speeches ever made, unless by himself." Of these speeches Mr. Quincy made a full report from memory, and a few notes he was able to take at the time. It is in some parts evidently a more accurate report than that published by Dodsley in 1779, after Lord Chatham's death, from notes by Hugh Boyd. Portions of Mr. Quincy's report were published in Gordon's letters on the Revolution, Mr. Quincy's papers having been placed in his hands while composing that work. The last entry in Mr. Quincy's journal is 'Had great satisfaction in reading my report of the debates in the House of Lords to one or two friends who heard them. They thought them exceedingly correct, and were amazed at the blunders, omissions, and misrepresentations of the printed accounts." President Quincy's memoir of his Father, also contains the journal of a visit made by him to Charleston, S. C., in 1773, and which is of extreme interest. This youthful patriot, as you have stated, sir, died on the return voyage from Europe, and within sight of the granite cliffs of New England; young in years alone, mature in

wisdom, patriotism, and public service. When we reflect that he was taken from the country, at the age of 31, we cannot suppress the thought, that a gracious compensation was designed by Providence, in prolonging the years of the son to thrice that duration.

The History of the University is next in order of time, as it is the most voluminous and elaborate of President Quincy's works. It was suggested by the duty, which devolved upon him, on the memorable occasion of the second centennial anniversary of the institution. It was obviously, on the part of the President, a work at once of affection and duty. It embodies all those portions of the records of the University, which throw light on its general history, on its feeble but hopeful beginnings; its gradual development in the succeeding generations and in the last century; its rapid expansion in the present century. It exhibits the noble steadiness, with which Old Harvard has maintained itself through the storms of two centuries, and its reactive influence on the public opinion of the country. Especial pains was taken by President Quincy to do justice to the characters of the distinguished benefactors and patrons of the College, from the ever memorable Harvard to the present day. These and other pertinent and kindred topics are treated in his history in an appropriate detail, according to their respective interest and importance, in a clear and vigorous, and when the topic admitted, eloquent style of idiomatic English; the whole forminga repository which, next to the original records themselves, will constitute the standard authority for the history of the Institution, till its prosperous growth as we may hope through two more centuries shall require other volumes and other dutiful pens to record its multiplied benefactors, its extended usefullness, and ever growing honors.

President Quincy's next historical work of considerable compass, in the order of publication was the history of the town and city of Boston. Like the history of the University, this work grew out of an anniversary discourse, viz.: that which he delivered at the Second Centennial anniversary of the City. Suspended during his Presidency at Cambridge, its preparation was resumed immediately upon his resignation of that high trust. This History, like that of the College, was truly a labor of love. The family of President Quincy had been identified with Boston from the foundation. His ancestor came over with John Cotton; and the position of his descendants had been maintained in honor and influence, through all the succeeding generations. His father had taken an active part in all the memorable occurrences, which had turned the eyes of the civilized world on Boston after the passage of the stamp act; the President himself, born and bred in Boston, had represented her in the State Legislature and in Congress; and in the infancy of the new civic organization he had served her at the head of its municipality for six years. Thus was he eminently a Bostonian of the Bostonians. The chief part of the work is naturally devoted to an account of the writer's administration, and of the series of measures relative to its public buildings, its markets, the elemosynary establishments, the fire department, the schools, and other municipal interests in which the public spirit, the executive ability, and moral courage displayed by Mayor Quincy cannot fail to awaken at once the admiration and gratitude of the citizens of Boston

In 1845 appeared the revised edition of Graham's History of the United States. It was published under the superintendence of a committee of the Historical Society, consisting of President Quincy and two or three other respected members. The first volume of this work contained a memoir of James Graham, prepared in compliance with a resolution of the society by Mr. Quincy, and embodying all that is personally known of a writer who cherished a warm and consistent affection for this country, and did more than any other foreigner to extend the knowledge of it abroad.

In 1847, and being then at the advanced age of 75, Mr. Quincy, at the request of the late Mr. R. G. Shaw, prepared for publication the journals of their kinsman, Major Samuel Shaw, with a memoir of his life. This most excellent gentleman not only served with great credit through the whole revolutionary war, receiving at its close an emphatic testimonial from Washington, but he sailed in the vessel which opened the trade to China, as the agent of an association of capitalists formed for that purpose, and was appointed last American Consul to Canton, under the old confederation, and afterwards by President Washington. President Quincy's Memoir is a highly interesting contribution to the history both of the Revolution and of American commerce; a just tribute to the memory of a man of sterling merit, and well worthy the pen of the distinguished writer.

The year 1847 was signalized by the death of John Quincy Adams, at the post of duty and in the capital of the United States. He was the distant relative, the neighbor, the contemporary, the confidential friend of Mr. Quincy, and at the request of our Society the duty of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of the illustrious departed, devolved on him. He readily accepted the trust, and instead of confining himself within the limits of a memoir of ordinary length, he drew up a volume of more than 400 pages, embracing a comprehensive history of the life and services of Mr. Adams. The work did not make its appearance till the year 1858, and when the venerable author was now in his 87th year. I recollect no other instance in this country of so large a work from a person so far stricken in years; but I perceive in it no abatement of intellectual power. In a modest prefatory note, it is stated to be the object of the writer, to narrate the political life of Mr. Adams from his published works, from authentic unpublished materials, and personal ac-

quaintance; and in this way to make him the expositor of his own motives, principles, and character, in the spirit neither of criticism nor eulogy. This difficult and delicate task was performed by the venerable author with signal success, and with this the series of his elaborate historical efforts closes I need not say that with his other occasional literary labors,—several of which, such as the history of the Boston Athenaeum, which I ought to have included in the series, were of a nature to require no little time and research in their preparation;—they form what would, in almost any case, be considered the life, work of an industrious man. But still his retirement from the Presidency of Harvard at the age of 73, Mr. Quincy's literary labors must have been all prepared in the brief intervals of leisure allowed by engrossing official duties and cares. While therefore they would have given him an enviable reputation, had he been exclusively or even mainly a man of letters, it must be remembered that in his case the writer was overshadowed by the active relations—Political, Judicial, Municipal, and Academic—in which he stood to his day and generation. On these I need not attempt to dwell, but when we consider that Mr. Quincy was for years, and with a brilliant reputation both for business and debate, the representative of Boston, both in the State Legislature and in Congress,—an acknowledged leader of the political party to which he belonged; that as a Judge, his term of office though short was signalized by a most memorable decision, relative to the law of libel; that as Mayor of Boston for six years—an office assumed under all the difficulties of the transition state to which Dr. Ellis has alluded, his administration was distinguished for the most important improvements and reforms; and lastly that, with great acceptance and public favor, he presided over the oldest Literary Institution in the country, bringing to the arduous and responsible station a variety of qualifications, administrative and literary, intellectual and moral, rarely if ever combined in one man, and most certainly never surpassed; and that having in an advanced but vigorous age become *emeritus* in this long and honorable career, instead of indulging in the repose conceded to the decline of life, he continued for 20 years, by word and deed, to perform all the duties of an active patriot, vigilant for the public weal, jealous for the public honor, and full of courage and confidence in the darkest hours of the present tremendous struggle, adding finally to all his other titles of respect and honor the authority, which length of years attended with virtue and wisdom can alone confer, we must all feel, we do all feel, as we gather round the grave of President Quincy, that we have lost our FIRST CITIZEN.

Mr. Everett was followed by the Hon. Richard H. Dana, jr., who gave a discriminating analysis of Mr. Quincy's noble character.

The meeting was then dissolved.

Miscellany.

MILITARY HISTORY OF MAINE IN THE WAR.—Mr. Wm. E. S. Whitman of Augusta, is engaged in writing a history of what Maine has done in the war for the Union. He is assisted by Mr. Chas. H. True. The work will number some five hundred pages, octavo, and will be published by Mr. Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Lewiston. It will be got up in fine style, handsomely illustrated with steel portraits of eminent Maine officers, and will contain a faithful history of every corps that has gone from this State to battle for the maintenance of the Government. The work has the approval of the Governor and Adjutant General.

ANDREWS' HAWAIIAN DICTIONARY.—The Sandwich Island *Friend* says: "We are glad to announce that the publicaion of Andrews' Hawaiian Dictionary has been commenced. It will appear in large octavo form, and contain from five to six hundred pages. This will be a national work, in the success of which all the friends of the Hawaiians will rejoice. From the South Seas we learn that a dictionary of the language of Western Polynesia, including the New Hebrides, has been commenced by the Rev. Mr. Geddie, the missionary from Nova Scotia.

M. W. Montgomery, Esq., is engaged on a history of Jay County, Indiana. It will be accompanied with a map and appropriate illustrations. The War History is to be as complete as possible. The edition is to be limited. Application for copies should be made to Hon. J. M. Hayes, Jay Court House, Ind.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY AND CO. are preparing for publication a history of the careers of the two famous Confederate vessels, the Sumter and the Alabama, compiled from the private journals of Capt. Semmes while in command of the vessels, and from a mass of letters and other documents.

A copy of Columbus' first letter *in Spanish* has been found in the Ambrosian library in Milan, printed in 1493. In our number for September we will give a particular description of this pamphlet, hitherto unknown.

THE POPHAM COLONY.—Arrangements have been made for the Celebration of the Founding of this First European Colony on the main-land of New England. The Commemoration will be held at Bath, in City Hall, August 29th. The Hon. Judge Bourne of Kennebunk, has consented to deliver the Address, and other arrangements are to be made to give additional interest to this historical occasion.

Fac-similes of the Spanish Letter of Columbus

Published in 1493,

From the only known copy in the Ambrosian Library, Milan.

Commencement

Señor por que se que aureis plazer dela grand victoria que nro señor me ha dado en mi pase vos escriuo esta por la ql sabreys como e xxxij dias pase alas yndias cola armada que los illustrissimos Rey e reyna nros señores me dieron donde yo halle muy muchas Islas pobladas con gente sin numero. y dellas todas he tomado posesio por sus altezas con pregon y vandera real estendida y no me fue contradicho:

Close of the Letter.

ala espana mas a todos los christianos ternan aqui refrigerio p ganancia esto segm el fecho asi en breue fecha en la caravela sobre las yslas de canaria a xv. de febrero. Mill. e quatrocientos e noventa y tres años.

Para lo que mandareys El almirante,

Tyma que yenia dentro en la carta.

Despues desta escripto: y estando en mar de Castilla salyo tanto viento conmigo. tul y sueste que me ha fecho descargar los namos por cort aqm en este puerto de lysbona oy q fue la mayor maravilla del mundo adonde acorde escrivir asus altezas. En todas las yndias he siempre hallado los tenporales como en mayo adonde yo fuy en xxxij. dias zbolui en. xxvij. falvo questas tormentas me han detenido. xvij. dias corriendo por estamar. Dizen aqua todos los hombres dela mar que jamas ono tan mal yuierno no mi tantas perdidas de names, fecha a. xvij. dias de maco.

Esta carta embio Colon a lescrivano De racion delas Islas halladas en las Indias, Contenida a otra Desus Altezas.

THE

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General Department.

LETTER OF COLUMBUS, 1493.

A printed copy of the first letter of Columbus *in Spanish*, addressed to Luis de Santangel,* has at length been discovered in the Ambrosian library at Milan. It belongs to a collection of books and manuscripts bequeathed to that library about twelve years ago by the Baron Pietro Custodi, a Milanese historian and political economist. It is a small quarto of four leaves in semi-gothic type — that is with black-letter and roman characters mixed:— the text begins on the recto of the first leaf without any title, and fills seven entire pages, and above a third of the eighth page. The full page contains 32 lines, while there are only 11 lines of text on the 8th page, followed by a postscript of 14 lines.† The first capital letter, S, is an ornamented wood cut, occupying the square space of 5 lines of the text. There are neither signatures, catchwords, pagination, nor paragraphs — the text being printed without any break in the lines. The paper is thick, and very much sized — the water-mark is an open hand with the monogram of Christ over the 3rd finger. The copy is in very good condition, with broad margins — a drop of oil however, disfigures the last page. The whole leaf measures 20 centimetres high by 14 broad, and the printed portion is 13.3 centimetres high by 10 broad.

Besides this full account of this precious little book, my correspondent has sent me a fac simile of 8 lines at the beginning, and 5 lines at the end of the letter, and of the whole 14 lines of the *Anyma* at the close. A copy of this fac simile is given with this notice. These portions agree generally with the reprint of Navarrete (vol. I, pages 167 to 175) from the MS. in the Royal Archives at Semancas. There are some variations, the most remarkable of which is his omission of the words at the end of the letter. "Fara lo que mandareys — El almirante." He has corrected the orthography in some places, and leaves out many of the contractions. Some of the readings of the letter are better than his, because the words it supplies render the meaning more clear. The date at the close is at the Canary Islands the 15th of February, 1493; and that of the Anyma the 14th day of March. Of the first Navarrete says, that the islands seen on the 15th February were the Azores, not the Canaries; and of the second, that although the figures seem to indicate the 14th, the true date must be the 4th of March. *Anima*, he says, means a written paper, inserted in a letter after the letter is closed.

As there is no place or name of printer, these must remain unknown unless the type and water-mark should help some bibliophile to make a fortunate conjecture on these points. The volume however must have been printed before any of the Latin editions of the letter to Sanchez, and most probably in Spain.

I may refer in this place to the small 8vo edition in Latin with woodcuts; which some bibliographers suppose to have been printed at Grenada, because the arms and name of that city are found on the last page. Mr. Brunet infers that this is not to be taken as positive proof that the book appeared at Grenada, and I am not disposed to assert that he is mistaken. But in other

* He is called at the close of the letter Escribano de Racion. This office seems from Navarrete's explanation to include those of Secretary and Steward of the Royal Household.

† This Spanish original must not be confounded with the other letter written by Columbus at the same time to Rafael Sanchez, the royal Treasurer, translated from the Spanish into Latin by Leander de Cosco. This translation has been frequently printed. The two letters are in substance the same, but no cotemporaneously printed copy of that to Santangel was known until the discovery of the one now announced.

instances a similar mark is considered an indication of the place of printing:—among these I may cite the German abridged edition of Columbus' Voyages, printed by Sigismund Grimm in 1522. The pine apple on the last page is deemed good evidence that the volume was issued by him at Augsburg. (Vide Appendix B in the New York reprint of Syllacius, page lviii.) And I may add that the arms of Grenada *in the form* in which they appear in the 8vo edition with woodcuts, are not found in any other edition. Even the Basle edition of 1494, which copies all the other woodcuts of the little 8vo, *does not copy* these arms—but gives, on the recto of the last leaf, the arms of Castile and Leon as these appear on the first leaf of the 8vo, and on the verso of the same leaf reproduces the cut of the vessel, found on the first leaf, both of the 8vo, and of its own first leaf, with the addition of an ornament above and below the cut. These different woodcuts may be seen on pages xxxvi, xxxvii and xlii of Appendix 3 of the New York Syllacius.

In order to avoid misapprehension I may add that in the portraits of Ferdinand both in the 8vo and in the Basle editions, two escutcheons containing the arms of Castile &c. and of Grenada hang from the arm of the king; but they have nothing to do with the crowned escutcheon, and the word Grenada as these are found on the last page of the little octavo.

I regret to say on the authority of my correspondent that the copy of this last edition, described by Rossi, has *disappeared* from the Brera library in Milan. I will transcribe what he writes upon the subject. "Cette bibliothèque vient de perdre l'exemplaire de la lettre de 1493, sur laquelle Bossi a fait ses travaux. Ce vol a été fait avec une audace, et avec une adresse d'escarmoteur. Elle existait encore à la bibliothèque il y a 6 ans. Nous avons ici des amateurs larrons dont on ne se garde pas assez, et qui sont la peste des collections *publiques* et *particulières;* il y en a partout, mais chez nous se donnent rendezvous les filous du monde entier. Quant à la Bibliothèque Ambrosienne, c'est différent; on y est moins confiant." L.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE ALLIED ATTACK ON SAVANNAH IN 1779.

Extract of a Letter from Major General Prevost, commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Province of Georgia, to the Right Honourable Lord George Germain, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; dated Savannah, November 1st, 1779, received by Captain Shaw, Aid-de-Camp to Major General Prevost.

As I look upon it always to be of importance, and my indispensable duty, that your Lordship should directly be made acquainted with material occurrences in this quarter affecting his Majesty's service, and as it is possible the very unexpected visit of the Count d'Estaing to this coast, with so considerable a squadron and a considerable body of land troops, when known, would have excited some uneasiness for our safety; it is with very sincere pleasure I do myself the honour to inform you, that we have seen the last of the French fleet this day depart—we hope off the coast—got both them and their American allies off our hands, in a manner which we humbly hope our gracious Sovereign will not think unhandsome.

Sept. 4th. When intelligence was received from Tybee, that five sail of French men of war, with some sloops and schooners, were off the bar; as it was impossible to determine whether this was a whole or only part of a larger force; whether they had landed troops in Carolina; or this was their first appearance on the coast; orders were sent to all the out posts to hold themselves in readiness to join; and as it was very possible that the enemy might push their frigates into Port Royal Bay, and cut off the communication with Beaufort, an order was sent to the Honourable Colonel Maitland, commanding there, forthwith to evacuate that place, and cross to Hilton Head Island, from whence if he was not stopped by a further order, he was to proceed to this place. The officer who was charged with this order was taken by the rebels, going through Skull Creek; but this accident was then judged of no other consequence, as the French disappearing, and their coming on the coast being hoped for various reasons to be only accidental.

Colonel Maitland was next day directed to remain ; but embarking all his heavy baggage and other incumbrances, to hold himself in readiness to come away on the shortest notice ; or if through any other channel he received intelligence which should induce that measure, he was immediately to adopt it, without waiting the ceremony of orders, as best for his Majesty's service ; his great care being to run no risque possibly to be avoided, of being cut off from this place, which was our principal concern.

6th. The French ships reappeared with one of addition, and from the Northward, Captain Moncrief, the commanding engineer, with one hundred men and a howitz, was sent to Tybee to reinforce the post and battery there ; and an order to be forwarded to Col. Maitland, to join without loss of time.

7th and 8th. The fleet of the enemy encreased to 42 sail, the greater part men of war. Expresses to all the out posts to join.

9th. Fifty four vessels off the bar. Appoint the posts of alarm out of town, and make other necessary disposistions for sustaining an attack.—Repair and strengthen the abbatis.—A very superior force approaching the bar, our ships, the Fowey and Rose of twenty guns each, the Keppel and Germain armed vessels, obliged to retire towards the town. The battery on Tybee destroyed, the guns spiked, and the howitzer and stores carried off. Four large frigates came over the bar.

10th. All the out posts in Georgia join. Lieut. Col. Cruger, from Sunbury, came by and with all his men able to march ; his sick and convalescent he embarked on board an armed vessel to come inland. By contrary winds they were detained till the passage was seized by the enemy. They however put up Ogeeche river, where finding the communication by land also cut off, Capt. French (commanding) landed and took post, and for many days continued to defend himself, until obliged by want of provisions to capitulate to a very superior force. Began new redoubts and batteries, and strengthen the abattis. The troops encamped.

11th. Busy in landing cannon from the shipping. Making fascines—The engineer hard at work.

12th. Several French and Rebel vessels come over Ossibau bar.—At ten o'clock, evening the French landed at Beaulieu.

13th. Having confined our news to the defence of the town, as our sole object, which we determined, by the blessing of God, to be vigorous, and worthy of British troops, continued our works with unremiting ardor.

14th. The engineer hard at work.—Certain intelligence that Lincoln was crossing at Zubly's ferry from intelligent spies, who crossed with him. His numbers about 1500.—More on their way from all parts of Carolina, Polaski, already passed and joined the horse from above, advanced to within 3 miles of this town.

15th. Some French and Polaski's light horse appear in front. Force in a subaltern's picquet, of which six are taken, they are forced to retire in turn with some killed and an officer taken. No further loss on our side, our men not being suffered to pass beyond the cover of our cannon.

16. Receive a summons from the Count d Estaing, *to surrender to the arms of France.* No stranger to the unamimous opinion of the army ; but for form's sake assemble the Field officers at the Governor's ——We desire to know (Answer) what terms ?—At noon Col. Maitland with the first division arrives (about 400 men)—— Letter from the Count, "That the besieged should demand terms, and that he would willingly grant all in his power." We believed him, but demand a truce of 24 hours to deliberate, which is agreed to.

17th. By noon, and in the night before, all the rest fit for duty from Beaufort arrive, and take their posts in the line. The enemy being in possession of the ship channel, Col. Maitland had been obliged to come round Dawfuskie, and land on the marshes ; and dragging his boat empty through a cut, got into Savannah river above the enemy, and so to this place.

Review the troops under arms at their posts, all in high spirit's, and the most pleasing confidence expressed in every face. The sailors not to be prevented from giving three cheers.

18th. and 19th. We continue to work hard on redoubts and batteries—Further strengthen the abbatis.

20th. A frigate and gallies at Four Mile Point.—Capt. Moncrief prepares fire rafts. The Rose and Savannah sunk in the channel.

21st. A new work for seven 6 and 9 pounders begun in front of the barracks. Hearing the rebels were making fire rafts above the town, we got the boom across, and vessels ready to be sunk, a small galley and the Germaine to cover the boom, and occasionally to scour Yamaisan Swamp on our right. Some houses and barnes on our flanks, judged too near, are burnt, unfortunately property of friends.

22d. The enemy appear in force all along our front, in readiness to fight, but continue our works. Boats and other craft of the enemy go up Augustine Creek, probably with cannon and stores.

23d. As the day before.

24th. The enemy had been hard at work the whole night; and when the morning fog cleared off, were discovered to have pushed a sap to with 200 yards of our abbatis, to the left of the center. At nine o'clock three companies of light infantry, (97 rank and file), were sent out under Major Graham of the 16th, to give an opportunity of reconnoitering, and probably judging of the enemy's force, and to draw them exposed to our cannon.

25th. A good deal of firing with cannon and cohorns, to interrupt the enemy's workmen, with effect. Another sortie proposed, but, the idea rejected, having certainly not men to spare; and it being our great object to gain time, and particularly to detain d' Estaing as long as possible from, perhaps, attempts of higher consequence on the coast. Faint attack upon our picquets on the left, without effect. The enemy fire from two 18 pounders en barbette, which they are soon made to quit. At night one hundred marksmen spread without the abbatis to impede the enemy's workmen.

26th. Works continued on both sides; the enemy's however, not in advance, but on batteries, strengthening their lines, and extending from towards their rear to their left, to communicate with works carried on by the rebels; afterwards found to be a battery for nine mortars, and another for four guns.

27th. A little firing, and a great deal of works on lines to cover the troops of the reserve from the expected cannonade. We begin to unroof the barracks. At night Major McArthur of the 71st with a part of the picquet, advanced and fired into the enemy's works; and, amusing them for some time, drew off. Three men wounded. He set the French and Americans firing upon each other. Their loss acknowledge above fifty.

28th. La Trinité, a French frigate, moved and anchored in the north channel—Strengthen the river battery, and add the eight inch howitz.

29th. The barracks levelled the back wall to the ground, the front to a good parapet height from the floor, converted into a very respectable work in our center.

30th. As usual. A Captain of Polaskie's wounded and taken in the night; two of his men killed.

Oct. 1st. A new eight gun battery to the right of east road redoubt.

2d. The frigate and gallies cannonade our left without other effect than to point out where to make traverses. Begin a new battery for fifteen guns to the left of the barracks, and strengthen our works to the left, where it is probable the French may assault.

3d. The fifteen gun battery begins to fire, as the guns come on it. All the ditches are deepened, particularly on the right and left. At midnight the enemy began to bombard, from nine mortars of eight and ten inch; continue about two hours.

4th. At daylight they open with nine mortars, thirty-seven pieces of cannon from the land side, and sixteen from the water. Continue without intermission till eight o'clock, without other effect than killing a few hapless women and children, and some few negroes and horses in the town and on the common.—The firing renewed from time to time through the day. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor joined us in camp in the part of the cannonade. They remained

with us till the siege was raised, most cheerfully determined to fare as we might in every respect.

5th. The enemy prosecute their works to their left ; and we repair, strengthen and add.

6th. They throw carcases into town, and burn one wooden house.—At eleven o'clock sent to Count d' Estaing for permission to send women and children out of town on board of ships, and down the river, under the protection of a French ship of war, until the business should be decided. After three hours, and a great deal of intermediate cannon and shells, received an insulting answer in refusal from Messrs. Lincoln and d' Estaing conjunctly.

7th. Smart firing continued.—Busy at work all night repairing and adding.

8th. As the preceding.

9th. A little before daylight, and after a heavy (and, as usual, innocent) cannonade and bombardment, the enemy attacked our lines.

About ten o'clock a truce was desired by the enemy, and leave to bury the dead, and carry off the wounded :—Granted for those who lay at a distance, or out of sight of our lines ; those within or near the abbatis we buried. number 203 on the right, on the left 28 ;—and delivered 116 wounded prisoners, greatest part mortally.—A good many were buried by the enemy ; many were self-buried in the mud of the swamp ; and no doubt many were carried off.—From this to the 18th nothing very material happened. A great deal of civility passed mutually between us, and the French, and many apologies made for the refusal of sending the women and children out of town, laying the blame (to use the words of an officer of rank, Count O' Dunn) on the scoundrel Lincoln, and the Americans.—The offer is now made with great earnestness :—Mrs Prevost, her children and company, to be received by the Chevalier du Rumain on board the Chimere : To which was answered. That what had once been refused, and with some degree of insult, was not worth the acceptance.—The enemy we found were employed in moving off their cannon, mortars &c., and embarking their sick and wounded, of which they had a great number.—Many deserters come in to us.—On the 18th, the fog clearing off about nine o'clock, we were not much surprised to find the enemy had moved off.—Patroles of dragoons were sent out in every direction, to gain intelligence ; but finding all the bridges broke down, these soon returned, unable to proceed to any distance.—Others, both foot and horse, were then sent, in a kind of hope that something might be attempted on the rear of the enemy, either French or Americans, but they were all out of our reach. —The French embarked in Augustine Creek ; the rebels God knows where ; but supposed from the route they had taken to be at or near Zubly's Ferry.—Till the country round about was properly reconnoitred, I did not think myself justifiable, circumstanced as we were, in making any attempt that had even the appearance of risque in it. In this opinion all the officers concurred.

I beleive, my Lord, it is not very necessary I should endeavour to say much of the behaviour of his Majesty's troops during the late very fatiguing, if not, as it turned out, very dangerous service,—though ever, in respect of danger, it must be allowed that appearances at least were formidable.

The noble and steady perseverance manifested by all ranks, in exposing themselves to every fatigue and to every danger ; the cheerful yet determined spirit with which they set all the threats of the enemy at defiance ; and their firm resolution of abiding, to the last man, by every consequence of an obstinate defence, will, I hope, meet with the approbation of his Majesty, and do them honor with their country. To mention in particular all those, whether British, Hessian, Provincial, or Militia, who either did; or ardently wished, to distinguish themselves, would be in fact to give your Lordship a list of the whole. But I must beg leave to acknowledge the great obligations we had to the very active and zealous services of Capt. Henry, of his Majesty's ship Fowey, Capt. Brown, of the Rose, and their officers and seamen ; particularly Lieutenants Lock and Crawford, in working the batteries, and in every other part of service where they could give their assistance. I would also wish to mention Capt. Moncrief, Commanding En-

gineer ; but sincerely sensible, that all I can express will fall greatly short of what the gentleman deserves, not only on this, but on all other occasions, I shall only, in the most earnest manner, request your Lordship taking him in your protection and patronage, to recommend him to his Majesty as an officer of long service, and most singular merit. Assuring you my Lord, from my own positive knowledge, that there is not one officer or soldier in this little army, capable of reflecting or judging, who will not regard, as personal to himself, any mark of royal favor graciously confered thro' your Lordship on Captain Moncrief. We have been greatly obliged to Major Fraser of the 71st, Acting Quarter Master General, for his zealous and indefatigable industry in landing and mounting upon the batteries the cannon, stores, &c, and constantly supplying all want.—The extreme vigilance and attention of Captain Prevost, Acting Adjutant General, deserves to be known. Indeed the whole Engineers, and every other public department, were activity itself.

For further particulars respecting this and every other part of the service, I beg to refer your Lordship to Captain Shaw, my Aid de Camp, who will have the honor to deliver this, and who is not uninformed, as he has been present on every active service in this country.

No. I.

Translation.

Count d' Estaing summons his Excellency General Prevost to surrender to the arms of the King of France. He apprizes him, that he will be personally responsible for all the events and misfortunes that may arise from a defence, which, by the superiority of the force which attacks him, both by sea and land, is rendered manifestly vain and of no effect.

He gives notice to him also, that any resolution he may venture to come to, either before the attack, in the course of it, or at the moment of the assault, of setting fire to the shipping or small craft belonging to the army, or to the merchants in the river Savannah, as well as to all the magazines in the town will be imputable to him only.

The situation of Hospital Hill in the Grenades, the strength of the three intrenchments and store redoubts which defended it, and the comparative disposition of the troops before the town of Savannah, with the single detachment which carried the Grenades by assault, should be a lesson to futurity. Humanity obliges the Count d' Estaing to recal this event to his memory ; having so done, he has nothing to reproach himself with.

Lord Macartney had the good fortune to escape from the first transport of troops who enter a town sword in hand ; but notwithstanding the most valuable effects were deposited in a place supposed by all the officers and engineers to be impregnable, Count d' Estaing could not have the happiness of preventing their being pillaged.

Camp before Savannah, the
16th of September 1779.

Signed) ESTAING.

No. II.

Copy of a Letter from Major General Prevost to the Count d' Estaing, dated Camp Savannah, Sept. 16th, 1779.

SIR

I am just now honored with your Excellency's letter of this date, containing a summons for me to surrender this town to the arms of his Majesty the King of France, which I had just delayed to answer, till I had shown it to the King's Civil Governor.

I hope your Excellency will have a better opinion of me, and of British troops, than to think either will surrender on general summons, without specific terms.

If you, Sir have any to propose that may with honor be accepted of me, you can mention them, both with regard to civil and military, and I will then give my answer : in the mean time I will promise upon my honor, that nothing, with my knowledge or consent, shall be destroyed in either this town or river.

I have the honor to be &c
(Signed) A. PREVOST.

His Excellency Count d' Estaing,
commanding the French forces, &c.

No. III.

Translation.

CAMP BEFORE SAVANNAH Sept. 16, 1779

SIR

I have just received your Excellency's answer to the letter, I had the honor of writing to you this morning, you are sensible that it is the part of the beseiged to propose such terms as they may desire; and you cannot doubt of the satisfaction I shall have in consenting to those which I can accept consistently with my duty.

I am informed that you continue entrenching yourself. It is a matter of very little importance to me; however, for forms sake, I must desire that you will desist during our conferences together.

The different columns, which I have ordered to stop, will continue their march, but without approaching your posts, or reconnoitering your situation.

I have the honor to be, with respect,
Sir, your Excellency's most humble
and obedient Servant.
(Signed) ESTAING.

His Excellency General Prevost Major General in the service of his Britanic Majesty, and Commander in chief at Savannah in Georgia

P. S. I apprize your Excellency that I have not been able to refuse the army of the United States uniting itself with that of the King.

The junction will probably be effected this day. If I have not an answer therefore immediately; you must confer in future with General Lincoln and me.

No. IV.

Copy of a letter from Major General Prevost to the Count d'Estaing, dated September 16, 1779.

SIR

I am honored with your Excellency's letter in reply to mine of this day.

The business we have in hand being of importance, there being various interests to discuss, a just time is absolutely necessary to deliberate; I am therefore to propose, that a suspension of hostilities shall take place for twenty four hours from this date; and to request that your Excellency will direct your columns to fall back to a greater distance, and out of sight of our works, or I shall think myself under a necessity to direct their being fired upon. If they did not reconnoitre this afternoon, they were sure within the distance.

I am, &
(Signed) A. PREVOST.

His Excellency Count d' Estaing, &c. &c.

No. V.

Translation.

CAMP BEFORE SAVANNAH, Sept. 16 1779.

SIR

I consent to the truce you ask. It shall continue till the signal for retreat to-morrow night the 17th, which will serve also to announce the recommencement of hostilities. It is unnecessary to observe to your Excellency, that this suspension of arms is entirely in your favour, since I cannot be certain that you will not make use of it to fortify yourself, at the same time, that the propositions you shall make may be inadmissible.

I must observe to you, how important it is that you should be fully aware of your own situation, as well as that of the troops under your command. Be assured that I am thoroughly acquainted with it.—Your knowledge of military affairs will not suffer you to be ignorant, that a due examination of that circumstance always precedes the march of the columns; and that this preliminary is not carried into execution by a mere show of troops.

I have ordered them to withdraw before night comes on, to prevent any cause of complaint on your part. I understand that my civility in this respect has been the occasion that the Chevalier de Cambis, a Lieutenant in the navy, has been made prisoner of war.

I propose sending out some small advanced posts to-morrow morning; They will place themselves in such a situation as to have in view the four entrances into the wood; in order to prevent a similar mistake in future. I do not know whether two columns commanded by the Viscount de Noailles and the Count de Dillon have shown too much ardour, or whether your commanders have not paid a proper respect to the truce subsisting

between us ; but this I know, that what has happened this night, is a fresh proof that matters will soon come to a decision between us one way or another

I have the honor to be, with respect, &c.

(Signed) ESTAING.

His Excellency General Prevost, Major General in the service of his Britannic Majesty and Commander in Chief at Savannah in Georgia.

No. VI.

Copy of a letter from Major General Prevost, to Count d'Estaing, dated Savannah, Sept. 17, 1779.

SIR

In answer to the letter of your Excellency, which I had the honor to receive about twelve last night, I am to acquaint you, that having laid the whole correspondence before the King's civil Governor, and the military officers of rank, assembled in council of War, the unanimous determination has been, that tho' we cannot look upon our part as absolutely inexpugable, yet that it may and ought to be defended ; therefore the evening gun, to be fired this evening an hour before sundown, shall be the signal for recommencing hostilities agreeable to your Excellency's proposal.

Ihave the honor to be,

(Signed) A. PREVOST.

His Excellency Count d'Estaing, &c &c.

No. VII.

Copy of a letter from Count d'Estaing and General Lincoln to Major General Prevost, dated Camp before Savannah, October 6, 1779.

SIR

We are persuaded that your Excellency knows all that your duty prescribes ;—Perhaps your zeal has already interfered with your judgement. The Count d' Estaing in his own name, notified to you, that you would be personally and alone responsible for the consequences of your obstinacy. The time which you informed him, in the commencement of the siege would be necessary for the arrangement of articles, including the different orders of men in your town had no other object than that of receiving succor. Such conduct, Sir, is sufficient to forbid every intercourse between us which might occasion the least loss of time. Besides in the present application, latent reasons may again exist—There are military ones, which in frequent instances have prevented the indulgence you request. It is with regret we yield to the austerity of our functions ; and we deplore the fate of those persons who will be the victims of your conduct, and the delusion which appears to prevail in your mind.

We are with respect, &c,

(Signed) B. LINCOLN,
ESTAING.

No. VIII.

Copy of a letter from Major General Prevost to Count d'Estaing, dated Camp Savannah, October 6, 1779.

SIR

I am persuaded your Excellency will do me justice ; and that in defending this place. and the army committed to my charge, I fulfil what is due to honor and duty to my Prince. Sentiments of a different kind occasion the liberty of now addressing myself to your Excellency ; They are those of humanity. The houses of Savannah are occupied solely by women and children. Several of them have applied to me, that I might request the favour you would allow them to embark on board a ship or ships, and go down the river under the protection of yours, until this business is decided. If this requisition you are so good to grant, my wife and children, with a few servants, shall be the first to profit by the indulgence.

I have the honor to be &c &c

(Signed) A. PREVOST.

No. IX.

Return of casualties in the different corps during the siege.

16th, regiment. 2 rank and file deserted.
60th, do 4 rank and file killed ;
1 serjeant 6 rank and file wounded ; 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file deserted.

1st battalion 71st. 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant 6 rank and file killed ; 17 rank and file wounded ; 1 rank and file missing ; 1 rank and file deserted.

2d battalion 71st. 1 rank and file killed, 1 lieut. 4 rank and file wounded ; 3 rank and file deserted.

Trumbach. 4 rank and file wounded.

Wessenbach. 5 rank and file killed ; 1 drummer, 2 rank and file wounded ; 2 rank and file deserted.

New York Volunteers. 1 serjeant killed ; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file wounded ; 1 drummer missing, 1 rank and file deserted.

1st battalion de Lancey's. 2 rank and file killed ; 3 rank and file wounded ; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file deserted.

2d battalion de Lancey's. 1 Ensign killed, 1 drummer 1 rank and file missing ; 1 drummer, 2 rank and file deserted.

3d battalion Skinner's. 1 serjeant killed; 1 Capt. wounded ; 1 drummer, 1 rank and file deserted.

South Carolina Royalists. 4 rank and file killed ; 1 Captain wounded.

North Carolina Volunteers. 1 rank and file deserted.

Kings Rangers. 1 rank and file killed ; 1 rank and file wounded ; 5 rank and file deserted.

Georgia Loyalists. 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 2 rank and file killed ; 2 serjeants, 11 rank and file deserted.

Marines. 2 rank and file killed ; 6 rank and file wounded.

Royal Artillery. 2 rank and file wounded.

Seamen. 2 rank and file killed ; 9 rank and file wounded.

Georgia Militia. 3 rank and file killed, 1 Lieut. wounded.

Total. 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 4 Serjeants, 32 rank and file killed. 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 56 rank and file wounded, 2 drummers, 2 rank and file missing. 5 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 41 rank and file deserted.

Names of Officers Killed.

Lieut. Henry M'Pherson, 1st battalion 71st 24th of September.

Lieutenant Taws, of ditto, and Captain Lieut. of Dragoons, 9th of October.

Capt. Simpson, Georgia Loyalists, October 8.

Ensign Pollard, 2d battalion DeLancey's, 4th of ditto.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Capt. Cozens, 3d Battalion Jersey Volunteers, 24th of September.

Lieut. Smallet Campbell, 2d battalion 71st, and Lieut. of Dragoons, 9th of October.

Capt. Henry, of South Carolina Royalists, 9th of October.

(Signed) A. Prevost. M. G.

Camp, Savannah, Oct. 18, 1779.

A Return of Masters, Mates, and Men of the Transports who were at the batteries during the siege.

Masters—John Wilson, Archibald M'Curdy, John Higgins, Arthur Ryburn, Christopher Watton, John Take.

Mates.—James M'Donald,——Steele, John Chapman, James Rybnrn,——Corvard, ——Harrison.

87 Seamen.

JACQUES CARTIER.

The reverence of Canada, and the respect of France, have of late invested with a new interest the mariner of St. Malo, who gave a name to the St. Lawrence, which he ascended to its rapids. He stands forward, indeed, as a man of high principle, sound judgment, adventurous enterprise, and tarnished only by his unjust carrying off of the Canadian chiefs to France. But even in this there was not the incentive of gain; he did not take them to make them slaves, as Leon, Ayllon, and other Spanish adventurers did. If Cartier did not return with them as he proposed, we know not what obstacles prevented him, but we do know that there is nothing but what tends to show that the Americans were to their latest breath treated with kindness and as free men.

Antiquarian research tells us that his grandfather, John Cartier, was born in 1428, married Guillemette Baudoin in November, 1457, and had five sons, all of whom are represented in our day. The

eldest of these, Jacques or James Cartier born at St. Malo, Dec. 4, 1458, married Geseline Jansart, and had three sons, the youngest of whom, named after himself, made the name famous at home and abroad, and is one of the glories of that old French town.

Jacques Cartier was born in December, 1494, probably on the last day of the year, when he was carried to the church of St. Malo to receive baptism. Men had but for a twelvemonth wondered then over the discovery of that New World to which his name was to be indissolubly connected. Of his early life we find few traces. In 1518, he appears on the parish register as godfather of a cousin, and the next year leads to the altar (May 2, 1519) Marie Katherine des Granches,daughter of Monsieur Honoré des Granches, knight and constable of St. Malo. Young Cartier had already, it would seem, made his mark. His marriage was a brilliant one, and he must have stood well in the world's esteem to have won a maiden so well connected, but Cartier was already at the age of 28, master pilot of the port of St. Malo.

Of his wanderings on the ocean during his earlier years we know nothing, although there are indications that he had visited the coast of America prior to his expedition in 1534. He had in all probability often cast his lines, with the hardy fishermen of northern France, amid the cod that swarmed on the Banks of Newfoundland, and was selected for his enterprise by Philippe de Chabot, the Admiral of France, to conduct the exploring expedition sent out by Francis I, in 1534.

Ten years had now elapsed since the voyage of Verrazzano, and while Spain had been rapidly extending her power in the New World, France had in no way availed herself of the discoveries made under her flag. Yet she had explored, and might claim as her own, a port at which the commerce of the new-found continent was one day to centre, and where in less than three centuries a city rivalling in population the greatest in the world was to exert on the globe its influence. France was represented on the western side of the Atlantic only by her hardy fishermen of Brittany and Normandy, no doubt the earliest discoverers of the continent, whose labors found no chronicler.

It was indeed time for France to act, but the expedition planned by Chabot disregarded the information acquired by Verrazzano, if we are indeed to regard the account of that Florentine's voyage as real. It was not to settle in New York bay or establish a trading post or colony there; nor was it to explore the country to the north or south for a better location. It was simply to discover a northern passage to China and Japan—to seek what Sir John Franklin has perished in search of in our day.

Had France but followed up her previous discoveries, by settling the bay of New York, and then occupied the St. Lawrence and the country of the Abnakis, how different would the world's history have been!

The French expedition of 1534, under Jacques Cartier, consisted of two vessels of sixty tons each, and carried sixty-one men in all. Cartier sailed from St. Malo on the 30th of April, and on the 10th of May made Cape Bonavista, but finding too much ice there, ran into Catalina, which has changed into Spanish the French name of the saint he gave it. He then coasted along Newfoundland to the Straits of Belleisle, visited the port of Brador, and the bay of Brest, from which he proceeded in boats to Checateca. Returning to Newfoundland, he made the isles of Brion and Magdelaine, and on the 3d of July entered a bay which still bears the name given by Cartier in consequence of the excessive heat. Proceeding next to Gaspé Bay, he planted a cross among the Micmacs on the 24th of July, and taking two of the natives on board, Taiguragny and Domagaya, sons of the chief, at last, though without being aware of it, entered one of the arms of the St. Lawrence. After visiting the isle Natiscotec, or Anticosti, Mont Joly and the river Nataskouan, he sailed back, reaching St. Malo on the 5th of September, after experiencing a severe storm.

Of this first voyage of Cartier, no contemporary French account is known. Ramusio

in 1556 published an Italian version of a narrative in his hands, and this account, re-translated into French, was printed at Rouen in 1598.

This voyage had added little to the knowledge already acquired from the fishermen whom he found at almost every point, still it added to the fame of Cartier and won him favor.

Charles de Mouy, Sieur de la Melleraye, Vice-Admiral of France, took the matter of American discovery to heart. A commission was issued to Cartier on the 31st of October, 1534, styling him Captain and Master Pilot of St. Malo, "to lead, conduct and employ three vessels, each equipped and provisioned for fifteen months, to conclude the voyage already by him begun to discover beyond the Newfoundlands." His three vessels—the Grande Hermine of 120 tons, the Petite Hermine of 60 tons (commanded by his brother-in-law Macé Jallobert), and the Emerillon of 40 tons—were ready in May, 1535. On the 16th of that month, the feast of Whitsunday, Cartier and his companions, after approaching the sacraments reverently in the Cathedral of St. Malo, received the episcopal benediction of Francis Bohier, Bishop of St. Malo, and on the 19th set sail, bearing back the two Micmac youth. On the 26th of July they reached Blanc Sablon in the straits of Belleisle, after having been scattered by a storm. Pushing on his explorations, Cartier entered St. Genevieve Bay on the 7th of August, Anticosti on the 15th, and by the 1st of September was at the mouth of the deep Saguenay. Still ascending the St. Lawrence he came to the St. Charles, to which from the day of its discovery he gave the name of St. Croix. Here, on the site of modern Quebec, between Fabrique street and the Coteau St. Genevieve, then stood the bark village of Stadaconé, the town of Donnacona, with its fields of maize and squashes. Like all the tribes below them, the people were apparently Montagnais, for the Micmacs of Gaspé served as interpreters.

After cultivating friendly relations here, Cartier, leaving the Great and Little Hermine laid up, ascended the river in the Emerillon, in spite of the efforts of Donnacona and the people of Stadaconé to deter him. At La Pointe du Platon, the present St. Croix, fifteen leagues above Quebec, he found the village of Achelaiy, or Ochelai, and leaving the Emerillon at the mouth of the Sorel he continued his exploration in boats, arriving on the 2d of October at Hochelaga, a palisaded town at the foot of the mountain of Montreal. The inhabitants were evidently a different family from the Algonquins below; the town as described by Cartier, their sedentary life, the words of their language which he has preserved, all show them to be of that Huron Iroquois family who everywhere ruled the Algonquins. The chief, styled Agouhanna (evidently the Agoyander of later writers), with his people, received Cartier and his companions with every mark of friendship.

From the mountain Cartier gazed with delight on the panorama before him, and exulted to learn that above the rapids the navigation extended for a three moons' journey to a land of glittering metal.

Reëmbarking in his boats, he returned to the Emerillon, and, looking in at the St. Maurice, returned to Stadaconé. Here his party had erected a palisade and planted cannon, making it strong enough to resist all Canada. They now prepared to winter there, but scurvy soon broke out and the men died rapidly. In vain public devotions were performed, and a pilgrimage vowed to Our Lady of Roc Amadour. Not till an Indian remedy was tried did the evil stay.

In the spring, taking by stratagem Donnacona and several of his chiefs, and leaving the Little Hermine (which he could no longer man), Cartier sailed from Quebec May 6, 1536, and by the 16th of July reached St. Malo.

Of his second voyage, an account addressed to the king was printed at Paris in 1545, and has been reprinted this year in the same city by M. d'Avezac, who has collated it with three manuscripts in the Imperial Library, by which means he has fortunately added considerably to the already valuable vocabulary given by Cartier as the "Language of the countries and kingdoms of Hochelaga and Canada," but which seems to be mainly of Hochelaga, many of the

words being unmistakably Iroquois, and few recognizable as belonging to any of the numerous Algonquin dialects.

Cartier was not able at once to return and plant a colony. The Indians remained in France, were baptized March 25, 1538, and finally died in their exile. Thevet, the cosmographer, records his frequent interviews with Donnacona, who died soon after, four or five years subsequent to his arrival in France.

In 1540, Francis I. commissioned Francis de la Rocque, Sieur de Roberval, whom he nicknamed "the petty king of Vimeux," to continue the discovery; and on the 17th of October, by another patent, the king, "fully persuaded of the good sense, capacity, loyalty, gallantry, courage, great diligence, and good experience," of Jacques Cartier, constituted him Captain-General and Master Pilot of the whole expedition.

Meanwhile five vessels were slowly fitted out. But Spain was now alarmed. When Verrazzano ran along the northern coast of the continent bearing the banner of France, she at once sent Estevan Gomez to the same territory, and that navigator in 1525 visited the shore from St. Mary's Bay on the Chesapeake to Narragansett. Now that France was renewing her attempts to occupy some portion of the New World, Spain prepared to prevent her. Spies were despatched to France to learn all the particulars of the expedition, and the Council estimated at 150,000 ducats the cost of a fleet to "resist and offend that of France." This was more than could be easily given then, and they consoled themselves with the reflection that the French fleet was too small to attack any of the Spanish colonies, and "as for settling on the north sea, there is nothing where the French can go that is to be coveted or worth anything, and even if they do take it, necessity would make them leave it."

The spy who went to St. Malo reported that thirteen ships were fitting out under Cartier; that he spoke to him and a relative of his, apparently Mace Jallobert, and found that they were going to Canada to settle there and build a fort, carrying mechanics and iron works of all kinds, and that they would start about the middle of April, 1541, with 2,500 men.

This was rather alarming, the more especially as the letter of the ambassador in France, who seems to have demanded explanations of the court at which he resided, said that they were going 700 leagues from St. Malo. This, on their maps, would bring Cartier to Florida in the discoveries of Ayllon and Gomez, and where De Soto actually was, and enable the French, in case of war, to waylay the treasure-ships of Spain. Hence it was resolved not to let them settle there or elsewhere, but to dislodge them at once, not openly, but by sending some adventurer with an expedition really fitted out by the king, but nominally a private one, the acts of which might be disavowed when they had irreparably destroyed the French settlement.

Unconscious of the threatening cloud, Cartier with his fleet of five vessels sailed May 23, 1541. The voyage was long and stormy, and he did not anchor before Stadaconé till August 23d. He planted his new settlement, Charlesburg Royal, at Cape Rouge river, and sent back two of his vessels under the command of Jallobert and his nephew Stephen Noel. On the 7th of September, leaving the fort in charge of the Viscount de Beaupré, he proceeded to Hochelaga. On his return to the fort, he found that troubles had already begun between the French and the natives, and that two of his party had been killed. Mistrust on both sides followed. The winter wore uneasily away. In the spring the French fairly mutinied; and as Roberval did not appear, compelled Cartier to set sail. In the harbor of St. John, Newfoundland, in June, 1542, he found Roberval, who in vain endeavored to persuade him to return In October, Cartier, as appears by official acts, was in St. Malo.

It is believed that he subsequently sailed in search of Roberval, but we have no account of his voyage.

His subsequent years were spent in St. Malo, or in the village of Limoilou, where he built a dwelling still known, though in ruin, as Portes Cartier. He was ennobled

by Francis I. about 1549, and is styled in his later years, "noble homme Jacques Cartier, Sieur de Limoilou."

The period of his death is not ascertained. He died apparently not in St. Malo, but at Limoilou, about the year 1555.

Cartier left no children. His nephew Jacques Nouel, "ship captain and master pilôt," and Olivier Chatton, husband of a daughter of his sister Bertheline, succeeded him as navigators at St. Malo, and as such enjoyed the royal favor. Their descendants still exist at St. Malo, as do also descendants of his uncles on the father's side, who perpetuate the honored name of Cartier.

A portrait of Cartier, deemed authentic, has long been preserved at St. Malo, and has in our day been copied extensively in France and Canada.

THE CAPUCHINS IN MAINE.

The recent discovery of a copper plate, which had once evidently been laid in the corner stone of a Catholic convent or chapel at Castine, Maine, has drawn attention to the labors of this branch of the Franciscan family on our coast at an early period of our history.

At a meeting of the American Archæological Society some months since, Mr. Charles Folsom made some remarks, since printed; but as his researches gave but little detail on the mission of the Capuchins, we conclude to enlarge the brief note inserted in our May number, and give here all that is accessible in reference to this mission.

The Capuchins are a branch of the Friars Minor, founded by St. Francis of Assisi, who, in an age and country when all seemed devoted to the acquisition of wealth, reared the standard of poverty, and endeavored to correct the vice of his day by carrying its opposite, poverty, to its furthest possible extent. The Little Sisters of the Poor in New York in the 19th century, begging for themselves and their poor the subsistence for the day, giving no thought of the morrow, are not a stranger contrast than Francis presented in his day.

His order spread; but about the close of the 15th century, a Friar of his order, Matthew Bassi, learning that the brethren did not wear the same capuce or hood as their holy founder, assumed the long pointed one which he learned the saint had habitually worn. Another Friar, Louis de Fossembruno, joined him and proposing certain reforms of the rule obtained the papal sanction for the institution of a new division of the order. The bull was dated July 13, 1528, and under it the Capuchin order was instituted at Camerino.

The Capuchins began their career at the moment of the great religious movement in Europe; and one of the earliest Vicars-General, as the heads of the order are termed, Bernard Ochin, unfrocked and joining the Reformers, proceeded to England.

Charles IX, in 1573, requested the introduction of the order into France, and a few houses were gradually formed at Paris and elsewhere. Among its eminent members were Henry, Duke de Joyeuse, who left his convent to lead the armies of the League and who, having made his peace with Henry IV, resumed his habit and died a Capuchin Friar; and Bernard de Picquigny, whose Triplex Expositio of the Epistles of St. Paul is still studied and admired.

The Capuchins were consequently a new order in France, when Champlain settled Quebec. Their first appearance in the history of the French colonies is in 1632, when on the restoration of Canada to France, after its conquest by the Kirks, the religious affairs of the colonies were offered to the Capuchins.* Why they declined it, is not known; but on their refusal it was offered to the Jesuits, who had been the first missionary order in Acadia, and had labored with the Recollects in Canada.

Less than ten years after, d'Aulnay and de la Tour were contending for the mastery of Acadia, which then in the French idea embraced Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Maine, and doubtless a little more of New England. D'Aulnay, who prided himself on his fidelity to the church, of which de

* See the passport of the Jesuit Fathers, given by Cardinal Richelieu in 1632, in Martin's Bressani, p. 295.

la Tour seems to have been, what in the more expressive than classic language of our land, is called a hickory member, invited the Capuchins to take charge of the religious affairs of his settlement. They began their labors, it is said, in 1643. Of their mission our information is derived almost exclusively from the incidental mention made by the Jesuits, as they came in contact with them.

Father Druillettes, a Jesuit, started in 1646 from Quebec, to visit the Abnakis and establish a mission among them. The Relation of the time, speaking of his wanderings in the month of October, 1646, says: "His Indian guide seeing himself on the banks of the sea of Acadia, conducted the Father in his little bark canoe to Pentagouet, where he found a little hospice of Capuchin Fathers, who embraced him with the love and charity, which was to be expected from their goodness. Their Superior, Father Ignatius of Paris, gave them every possible welcome. After recruiting some time with these good fathers, he reëmbarked in his bark canoe."*

Charlevoix in his General History of New France, mentioning this, says that Druillettes found them on "the Kennebec where they had a hospice, as well as a house at Pentagoet, and that they acted as chaplains not only to the French settled on this coast and on that of Acadea, but also to all those drawn there by trade. They received the Jesuit missionary with much joy and all possible cordiality. They had long desired to see missions established among the Indians in those parts, whom they deemed very apt for the kingdom of God, and they had even entertained the idea of visiting Quebec to induce the Fathers of the Society no longer to leave untilled, a land so well prepared to receive the seed of the Faith."†

Now I know from other points that Charlevoix most unfortunately neglected to examine thoroughly and use in his history, the archives of the College of Quebec. The few manuscripts that have escaped the conquest by England and the suppression of the order, were evidently not used by him, and the great mass that has perished, doubtless, contained much that could not at the time be published in the Relations; but which would be of great value now.

The Journal of the Superior of the Jesuits is still extant. It notes the arrival of Druillettes from Maine on the 16th of June, 1647; but on the 3–4 July, has this curious entry:

"July 3–4.—The Abnaquiois asked to speak with me, to thank me for the visit of Father Druillètes, and to beg me to let him return; but the last comers from the Abnaquiois having brought letters from the Capuchin Fathers, who begged us not to return there; I refused them, and made the reply which will be found in a letter which I wrote on the subject to the Capuchins."

This correspondence was at Charlevoix's hand, but has now disappeared, and we can only conjecture its contents.‡ Father Charlevoix might have given us the substance, but as we have said, he evidently failed to examine the written documents in the house. The captains of the fishing and other vessels in the habit of running across to New France, were as we see from the affair of Father Biard a few years before, considerably tinctured with Protestantism and viewed the Jesuits with direct and decided enmity. It is therefore probable that the wishes of the Capuchins dictated solely by a desire for the propagation of the Gospel, were thwarted by those in control on the coast, and that they were compelled to write the letter referred to in the journal of the Superior of the Jesuits.

Their good feeling towards the Jesuits is evinced by a letter written in 1648, by Father Cosmas de Mante then Superior, and preserved in the Relation of 1651. It is in these words. "We conjure your Reverences by the sacred love of Jesus and of Mary, for the salvation of these poor souls, who call for you at the south, &c., to give them

* Rel. de la N. F., 1647, p. 52, ed. Quebec.

† Vol. i, p. 280.

‡ I examined very carefully, all the remaining papers of the Jesuits at the time I copied Druillette's narrative.

all the assistance that your courageous and untiring charity can give them; and even if, in passing to the river Kinebequi, you meet any of ours, you will do us a favor to express your wants; if you do not meet any, you will continue, if you please, your holy instructions to these poor Indians, and forsaken ones, as far as your charity will permit." *

If we can draw any conclusion from this, it is that the visit of Father Druillettes led to efforts to establish the Capuchins on more permanent foundations; that a house was established on the Kennebec,† and a new chapel or hospice erected at Pentagoet (Castine) in 1648. Of this latter, the plate here presented was doubtless the corner-stone. It was found in the fall of 1863, by Mr. W. H. Weeks, while he was at work on the road leading to the battery, which the Government was then erecting near the mouth of the harbor of Castine, upon the site of the old brick battery, known as the Lower Fort. It was but a short distance from the fort, and but little below the surface of the ground.

At the time of the discovery Mr. Weeks did not observe any thing remarkable in its appearance, and afterwards, cut off a piece of it—about one sixth—to repair his boat. But recently, says Mr. George H. Witherle, to whose intelligence and care we are indebted for the earliest notice of this relic, "he noticed figures and letters on the larger part, which induced him to examine it carefully, and show it to others; he also took off the piece which had been put on the boat, fortunately without serious mutilation." A photograph was subsequently taken; for a copy of which we are indebted to Joseph Williamson, Esq.

This incription reads :

1648. 8. IVN. F.	1648 June. 8. I Friar
LEO. PARISIN.	Leo of Paris
CAPUC. MISS.	Capuchin, Misionary,
POSVI HOC FV-	laid this foun-
NDTM IN HNR-	dation in honor
EM NRÆ DMÆ	of Our Lady
SANC TÆ SPEI.	of Holy Hope

The members of the order in France generally put *Capucin* after the name; in Italy and Germany more frequently *Ordinis Minorum Capuccinorum*, or the initials, O. M. C. If the Father was on the missions, he added the word, *Missionnaire*. The signature is not then Capuchin Missionary; but Capuchin, Missionary. Mr. Folsom on the strength of a dot would read "in Capuc. Miss," but this would be without analogy. The title of the Chapel has caused some investigation, but not in the most likely fields. The poetic element which the Catholic Church drew from the East has never forsaken her and the Litanies, Offices, Festal and Votive Masses of the Virgin abound in poetic titles, many of great beauty, and in most cases drawn from Scripture. The Sapiential Books are a great store house for this purpose, and the words spoken of Wisdom are applied to her who bore Him who was Wisdom Increate. One of the most familiar of these is the passage "Ego Mater pulchrae dilectionis et timoris et agnitionis et Sanctæ Spei—I am the Mother of fair love and of fear and of knowledge and of HOLY HOPE" Ecclesiasticus xxiv, 18. In this the reader will see the source of the title of "Our Lady of Holy Hope" given by the Capuchins in 1648 to their convent and chapel at Castine.

Of Father Leo we have no tidings; his name is the third which we know as connected with these labors of the Capuchins.

It is not our province here to trace the contest between the two Acadian rivals. In 1649 D'Aulnay was overcome by de la Tour and his establishments broken up. In the following year yielding to the repeated and fresh entreaties of his first children Druillettes again visited the Kennebec and even proceeded to Boston and Plymouth as the envoy of the French governor to the New England Colonies. The narrative of his journey fell into my hands a few years ago and a small edition was printed in antique style by James Lenox, Esq., of New York. He makes no allusion to the Capuchins who had disappeared from Maine.

* Rel. 1651, p. 14-5.

† It will be observed that according to the Relation, Druillettes found them at Pentagoet and not on the Kennebec as Charlevoix says.

There is every probability that other Capuchins may from time to time have been on the coast, as they were frequently chaplains on French vessels. One is mentioned in the next century in an English account as a missionary on the St. John's, if my memory serves me right, although the writer may have confounded Capuchin with Recollect.

The only subsequent missions of the Capuchins were in Louisiana. Here the Jesuits and Priests of the Seminary of Quebec had been pioneers, the former losing Fathers Poisson and Souel, and the latter Messrs. Foucault and St. Cosme, at the hands of the Indians. In the course of the changes in the administration of the colony, the Jesuits were restricted to the Indian missions, and in 1725 the care of the colonists was assigned to the Capuchins who were sent out by the company of the Indies and continued to exercise their functions till New Orleans was erected into an episcopal see and a body of parochial clergy had gathered there.

The Capuchins then disappeared, but in our days a colony of German Fathers of the order came over and established this branch of the Franciscans in Texas, and another in Wisconsin.

Castine has had a varied and romantic history. Occupied first by the French, invited doubtless by its natural beauty and advantages, as well as by its commanding position, it fell at last into the hands of New England settlers, although the Indian missions under the able Thury and his successors long centred here. When these had passed away, and the Revolutionary struggle began England planted a fort at Bagaduce to control the colony, whose possession was so essential to Canada, and even in the war of 1812 it became again the scene of important events.*

* For the History of the Capuchins in general the fullest work is the Annales Capuccinorum of Father Zachary Boverius, and its continuation by Father Marcellus de Pisa. Lyons, 1676.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

Lieut. Col. Throop to Governor Clinton.

New York, March 8, 1784.

May it Please Your Excellency:

I have been almost eight years bánished from my family, I have been through the whole of that time assiduous in the service of my country and with the strictest economy I have not been able to remove my family. I have applied for that favor to the legislature, I am told JudgeYates and Colo. Whiting to whom it is referred, have concluded they are not able or cannot be willing to remove my family. Had God in his Providence sent a happy bullet through my head or heart when I was in my country's service, I should have left my dear ones the rich inheritance of my country's pitty but I live to be despised, and what is more, to see my family Neglected.

I have to entreat your excellency, to Grant me a Permit to Beg in the Streets of this City, for three Days, that I may endeavor to obtain from the Charity of Individuals, what I am denied from the Generosity of my Country.

I have the Honor to be,
Your Excellency's
Devoted Humble Serv't
JOSIAH THROOP.

His Excellency.

[Col. Throop, the writer of the above indignant letter, was if not a native, at least a resident, of Nova Scotia at the breaking out of the revolution, and with other friends of the American cause there, took up arms and endeavored to capture some British forts on the frontier. Having been unsuccessful, they retired to the states in 1776, and many of them were formed into a regiment called *The Nova Scotia Refugees* of which Mr. Throop was lieutenant colonel. It is unnecessary to say that his merits were not overlooked by the state. He eventually settled at Chenango, and was very active in promoting the settlement of that valley. E. B. O'C.]

THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE DISPUTED NUMBERS OF THE FEDERALIST. A writer in the *New York Times* thus attempts to settle the authorship of Nos. 49 to 58 and 62, 63 of the *Federalist:*

As is well known, the work consists of eighty-five numbers. Of these, five were beyond all question written by John Jay, and the remaining eighty by Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, either separately or conjointly. According to one statement, for which the ultimate authority is Hamilton himself, he was the sole author of sixty-three numbers, and joint author of three more, leaving but fourteen to Madison. According to another statement, for which Madison is the ultimate authority, he was the author of twenty-nine numbers, leaving fifty-one to Hamilton.

It is quite conceivable that either Madison or Hamilton, after an interval of twenty or more years, might have fallen into an error as to the authorship of one or two out of eighty papers, written by consultation, for a common purpose, and under a common signature ; but it is not credible that they should have been mistaken as to fifteen ; that Madison, for instance, should have supposed himself to be the author of more than twice as many papers as he actually wrote. Still less can we suppose that either Madison or Hamilton would write or utter a falsehood in the case. There must be some means of reconciling the discrepancy in these statements. That means, we think, and shall endeavor to show, lies upon the very face of the admitted facts. The essential facts are as follows :

First, as to Hamilton. Two days before his death, when the duel with Burr was impending, Hamilton stepped into the office of his friend, Judge Benson. Finding him absent, he took a book from the shelves, placed in it a small scrap of paper, and left. Upon this paper was written as follows :

"Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 54, by J.
Nos. 10, 14, 37, to 48, inclusive, M.
Nos. 18, 19, 20, M. and H. jointly.
All the others by H."

That this memorandum was intended to designate the authors of the different numbers of the *Federalist* is unquestioned. In it Hamilton claims for himself the sole authorship of sixty-three numbers, and the joint authorship of three, leaving to Madison the joint authorship of three, and the sole authorship of but fourteen. Upon this memorandum rests the sole authority for attributing sixty-three numbers of the *Federalist* to Hamilton. Every statement to that effect is derived, either mediately or immediately, from this memorandum of Hamilton.

Second, as to Madison. There are two statements by him, both to precisely the same effect. One is in a copy of the *Federalist*, in which, at the end of each number, the name of the reputed author was printed, in accordance with Hamilton's memorandum. This was corrected by Madison, who with his own hand erased the name of Hamilton from certain numbers, and substituted his own initials, thus claiming for himself the authorship. This volume belonged to Richard Rush. The other statement of Madison is contained in an edition of the *Federalist* published by Gideon, in 1818, for which he corrected the papers claimed by himself, and furnished the names of the respective writers. In this list the figures for each number are expressed in full. These lists agree exactly, and are to the following effect :

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 64, by Jay.

Nos. 10, 14, 18, 19, 20, 37, to 58, 62, 63, by Madison.

All the others by Hamilton.

It will be seen that by this list Madison claims for himself twenty-nine numbers and leaves fifty-one to Hamilton. The discrepancy between this statement and that of Hamilton's memorandum in respect to the "joint" numbers, 18, 19, and 20, is satisfactorily explained by Madison in the following note to No. 18, written in his own copy of the former edition, and printed in this edition.

"The subject of this and the two following numbers happened to be taken up by both Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Madison. What had been prepared by Mr. Hamilton, who had entered more briefly into the subject, was left with Mr. M., on its appearing that the latter was engaged in it, with larger

materials, and with a view to a more precise delineation, and from the pen of the latter the several papers went to press."

There is, therefore, no real discrepancy between the statements of Madison and Hamilton in regard to these three numbers.

The question is as to the twelve numbers, 49 to 58, and 62, 63. The ten consecutive numbers, 49 to 58, are among the ablest and most elaborate in the work, and it is utterly impossible that either Hamilton or Madison, upon deliberate examination, could be mistaken as to whether he wrote them. Yet both apparently lay claim to them under their own hands—Madison deliberately, formally and repeatedly, and Hamilton by omitting them from the numbers specially assigned to the others. Madison, at all events, could not by any reasonable possibility have been mistaken.

We propose to reconcile this apparently direct contradiction involving the authorship of these ten consecutive numbers, by supposing a mistake of a single figure in Hamilton's memorandum—a mistake which he had no opportunity of correcting, for within two days from the time when it was written he was a corpse. We suppose that instead of "37 to 48 inclusive," he should have written "37 to 58 inclusive." This simple substitution of a "5" for a "4" will give to Madison ten out of the twelve disputed numbers of the *Federalist*.

The list of Hamilton, it should be borne in mind, was a mere memorandum, without address or signature, written in haste, and probably from memory, at a time when his mind was burdened with the fearful weight of the responsibility of the duel in which he was to be engaged in a few hours. How great was his sense of that responsibility, no one can understand who is not acquainted with the circumstances of the time, which in his judgment, rendered it necessary for the safety of the country that he, conscientiously opposed as he was to dueling, should not decline the challenge of Burr. He never saw that memorandum after he had placed it in the book in Benson's library.

Every one knows the difficulty, the impossibility almost of positively recollecting a single insolated figure out of a score. Every one knows how liable he is to write one figure for another. In writing this very paper, with all the figures clearly in our mind, we made, in fast writing more than one *lapsus pennæ*, of precisely the character supposed. What more probable than that Hamilton, in these circumstances, should have made the error which we have supposed?

The probability of our supposition is increased by the fact that an error of precisely similar character does indisputably occur in this very memorandum of Hamilton. In this he says that No. "54" was written by Jay. Now it is certain, and admitted and affirmed by all parties in the dispute, that No. 54 was not written by Jay, while "64" was. By this one mistake in writing a 5 for a 6, Hamilton makes three distinct misstatements: He attributes to Jay a number which he did not write; he denies to him a number which he did write, and he ascribes to himself a number which he certainly did not write. One such error being proved and admitted, enhances the probability of another similar one, especially when its admission furnishes a certain, and apparently the only, means of reconciling statements otherwise absolutely contradictory.

The external evidence thus corrected, seems to us to show, almost to a demonstration, that the ten numbers of the *Federalist*, 49 to 58, were written by Madison and not by Hamilton.

The internal evidence furnished by the numbers themselves seems to us to point unmistakably in the same direction. We lay no stress upon the mere point of style; for both Hamilton and Madison wrote pure English, without mannerisms or affectation.

No one, we think, from the style alone, could distinguish any paper by one from any one by the other. We rely wholly upon the topics, and the connection of the different numbers. Numbers 47 and 48 are, without question, Madison's. The title of 47 is: "The Meaning of the Maxim, which requires a Separation of the Departments of Power, Examined and Ascertained;" the title of 48 is: "The Same Sub-

ject Continued, with a view of giving Efficacy in Practice to that Maxim ;" the titles of 49 and 50 are : "The Same Subject Continued, with the Same View ;" the title of 51 is : "The Same Subject Continued, with the Same view, and Concluded." These five numbers are thus really but parts of one essay. The first two parts are certainly by Madison, and the antecedent probability is that the others are his also, for it is not likely that an essay tending to one point would be commenced by one and finished by the other. Number 52 commences a new essay on a topic closely allied to the preceding one. It is entitled, "Concerning the House of Representatives," &c. Numbers 53 to 58 are all entitled, "The Same Subject Continued," &c. These seven numbers are thus parts of a single essay, without doubt written by the same person. It, as we have seen, is claimed for both writers. To assign them to Madison with the three preceding numbers, requires, as we have shown, the alteration of but a single figure in the hasty memorandum of Hamilton ; while, in order to assign them to Hamilton, we must consider the deliberate signatures of Madison, and as many of his careful erasures in Rush's copy, to be willful falsifications, and also set down twenty figures or printed words, certified to by him in Gideon's edition, to be false and fraudulent.

Numbers 59, 60, 61, form but a single essay, the subject of which is "Concerning the Regulation of Elections." These numbers are certainly Hamilton's, and are ascribed to him by all statements.

Numbers 62 and 63, the two remaining ones, claimed for both Madison and Hamilton, are parts of a single essay "Concerning the Constitution of the Senate." In the distribution of topics this would naturally be assigned to the writer who had treated of the "Departments of Power" and of the "House of Representatives." As we have shown, we think, beyond all reasonable doubt, that these latter belong to Madison, we have no hesitation in giving to his formal and repeated claim to numbers 62 and 63, the preference over the merely implied claim contained in Hamilton's memorandum. To assign these numbers to Hamilton we must convict Madison of repeated and willful falsehood, while to assign them to Madison, we have only to suppose that Hamilton inadvertently omitted to credit them to his associate. Number 64 is a continuation of the Essay on the "Constitution of the Senate." It treats of that body "in regard to the power of making treaties." That this was written by Jay, is admitted, although Hamilton, in consequence of the admitted error to which we have adverted, virtually, though innocently, claims it for himself. Jay, who had written nothing since the fifth number, and who wrote no subsequent one, doubtless undertook this because his position as Secretary of Foreign Affairs made him especially familiar with the topic in hand.

We admit that the evidence in favor of Madison's claim to numbers 62 and 63 is less decisive than that to the others in dispute. This arises from two causes. First, because the "Constitution of the Senate" is continued in numbers 65 and 66, which are certainly Hamilton's ; and we should here, as before, have expected that one subject would be treated by one writer ; and secondly, because to give them to Madison we must suppose that Hamilton wholly forgot the authorship of two numbers, instead of merely, as in the case of 49 to 58, making a single error in remembering or writing a figure. Still, we think the balance of evidence, external and internal, in reference to these numbers to be decidedly in favor of Madison, even if they stood alone. When in addition to this, we consider that out of twelve disputed points, the evidence as to ten amounts almost to demonstration on one side, we think that there is a clear presumption in its favor in the case of the other two. Moreover, in giving 62 and 63 to Madison, no imputation beyond inadvertence rests upon Hamilton—an inadvertence rendered wholly innocent by circumstances —while, in order to give them to Hamilton we must accuse Madison of willful, deliberate and repeated falsehood—falsehood without motive, and liable to exposure.

Moreover, Hamilton revised and corrected his own portion of the *Federalist*, leav-

ing those numbers written by Madison unaltered. If the twelve disputed numbers were written by him, he would have revised them as carefully as he did the rest; and they would doubtless have received as many alterations as the others. Now, by referring to Mr. John C. Hamilton's "Collated Texts," it will be seen that these twelve numbers are given by him, almost precisely as by Mr. Dawson. In two numbers there is no variation noted; and with the exception of a single wholly new paragraph in No. 66, there are in the whole of these twelve numbers only a few trifling verbal changes. There are in the numbers, indisputably Hamilton's, no twelve consecutive numbers in which the alterations are not three times as numerous, while in some single numbers there are more than are found in the whole twelve. The inference is strong that these numbers were not corrected by Hamilton. If not corrected by him they were not written by him. And if not written by him, we may rest assured that he never intentionally laid claim to their authorship.

Mr. John C. Hamilton, indeed, place the name of his father over sixty-three numbers of the *Federalist*, including the disputed twelve. But his only authority is the evidence which he presents, every essential point of which we have analyzed. That evidence seems to us to show, almost to absolute demonstration, that the eighty-five numbers of the *Federalist* were written:

Five by John Jay, viz.: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 64.

Three by James Madison and Alexander Hamilton, jointly, viz.: Nos. 18, 19, 20.

Twenty-six by James Madison, viz.: Nos. 10, 14, 37, to 58, 62, 63.

Fifty-one by Alexander Hamilton, viz.: Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 21, to 37, 59, 60, 61, 65, to 85.

We have proceeded throughout on the assumption that we have accurate copies of Hamilton's memorandum left with Judge Benson. There is every probability that such is the case—but it is not quite certain. The original disappeared many years ago. Benson wafered it into his copy of the *Federalist*, where it remained for some years. He subsequently removed it writing in its place what is presumed to be a copy of its contents. From this copy, as far as can be ascertained, have been taken, mediately or immediately, all subsequent citations. The original was given by Benson to the New York Society Library, and was inserted in its copy of the *Federalist*, from which it has been stolen, probably by some enthusiastic but unscrupulous autograph collector. We cannot learn that Judge Benson's copy, or any other, was ever carefully compared with the original memorandum. It is barely possible, though we think not at all probable, that in the original, if it were accessible, would be found 64 instead of "54" in the enumeration of Jay's papers; 53 instead of "48," and perhaps even the missing numbers "62" and "63" in the enumeration of Madison's. If the thief be still alive, he may now almost make atonement for his crime by sending the precious document to the Sanitary Commission. It would bring a fabulous price, and might be collated with the copies derived from it.

Virginia "Blue Laws," 1663.—We have all heard more or less of the "Blue Laws" of Connecticut and of the "Black Code" of the South. But I did not know till since the present war commenced, that any such religio-legal enactments had ever been made by the Southern chivalry of the Ditch-land, as we have understood by this term of "Blue Laws." Some two years since, a soldier of the Potomac army, on entering the court house in Warwick county, Va., found the old records of the Court, which he forthwith confiscated and sent to me two pages, from which the following items are copied.

The paper is quite thick, and measures 16 by 10 inches. The chirography is peculiar, and there are twenty-six entries of decisions made by that court, under the date of October 21st, 1663. This MS. is interesting, not only from its remote antiquity, but also on account of the information which it gives us as to the religious and legal manners of our southern neighbors, two hundred years ago. Witness the following:

"Mr. John Harlow, and Alice, his wife,

being by the grand inquest presented for absenting themselves from church, are, according to the act, fined each of them fifty pounds of tobacco, and the said Mr. John Harlow ordered forthwith to pay one hundred pounds of tobacco to the sheriff, otherwise the said sheriff to levy by way of distress."

"Jane Harde, the wife of Henry Harde, being presented for not 'tending church, is according to act fined fifty pound of tobacco, and the sheriff is ordered to collect the same from her, and in case of non-payment to distress."

"John Lewis, his wife this day refusing to take the oath of allegiance, being ordered her, is committed into the sheriff's custody, to remain until she take the said oath, or until further ordered to the contrary."

"John Lewis, his wife, for absenting herself from church is fined fifty pounds of tobacco, to be collected by the sheriff, from her husband, and upon non-payment, the said sheriff to distress."

"Robert Reynolds, being prosecuted for absenting himself from church, and summoned by the sheriff, this court to make his appearance, and appearing not, is fined for both offences one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco, to be levyed by the sheriff by way of distress upon his non-payment thereof.

"George Harwood, being prosecuted for his absenting himself from church, is fined fifty pounds of tobacco, to be levyed by way of distress by the sheriff upon his non-payment thereof."

"Peter White and his wife being presented for common swearing, are fined fifty pounds of tobacco both of them, to be collected by the sheriff from the said White, and upon his non-payment of the same to distress."

"Richard Ring, being presented as a common swearer, is fined fifty pounds of tobacco, to be levyed by the Sherriff, by way of distress, upon his non-payment."

From all I can learn there was but one "church" in Virginia in 1663, and that was the English, or what is now the Protestant Episcopal Church, and it was for non-attendance on this church that the fine of fifty pounds of tobacco was inflicted by the Old Dominion two hundred years ago; and the chivalrous descendants of the race that passed those laws in Virginia, have been the men, in later times, to taunt us with the memory of "blue laws," as if none such had ever been enacted except by the Yankees.

This record speaks of no fine imposed by the Virginia Court except in "tobacco," from which we learn that this weed was not only a staple commodity at that early period of our country, but it was so much so that it became a substitute for currency.

This ancient Record, thus brought to light by the fortunes of war, seems to me of some historical value, and accordingly I have deposited it for safe keeping in the archives of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Society*, 13 Bromfield street, Boston. La Roy Sunderland.

Boston, July 19, 1864.

Tomb-Stone.—The oldest tomb-stone in the oldest burial-ground of Philadelphia, attached to the Swedes' Church in Swanson street, bears date the 12th of November, 1716, one hundred and forty-eight years ago, about thirty-four years after the landing of Penn. The lettering is legible, but the representation of an hour-glass and of the head of a cherub, carved in the stone, are very indistinct. The stone contains the following inscription: "Here lieth the body of Mary, wife of Andrew Robinson, who dyed November ye 12, 1716, aged 65 years."

Sanitary.—Some parties in England endeavored to make out that we Americans have blundered in spelling this now familiar word, pretending that it should be *sanatory* from *sanare*, to heal. But the *London Notes and Queries* justly remarks that *sanitary*, like the French *sanitaire*, meaning that which tends to preserve health, is derived from the Latin *sanitas*. Sanatory derived from *sanare* would mean *curative*, a different word and different idea.

It would be a pity indeed, if it had been true that we had raised millions to endorse a bad spelling.

Pre-Death Coffins and Monuments. —*The London Notes and Queries* have recently had some curious instances of these. A few weeks since, a soldier employed in putting up head boards for deceased soldiers in the army of the Potomac, closed his labors by painting his own name on a board, leaving the date blank. He was killed before night, thus actually in a manner carving his own tomb-stone.

Name for the Confederate States. —Although we have adopted an appropriate and classic name for the seceding states, to wit, *Secessia*, from which comes the popular name of the people, *Secesh*, it would seem that some of our southern friends are busy coining a new name. The *Richmond Examiner* says :

There may be found advertised in various newspapers as " nearly ready for the press," a new work entitled "Apalachia, its Institutions, Literature, etc., by J. Robertson Reid, M. A. Chatabet, LL. D. What " Chatabet" is we do not pretend to know ; but as the book is to be obtained by writing to the British Consulate at Charleston, we presume its author is an Englishman. A Charleston paper heralds it as "an eagerly expected volume," and points to the fact that the learned author, by his title, "gives a preference to the name Apalachia, and denoting the territorial limits of the Confederate States. Thereupon the Charleston journalist, admitting the high importance of adopting "a name for colloquial, journalistic and poetic uses," yet ventures to offer objections against Apalachia, in that it was once proposed for the United States ; then mentions several other names which have been from time to time suggested, Allegania, Fredonia, Winland, Panola, Chicora; calls on Mr. Simms to propose or suggest a new name ; " invites the consideration of thinkers."

It will take some citizens by surprise to learn that there is already on foot a learned conspiracy to give to their respective states a new name in common, and to make them, the said citizens, go about hereafter through the world as Apalachians, Winlanders, Panolans, or what not. This will not do. The name of the state where we now indite is Virginia ; that was always her name, she has answered to it since she was very young, and will probably bear it for many generations. If a man's godfathers and godmothers have christened him Tom, it signifies nothing to prove to him afterwards that Henry Augustus is more euphonious. The man's name is Tom—" in any bond, bill, quittance or obligation," Tom. We would, therefore, entreat Dr. Reid and Mr. Simms to leave us our old-fashioned cognomen and shall absolutely refuse any other.

Is there any country known to our readers in want of a name to " designate its territorial limits ?" And if so where is it ? These states we live in are all provided with names long ago ; every name of them being historic and actually meaning somewhat—a quality in a name quite as important as euphony—and each State had a baptism and sponsors.

One cannot choose his own god-father and god-mother ; and some persons if they could be christened over again would perhaps select different sponsors. Georgia might indeed have had a name associated with nobler memories than those of the four crowned scoundrels, of blessed memory, of that name. The Carolinas might have desired a name not recalling King Charles —but still North and South Carolina they are and will remain. Florida was so baptized by the Spaniards, from the glorious bloom of her flowers, which have never faded ; and Virginia attests to this day the ever sacred virginity of King Henry's daughter. As for the Confederacy, it is not a country ; it is the name of a relation which, for the present, subsists between certain countries. It has no need of a territorial designation, inasmuch as it has no " territorial limits." It is a league, an alliance, a mutual agreement to transact certain business in common, so long as that arrangement may suit the parties, and the name of it is a Confederacy, not a Winland nor an Allegania. A Confederacy has no business with a name, either geographical, mythological or ethnological ; and cannot rightly be called anything else than a Confederacy.

Even if there were a country here wanting a name, which there is not, what sort of propriety would there be in giving a designation to the Confederate States which would suggest the idea of their being still a portion of the United States? The Alleghany or Apalachian mountain chain extends from Maine to Alabama, just as the Mississippi runs from Minnesota to Louisiana; therefore, to give our Confederacy the name of "Allegania" or "Apalachia" would be only strengthening that famous geographical argument of Mr. Seward, that the physical geography of the continent has itself peremptorily decreed an indissoluble Union. "Winland" is, if possible still worse; for that is the name (Vinland) which the Icelanders, the first European discoverers of the continent, gave to Rhode Island. Those Scandinavians never came so far south as the most northern portion of the most northern Confederate State. Would any Confederate wish to borrow a name from Rhode Island? The writer in Charleston proposes yet another name, "Southland;" totally inadmissible also; that would be a name expressive of a relation to Pennsylvania, New York, &c.; but if our states are southward from those countries, they are northward from Mexico; it is as proper that their name should express their geographical relations to one foreign country as to another; therefore, Northland would be as appropriate as Southland. While the old Union subsisted, these were Southern States; they are so no longer; Virginia is now a northern State.

But we object to the whole idea of a new name; first, because there is nothing to be named; and second, because a common territorial designation would implant and foster that most mischievous notion of one united nationality, *E Pluribus Unum*, whereof the states are but counties or provinces.

War Trophies.—*Masonic Matters.*—Among the numerous trophies sent to me from the battle-field is an ancient book with the following title:

"A Candid Disquisition of the Principles and Practices of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons. Together with some Strictures on the Origin, Nature and Design of the Institution. Dedicated by permission to the Most Noble and Most Worshipful Henry, Duke of Beaufort, &c., &c., Grand Master. By Wellius Calcott, P. M.

——————Ab ipso
Ducit opes animumque ferro.

London: Printed, reprinted and sold by Brother Robert William McAlpine, in Marlborough street, Boston, A. L. 5772; A. D. 1772."

From entries made with the pen, it seems this book has been owned in Charleston, S. C., Norfolk and Newport News, Va. It was found in the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 1862, whence it was sent to me by a member of the 29th Massachusetts regiment. In looking over its list of subscribers' names, I find Paul Revere, Joseph Warren, Epes Sargent, and other names of personages who took a distinguished part in our revolutionary struggle in 1776. It gives an account of "Lodges Held in the Town of Boston, and the Time and Place of their Respective Meetings," and from which it appears that there were at that period three Masonic Jurisdictions in this city, and the Lodges met as follows:

"Under the Jurisdiction of the Right Worshipful John Rowe, Esq., The Grand Lodge and Quarterly Communication—King street." "The Master's Lodge," and "The First Lodge in the same place." "The Second Lodge at the Bunch of Grapes," and "The Rising Sun Lodge at the British Coffee House."

"Under the Jurisdiction of The Most Worshipful Joseph Warren, Esq., viz: The Grand Lodge and Quarterly Communication, at Free-Masons's Hall, near Hanover street. The Lodge of St. Andrew in said Hall," and "The Lodge of Massachusetts, No. 2, at Concert Hall, near Queen street."

"Under the Jurisdiction of the Right Worshipful and Most Noble John, Duke and Marquis of Athol, &c., &c, Ancient York, No. 169, at Mr. Alexander's, Battery March."

This book is of some historical value, es-

pecially to the Masonic Fraternity, as it contains among other interesting matter, one very ancient document on "Macourge," alleged to have been written by "Kynge Henrye the Sixthe of Engelonde." L. R. S.

Elma, a Female Christian Name.—In London Notes and Queries, (3d S. v. p. 97,) an inquiry is made as to the origin of Elma, the Christian name of the daughter of the Earl of Elgin. The quærist supposes it formed from the initial syllables of her mother *Elizabeth Mary*. In this country the name exists, but is an abbreviation of Gulielma. The victim of the Manhatten Well murder, in New York, many years since was Elma Sands, whose real name was Gulielma.

A Singular Marriage in Old Times.—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler in a recent letter from Greenfield, Conn., relates the following interesting incident of its early history: "Rev. Stephen Mix made a journey to Northampton, in 1696, in search of a wife. He arrived at the Rev. Solomon Stoddard's, informed him of the object of his visit, and that the pressure of home duties required the utmost dispatch. Mr. Stoddard took him into the room where his daughters were, and introduced him to Mary, Esther, Christiana, Sarah, Rebekah, and Hannah, and then retired. Mr. Mix addressing Mary, the eldest daughter, said he had lately been settled at Weathersfield, and was desirous of obtaining a wife, and concluded by offering her his heart and hand. She blushingly replied that so important a proposition required time for consideration. He rejoined that he was pleased that she asked for suitable time for reflection, and that, in order to afford her the needed opportunity to think of his proposal, he would step into the next room and smoke a pipe with her father, and she could report to him. Having smoked his pipe and sent a message to Miss Mary that he was ready for her answer, she came in and asked for further time for consideration. He replied that she could reflect still longer on the subject, and send her answer by letter to Weathersfield. In a few weeks he received her reply, which is probably the most laconic epistle ever penned. Here is the model letter which was soon followed by a wedding:

Northampton, 1696.

Rev. Stephen Mix,

Yes,

Mary Stoddard.

The matrimonial Mix-ture took place on the 1st of December, 1696, and proved to be compounded of most congenial elements.

The First Celebration of Independence, in Boston.—"Thursday last, pursuant to the order of the honorable council, was proclaimed from the balcony of the state house in this town, the Declaration of the American Congress, absolving the United Colonies from their allegiance to the British crown, and declaring them Free and Independent States. There were present on the occasion in the council chamber, a committee of council, a number of the honorable house of representatives, the Magistrates, Ministers, Selectmen, and other Gentlemen of Boston and the neighboring Towns; also the Commission officers of the Continental Regiments stationed here, and other Officers. Two of these regiments were under Arms in King street, formed into three lines on the North Sides of the Street, and in thirteen Divisions: and a detachment from the Massachusetts Regiment of Artillery, with two pieces of Cannon, was on their Right Wing. At One o'clock the Declaration was proclaimed by Col. Thomas Crafts, which was received with great Joy, expressed by three Huzzas from a great Concourse of People assembled on the Occasion. After which on a Signal given, Thirteen Pieces of Cannon were fired from the Fort on Fort-Hill; the Forts at Dorchester Neck, the Castle, Nantasket and Point Alderton, likewise discharged their Cannon. Then the Detachment of Artillery fired their Cannon Thirteen Times, which was followed by the two Regiments giving their fire from the Thirteen Divisions in succession. These firings corresponded to the number of the American States United. The Ceremony

was closed with a proper Collation to the Gentlemen in the Council Chamber ; during which the following Toasts were given by the President of the Council, and heartily pledged by the Company, viz. :

"Prosperity and Perpetuity to the United States of America.

"The American Congress.

"The General Court of the State of Massachusetts Bay.

"Gen. WASHINGTON, and success to the Arms of the United States :

"The downfall of Tyrants and Tyranny.

"The universal Prevalence of Civil and Religious Liberty.

"The Friends of the United States in all Quarters of the Globe.

"The Bells in Town were rung on the Occasion; and undissembled Festivity cheered and brightened every Face.

"On the same Evening, the King's Arms and every sign with any Resemblance of it, whether Lion and Crown, Pestle and Mortar and Crown, Heart and Crown, &c., together with every sign that belonged to a Tory, was taken down, and the latter made a general Conflagration of in King Street" [now State Street].

[From the *New England Chronicle*, published by Edward E. Powars and Nathaniel Willis, Queen Street, Boston, July 25, 1776.]

THE PITTSFIELD ELM.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser speaks as follows of the removal of the celebrated Pittsfield elm, that majestic relic of the past, once so familiar to many of our readers :

" Pittsfield and all who have sprung from the fruitful loins of that ancient town, are in mourning—for the ' Old Elm is not.' A few days since this venerable landmark was taken down, lest in some sudden fall it should spread ruin through the little park that surrounds it, and wake from their prolonged slumbers the rude forefathers of the hamlet, whose graves were first made in the church-yard hard by. The Old Elm was one of the noted trees of America; admired by all who saw it, but especially dear to those whose early and home associations had been connected with it. More than a hundred years ago, the Old Elm was noticed and protected by the first settlers, and made, as the Berkshire Eagle well says, 'the first centralizing power of the town, which thus crystalized aronnd a nucleus of natural beauty.'

" It was sixty-eight feet from the ground to the first limb, and above this, a crown of foliage lifted itself into the air for sixty feet, graceful and beautiful for many years, but lately sadly bereft by storm and lightning, and the ravages of age, of many of its ancient glories. The rings of the fallen tree, carefully counted under a magnifier, indicated the ripe old age of three hundred and forty years. Twice since 1840 has the lightning scorched the old tree, rending and wrecking it, and evoking the deepest solicitude from the towns-people, who tenderly ministered unto its necessities. It was ever high treason in Pittsfield to fail of unconditional loyalty to the Old Elm. Under its protecting arms the quota of Pittsfield in 1776 gathered for the first war of Independence. Again, in 1812, similar scenes were repeated; and during this terrible war, thousands of the men of Western Massachusetts have gathered here to receive the last farewell of friends before they entered upon the invasion of a soil, rendered doubly sacred by the martyr-blood of the heroes who have fallen in defence of civil order and the Constitution, and the right of all men to personal liberty.

" As the tree fell so it did not lie. It was at once beset by relic-hunters, who would have carried away every fragment of sound and decayed wood, had not an auction been improvised, and what was left sold to a citizen, who promises to make the wood up into memorials.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1800 (vol. viii, p. 240). On line 25, col 1., for *Republicans* read *Federalists.*

New Orleans.—It is well enough, perhaps, to recur occasionally to the city in which we live, and to consider what changes time makes as to growth and prosperity. When Louisiana was ceded to the United States, New Orleans contained only about eight thousand inhabitants. It then had an existence of more than eighty years, for the first settlement was made by Bienville in 1718. Indeed, when it passed from France to Spain, in 1743, it contained but little more than three thousand inhabitants; but from the time of its cession in 1803 to the United States, the city began to increase rapidly in growth and population, until we find it in a little more than half a century embracing a population exceeding 150,000. Such were the influences attending its association and connection with the other cities of our great Republic.

But it was not only in population that our city made progress. Seated, as it was, at the outlet of the Mississippi, it received at its levee all the products of the great and growing west, and its wealth advanced proportionably with its growth of population. The first newspaper published in New Orleans was in 1794, and was called the *Moniteur*. In 1860 we had ten daily newspapers, besides several periodicals of a literary and commercial character. Among the earliest of our public buildings was the Charity Hospital, originally, if we remember right, endowed by Senor Almanzar de Roxas, in 1786, and built at an expense of $114,000—a large amount of money in those days. This building was subsequently burned, but it was rebuilt in 1812. Senor Roxas was a great benefactor to the city. He built the old cathedral, and his remains now lie there covered by a marble tablet, detailing his benefactions and commemorating other of his deeds of kindness and charity. Probably the oldest edifice of note in our city is a building erected for the use of the Ursuline Nuns about the year 1730, known as the Ursuline Convent, subsequently occupied by the Roman Catholic Archbishop. Perier, who superseded Bienville in 1727, caused to be constructed the first levee in Louisanna, for about a mile in front of the city; and from this small beginning we owe all the levees since constructed along the river banks.

It is remarkable to note the increase of exports from about the date of the cession to the United States in 1803. These exports then amounted to about three and a half million dollars; in 1860 to one hundred and eight millions. In 1849 the southern and western produce received in New Orleans amounted to about eighty-two millions of dollars, in 1860 this had increased so as to amount to one hundred and eighty-five millions. The cotton crop received in New Orleans in 1836 was 495,443 bales; in 1853 the number amounted to 1,665,047 bales; and in 1860 the number was increased so as to amount to 2,255,458 bales—this latter amount being one half of the crop produced in the entire cotton states. Such has been the wonderful increase of the city of New Orleana in population and wealth since the destinies of Louisiana were united to the other states of the republic, and it will be noted that in previous years, with all her advantages, she remained for near half a century nearly stationary. It may be remarked, also, in passing, that the banking system in our city was regarded before the war as the safest and best in the Union. We had eleven banks, with an aggregate capital of about eighteen millions of dollars. Our city was at the very acme of her prosperity when the demon of secession invaded the hearts of her citizens, and the changes wrought during these last three years of wreck and ruin are fearful to note. From being the largest cotton mart of the world, and in receipt of millions of bales, she now esteems herself fortunate if she receive a few thousands of bales. Her commerce has fallen off, for she gave in 1860 at the Custom House 2,235 clearances, with a tonnage of 1,248.526; in fact, she was the second city of the United States in the amount and value of her exports, and no city of the world counted at her wharves so large a number of steamboats.—*N. O. Times.*

The Prock and Gyascutus.—The following is a clipping from a newspaper, and

purports to be a description of "actual and living inhabitants of our own country."—The writer does not give his name, which is to be regretted. I have examined "Carver in his Appendix," but have not been fortunate enough to discover any reference to these animals in that work. Possibly I have not the right edition.

"There is a striking similarity between this case and that of one of the animals to which I refer, and which has hitherto been regarded as fabulous, but it is now demonstrated to be, as well as its companion, an actual and living inhabitant of our own country. Most of your readers have, I presume, laughed over the story of the Yankee who advertised for exhibition those extraordinary quadrupeds, the Prock and Gyascutus, but I suspect that very few ever heard of the origin of his description or supposed that it was founded on fact. If I recollect right, the first person who made mention of them, although not by name, was Captain Jonathan Carver, whose voyage to the Rocky Mountains, in 1665, is quoted by Mr. Greenbow, and in whose book the name of Oregon was first given by the river now known as the Columbia.

Carver, in his appendix, describing the various animals inhabiting that region, states that:—"In the country of the Osnobions, (Assinoboins) there is a singular beast, of the bigness of a horse, and having hoofs, whereof two legges on one side are always shorter than the other, by which means it is fitted to graze on the steep slopes of the mountains. It is of amazing swiftness, and to catch it the savages doe head it off, whereby it cannot run, but falls over and is so taken"—And further: "I was also told of one which I did not see. This is like to a bear in size, but covered with a shell as is the tortoise, with many horns along its back. It has great claws and teeth and is exceeding fierce, eating man and beast."

The scientific names, *which* in the case of the Prock, have been *vulgarized*, were conferred upon these reported animals by the French naturalists, who imagined them to be American."

An American Admiral in Russia, (Vol. viii p. 248.)—Allow me to correct some mistakes in your article "An American Admiral in Russia:"

Admiral George Tate of the Russian Navy, was *son* of George Tate, who was born in England in 1700. George, the father had four sons, all born in England, viz, Samuel, Aug. 3, 1736, William, Nov. 14, 1740, George, June 14, 1745, in London, Robert, January 23, 1751. The father with his family came to Falmouth, now Portland, between 1751 and 1756, as agent for masts and spars for the British Government, and died in Falmouth Aug. 20, 1794. The Tate family in England, was seated at De la Prey abbey in North Hamptonshire. Two brothers were Lord Mayors of London, Sir Wm. in 1488, and Sir John, in 1496. The male line in England is extinct.

Samuel, the eldest son of the first George, commanded a large mast ship trading between Portland and England. Rev. Mr. Smith in his Journal, notes "May 16, 1766, Capt. Tate in a large mast ship, came here in 30 days from London." Again he says, "July 3, 1770, Capt. Tate in a large ship came in." Ann, a daughter of Samuel, his first child born in our Falmouth, March 1767, (two elder, having been born in England,) married Joseph H. Ingraham of Portland in 1789.

George, the Admiral, third son of George, born in London 1745, came to Falmouth with his father, a small boy. He was probably brought up a mariner as his brother and many of our Maine boys were. He entered the Russian naval service, and in 1770, was appointed by Catherine II. a Lieut. in her navy. He rose gradually in the service, and particularly distinguished himself in the siege of Ismail, a Turkish fortress and city, near the mouth of the Danube, by the Russian army and navy under Suwarrow, and in the final attack in December 1790, when it surrendered with an immense slaughter. This strong place was taken by storm after numerous attacks in which the Russians lost 10,000 men. The booty taken was very large. 230 pieces of cannon, 345 standards, 10,000 horses and numerous munitions of war. Tate was

severely wounded in this engagement, but was promoted and received an order of merit for his gallant conduct. He also distinguished himself in the war with Sweden, for which he received from the Empress a gold medal; on the face of it was an effigy of the Empress, arround which was the inscription, as translated—"By the Grace of God, Katherine the Second Empress and Sovereign of all Russia." On the reverse, "Neighborly and forever Peace with Sweedland, concluded August 3d 1790." He was also promoted to be a Rear Admiral. He continued in the Russian service, through the reigns of Katherine, Paul and Alexander 1st, a period of more than 50 years, to his death, which took place Feb. 17, 1821 in the 76th year of his age. He was a favorite with Alexander 1st who promoted him to be First Admiral, and a member of the Imperial Senate. He received from his different sovereigns, badges of the order of St. Wladimar, of St. Alexander Newski, of St. Ann, and the military order of St. John, and died respected and honored by his sovereign and the people.

The medal above referred to, he sent to his grand-niece, a daughter of his niece Mrs. Ingraham, accompanied by a letter to her father dated "Cronstaadt June 28, O. S. 1805," in which he says, "many thanks to Miss. Eliza for her letter and drawings. In return I send her a Gold Medal, the gift of her late majesty Katherine to me, at the conclusion of the Sweedish war, and whose portrait, a very good one, it represents."

Admiral Tate visited Portland in 1819, and was looking remarkably well. He was about the medium height, compactly and firmly built, full but not corpulent, and of dark complexion. A good portrait of him is preserved in the Ingraham family.

WM. WILLIS.

Portland, Sept., 1864.

O'CALLAGHAN'S HISTORY OF NEW NETHERLAND.—The Hackluyt Society Publication of 1860 p. 56, in a Memoir on Henry Hudson, pays the following well deserved compliment to this work:

"We seize this opportunity for recommending Dr. O'CALLAGHAN'S charming work to those few of our readers who might feel interest enough in Henry Hudson to follow up the subject of his splendid discovery. The history of the banks of the Hudson have here been chronicled in a manner not the less attractive for being entirely unassuming and natural."

HOODING.—The operation practised by Sherman at Atlanta on Hood, of getting an antagonist out of a strong place and slipping into it, may well be called Hooding: as it is not the first time a Hood figured in it. During the Revolutionary War Sir Samuel Hood practised it on the Count de Grasse, luring him by a show of fight from a fine position which he took and from which the Count was unable to dislodge them, although he attacked him day afte day for some weeks.

GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—(Vol. VIII. 266). The table published in the Hist. Mag., omits the name of WILLIAM MARKHAM, the *first* deputy governor of Pennsylvania. His commission from William Penn, dated April 10, 1681, is on record in Secretary of State's office, Albany.

E. B. O'C.

SPANISH PRIESTS IN NEW YORK.—In 1708 some Spanish priests were taken prisoners and brought into New York. On the 10 Dec. of that year, a warrant was drawn in favor of Elizabeth Cole for £16. 13. 6. for their diet and lodging. E. B. O'C.

PICAYUNE APPROPRIATION.—The smallest appropriation probably ever made by an Act of Legislature was in 1713, when that of New York voted "the sum of sixpence to William Smith in full discharge of a debt of £356. 17s. 10½d. See the Law. O'C.

QUERIES.

Tracts by Archbishop Hughes.—Can any reader of the Historical Magazine send a copy of either of the following tracts, or give notice where a copy may be seen? Answer to the nine objections published in 1827; 2. Answer to Bishop Onderdonk's charge, published in 1833; 3. Eulogy on St. Patrick, published in 1835.

REPLIES.

Bennett Wheeler's Pope's Essay on Man.—(Vol. viii, p. 248). Bennett Wheeler's reprint of Pope's Essay on Man was not the first American Edition. It was printed by William Bradford, Phil., in 1747, which may be called the first edition until an earlier one is discovered.

It was also printed by Hugh Gaines, New York, in 1786, and we have also seen copies printed in New London, 1791; New York, Duyckinck, 1796; and numerous others printed in Plymouth, Springfield, Brookfield, Dover, and other places.

The earliest book we have seen with the imprint of Bennett Wheeler is Watt's Psalms, Providence, R. I., printed and sold by Bennett Wheeler. 1781.

O. Z.

Boodle (Vol. VIII, p. 245.)—Although the dictionaries translate the Dutch word *boedel* into *estate*, the English word *estate* is not translated into *boedel*. The word probably comes from the low Saxon, "*imbudel, budel, bödel, böel,*" and means not an estate, but property, possessions; not the house or lands, but the property which is *in* the house; not "real estate," nor "bonds or stocks, but household goods, linen, jewelry, silverware, works of art, &c.—"goods and chattels." Hence the word *boedel* is almost entirely superseded by *imboedel*. The contraction of *boedel* is *boel*, and is in vulgar use for much or many, or for a quantity or number. For instance, "*een heele boel water,*" or "*een heele boel knikkers,*" for much water, or many marbles; or in this manner—"Some big loafers were very noisy on Sunday afternoon at the corner of the street, but the police took "the whole boodle of them" (see Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms) "*de heele boel*" to the station-house." The word does not seem to be in use in New York.

S. A.

The Ten Orators of Athens. (Vol. viii, p. 278.)—Shawmut can find a copy of the work he seeks in the Library of Harvard College. It is entitled "Harpocrationis Lexicon in decem Oratores Atticos ex Recensione Gulielomi Dindoru." Qtom Oxonu, 1853. 8. C.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MAINE.

The Maine Historical Society—*Brunswick, Aug.* 4.—Held its annual meeting for the transaction of business at its rooms in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, on August 4th. The Hon. Edward E. Bourne of Kennebunk was elected *President*, in place of the Hon. William Willis, who declined a re-election two years ago; but has held the office until the present meeting at the request of the Society. For more than the third of a century Mr. W. has been identified with this body, and the history of the state. He is now engaged in the re-issue of the first volume, of the Society's Publications. The principal part of which, as well as many other valuable papers in the subsequent volumes, is the production of his pen. This portion of the volume is part of the History of Portland; to be enlarged in both the first and second volumes; and to be continued out of his abundant materials to the present day. Judge Bourne is well known for his historic taste and diligent research, and will be ready to sustain and carry onward all the work proposed by the Society.

The by-laws were so amended as to allow vacancies to be filled and three members added to the number previously chosen. Thirteen new members were elected.

A report from the delegation of the society to the Popham Celebration last year, was presented

by Judge Bourne, in which the Society was urged to encourage this celebration, and others of a like nature. Acting on this suggestion, and in response to an invitation from the executive committee on that celebration, a committee was appointed to represent the Society on the proposed occasion, at Bath, August 29th., consisting of Rufus K. Sewell, Esq., Rev. Pres. Woods, Hon. S. P. Benson, Hon. W. G. Barrows, and Hon. J. A. Poor.

The following gentlemen are the officers of the Society for the coming year: Hon. E. E. Bourne, Kennebunk, *President;* Rt. Rev. Geo. Burgess, D. D., Gardiner, *Vice-President;* Hon. J. W. Bradbury, Augusta, *Corresponding Secretary;* Rev. Edward Ballard, *Recording Secretary;* Rev. A. S. Packard, D. D., and A. C. Robbins, Esq., *Treasurers.* The last three persons are of Brunswick. Three members were added to fill vacancies on the committees.

No better opportunity can be found for research in history than is furnished in Maine. Its geographical relation to the mother country, led it to be the first of the New England territory to be occupied by an English colony, and the ill-requited labors and expenditures of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. The two Pophams and Gilbert, opened the way for settlements afterwards on our coasts, that were crowned with permanence. The new interest in her history has stimulated inquiry into her remote wants, and patient research has successfully removed the unhistorical allegations, which have been brought against the *initial* point" of her occupancy by the colony at the mouth of the Kennebec.

At the coming celebration of this event, Judge Bourne will deliver the address.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Willis for his long cherished interest and labors; and also commemorative of the work of the late Hon. R. H. Gardiner, one of the corporators of the institution in 1822.

MASSACHUSETTS.

New England Historic Genealogical Society. —*Boston, July* 6. The regular meeting was holden at the Rooms of the Society, No. 13 Broomfield street. In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, Rev. Dr. Dorus Clark was called to the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that since the last meeting letters accepting resident membership had been received from Rev. B. F. DeCosta, of Charleston, Benj. B. Torry, of Boston, Dr. Walcott Richards, of Waltham, and Edward M. Cary, of Boston.

The report of the Librarian showed that since the last meeting there had been received, volumes, 8; pamphlets, 38; pedigrees of the Scott and Appleton families; photograph of an ancient copperplate, recently exhumed at Castine.

The Historiographer read a biographical sketch, of Beriah Botfield, M. P., F. S. A. &c, a corresponding member of the Society, who died at his residence in London, Aug. 7th, 1863, aged 56 years. Also of Wm. Jackson Davis, a corresponding member, who died in New York, March 26th, 1864, aged 45 years.

Rev. John A. Vinton read a very interesting and carefully prepared paper on Deborah Sampson, who served as a soldier in the continental army during three years of the revolutionary contest, under the name of Robert Shurtliff. She was born in Plymton, Mass., December 17, 1760. A descendant of John Alden, of Miles Standish, of Rev. Peter Hobart and of Gov. Wm. Bradford, a cousin of Simeon Sampson, one of the most distinguished naval commanders of the revolution—there was much in her family relationship to awake her patriotism and inspire her prowess. The first male attire she donned previous to her enlistment, and as an introduction to the army, she spun and wove with her own hands. She enlisted under the above assumed name in April, 1781, had a personal share in the seige of Yorktown where the entrenchments were carried at the point of the bayonet, and witnessed the scene of the surrender of Cornwallis. She was afterwards wounded east of the Hudson. On recovering from her wounds she was engaged in some severe engagements with the Indians, and was finally appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Patterson, and taken into his family; and all this time without a suspicion of her sex, and all subsequent knowledge proves her virtue and chastity without a blemish. Many exceedingly interesting details of her encounters were given by Mr. Vinton. Her sex was finally discovered by the physician who attended her in a severe illness in Philadelphia, and was disclosed by him only to female attendants. She was honorably discharged from the army, Oct. 23, 1783,—she received the same pension as other soldiers. A few months after she had left the army she was married to Benjamin Gannett of Sharon, and was the affectionate and exemplary mother of a respectable family of children. She died in that town April 27, 1827, aged 66 years.

Mr. Vinton said that in many years of historical study, he could truly say that he thought no parallel to Deborah Sampson is to be found in the annals of any nation. The story of Semiramis is now fully exploded; Penthesilea and the Amazons never existed but in epic poetry; Boadicea, Joan of Arc, Elizabeth of England and Catharine of Russia are great names, but practised no concealment of sex, and the last two were of doubtful virtue. It is to be hoped a life of this remarkable person may be written out more fully by Mr. Vinton at a future day.

William Reed Deane, exhibited a photograph of a tablet in the chancel of the church at Haverhill, England, to the memory of Rev. John Ward of that place, father of Rev. Nathaniel Ward, of

Ipswich, Mass., author of the Simple Cobbler of Agawam. The photograph was sent by W. W. Boreham, of Haverhill, to a descendant of the Rev. Messrs. Ward, who resides in this state. The quaint Latin verse on this tablet is well known, having been quoted and translated by Fuller in his worthies of England.

Mr. Deane also exhibited a caricature picture of England in the time of the revolution, dated 1780; its commerce represented by a milch cow, the American Congress sawing off her horns and a jolly Dutchman, a Frenchman, and a Spaniard filling their bowls with her milk.

Boston Numismatic Society.—*Boston, July* 7.—The monthly meeting was held on Thursday, July 7, at 4 P. M. In the absence of the President, Mr. Colburn, V. P., acted as chairman. Various matters of business were transacted, after which a large number of coins and medals were offered for examination. Messrs. Fowle and Pratt exhibited several of the English silver war-medals, mostly in very fine condition; the latter gentleman also had a parcel of gold coins of various countries, which was viewed with respect and admiration; among them were proofs of the half sovereign, sovereign and double sovereign of George IV. Mr. Davenport showed some curious American presidential medals and other pieces. The Secretary exhibited a number of very beautiful silver medals, principally French. The most remarkable is of size 38, and bears on one side the bust of King Henry II in armor; on the reverse is the full length figure of the King, crowned by two angels, and the inscription "Et pace et bello arma movet." One of Henry IV, commemorates the famous victory of Ivry, and one of Louis XIII, has on the reverse a richly dressed and ornamented bust of Maria de Medici. There was also a beautiful medal of Louis XVI, struck in honor of the peace of Versailles in 1783. The whole lot of medals were in perfect condition, and were very much and justly admired. The Society voted to omit the next two meetings, and adjourned till October.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Hubbard Winslow.—The public have read the various accounts of the death of the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, D. D., the widely-known author and scholar, which have appeared in the secular and religious press of the land. He has a claim upon us as being an eminent member of an honorable and historic family and we accordingly record a few facts respecting his life and writings.

Dr. Winslow was born in Williston Vt., Oct. 30, 1799, and died at his old homestead, Williston, the 13th of August last, while on a visit there. He was a descendent of Kenelm Winslow, brother of Gov. Edward Winslow, in the seventh generation. It is not necessary to refer to his ancestral virtues and renown. The family history is recorded in all the colonial and revolutionary histories of New England. Both of Dr. Winslow's brothers have figured widely in their respective spheres. The elder brother is the Rev. Myron Winslow, D. D., LL. D., the American missionary and Oriental scholar. The younger brother is the late Rev. Gordon Winslow, D. D., M. D., of the Sanitary Commission, drowned in the Potomac June last. Dr. Winslow prepared for college at Phillisp Academy, Mass., and graduated at Yale with the philosophical oration; studied theology there, and was ordained to the ministry of the Congregational Church. He received various calls, but first settled at Dover, N. H., where he remained three years. These years were blessed with fruitful results. He gave his first volume to the public, entitled Doctrine of the Trinity a book which gained extensive reputation for its author.

In 1832, he succeeded Lyman Beecher as pastor of the Bowdoin street church, Boston, where he ministered twelve years. During that time, he published various works, wrote largely for the journals, visited Europe, made various addresses before the literary and scientific bodies of the land, and enjoyed a remarkable degree of prosperity in his pastorate. Over a thousand communicants were added to his church, and he colonized several parishes.

In 1844. Dr. Winslow resigned his pastoral charge, owing to ill health, and afterwards had the care of the Mt. Vernon Institute, Boston, succeeding Jacob Abbott, and E. A. Andrews, the eminent Latin scholar. During this period of nine years he published books, and engaged in the educational reforms of the day. He was engaged with Horace Mann and others in these movements, furnishing contributions to the press and delivering public addresses.

In 1853, he again visited Europe, and spent ten months examining its public institutions, and attending the lectures of its *savants*. In 1857, he accepted the charge of the First Presbyterian Church, Geneva, N. Y., but was compelled to resign in 1859 owing to ill health. His ministry received nearly two hundred to its numbers by confession of faith. Since 1859 he has resided in New York city, devoting himself to the preparations of works for the press, and contributing to numerous journals and reviews.

Among his works we state the following:

Moral Philosophy, Intellectual Philosophy, Christian Doctrines, Relation of Natural Science to Religion, Social and Civil Duties, Design and Mode of Baptism, Aids to Self Examination, Young Man's Aid, The Hidden Life, etc.

The philosophical writings of Dr. Winslow are his ablest and most enduring works. They have received the highest testimonials of their excellency from leading scholars every where.

Their sale, as with all of Dr. Winslow's works, have been large. His mind was powerfully made, vigorous in its action, and of a keen, penetrative cast. Discrimination and clearness appear in all his writings. A ripe and generous scholarship embracing the languages, philosophy and science, was added to all his natural endowments. His position among American authors was highly respectable, and in his own province of philosophy he had few equals. In social and religious life, Dr. Winslow was eminently characterized by his genial and generous traits, his fidelity and zeal in the cause of his master. Few men have been so generally respected and esteemed in their avocations as was the subject of this sketch. W.

Notes on Books.

The Blennerhassett Papers, embodying the private Journal of Harman Blennerhassett and the hitherto unpublished Correspondence of Burr, Alston, Comfort, Tyler, Devereux, Dayton, Adair, Miro, Emmett, Theodosia Burr, Alston, Mrs. Blennerhassett and others, their contemporaries, developing the purposes and aims of those engaged in the attempted Wilkinson and Burr Revolution, embracing also the first account of the Spanish Association of Kentucky and a memoir of Blennerhassett. By William H. Safford, Cincinnati. Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin, 1864, 8°, 665 *pp.*

This is a remarkably fine volume, and may well be regarded with pride in the West. Publishing has hitherto been confined within a remarkably narrow circle. The mass of works are issued in Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore. The West must have its share.

Mr. Safford has here with patient and discriminating labor given a full and exhaustive memoir of Blennerhassett who has so long been an object of sympathy as a victim of the plots and schemes of Aaron Burr.

Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution, with an Historical Essay. By Lorenzo Sabine, in two volumes. Boston. Little, Brown & Co., 1864.

Mr. Sabine's Loyalists at its appearance opened a new vein of inquiry and modified many preconceived views of the great struggle for American Independence as well as of the actors on both sides. Valuable and important as that work was it labored under the difficulty of a first attempt in a new field, and it is a cause of no little satisfaction that Mr. Sabine has been leab to continue his researches and ultimately crown his labors by this elegant and comprehensive edition. Living for almost a generation among the descendants of the self-exiled adherents of the English rule, he became interested in them and by studying their history formed a theory of the history of the Revolution rather different from that popularly received. His elaborate historical essay gives a full and extended view of the state of political party in the colonies, the real importance of the question of taxation, the newspapers of the day, as preliminaries to the struggle, and of the motives for adherence, the unlawful treatment of many by mobs, the active services of the loyalists during the war, and their treatment subsequently by the British government and the attempts to obtain compensation for confiscated property from Congress. Every question of importance is thus handled and with ability, skill and research that leave nothing to desire.

Miscellany.

The Sanitary Fairs in their departments of Curiosities have brought out many remarkable antiquities and a perfect wealth of autographs. Among the noticeable things at that at Pittsburg were an unpublished letter from Washington to Judge Addison; a plan of Fort Duquesne by Mr. Lyon of Carlisle, who served under Forbes in 1758; Irwin's order book in Wayne's campaign 1777; a copy of Elliot's Indian Bible, wrongly represented as being one of four known copies, a Ballad of the Revolution by James Kemp; part of the letters and correspondence of Gen. St. Clair; an Indian traders account book in 1771-4, kept at Cuskuskies, an Indian town near the junction of the Mahoning and Shenango, Lawrence Co., Pa; letter book of Gen. Daniel Brodhead, 1779-81; Order books of Generals Jerome, McIntosh and Brodhead.

The autograph collection of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, is one that will repay examination, as the whole collection is to be sold by W. J. Stedman & Co., at the Woodward Bookstore, 90 North Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo., on the 7th and 8th of October. Autographs of Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Cabinet Officers, Signers of the Declaration, Generals of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the present struggle, authors, artists, &c., will be found here. A letter of Gen. Jackson to Col. Pipkin Sept. 12, 1824, printed in our columns some time since is one of the collection. Foreign celebrities also claim their share.

The New York Historical Society will commemorate, on Oct. 12 (anniversary of the surrender of the last Dutch fort on the Delaware), the 200th anniversary of the conquest of New Netherland by the English. The Hon. John R. Brodhead is to deliver the oration.

THE

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General Department.

THE TORY CONTINGENT IN THE BRITISH ARMY IN AMERICA IN 1781.

Mr Sabine, who first drew attention to the history of the Loyalists, contributed a work on them some years since, which has exercised a most remarkable effect in modifying views and compelling exact and discriminating research. He showed how large, important and influential both in the cabinet and field was the portion of the colonists who adhered to the king, and established the necessity of considering their motives and acts in the great struggle. The new edition in which Mr Sabine crowns the labor of years by putting into accessible shape his later researches gives us a work invaluable to the student, and of an elegance which does honor to Little, Brown & Co., who have produced it.

Numbers of Loyalists joined the royal army, some doubtless as recruits to regular regiments, but many in provincial corps. The latter Mr Sabine estimates as high as twenty five thousand at least, and Loyalists in 1779 and 1782 claimed in public documents that the king had more Americans in his service than Congress had. They were in some of the best fought battles of the war at Bennington, King's Mountain, Pensacola, Savannah, Ninety Six, Hanging Rock, Eutaw Springs and Yorktown.

To give some idea of this force, we give a list published in Gaine's Universal Register or American and British Calendar, for the year 1781, printed we are to suppose late in the preceding year. The invaluable work of Mr Sabine enables us to add notes on many of these officers, which will enhance its interest.

"LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S PROVINCIAL TROOPS RAISED IN NORTH AMERICA.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Oliver De Lancey, Esq;
Cortlandt Skinner, Esq;[1]
Mountfort Brown, Esq;
Benedict Arnold, Esq; } *Brigadiers General.*

Alexander Innes, Esq^{r};[2] *Inspector General.*

Henry Rooke, Esq^{r};
Ebenezer Bridgham, Esq^{r};[3]
Hugh Mackay Gordon, Esq^{r};
Augustus Prevoost, Esq^{r}; } *Deputies Insp. Gen.*

Edward Winslow, Esq^{r};[4] *Muster Master General.*

Ward Chipman, Esq^{r}; *Dep M. Master Gen.*

——— ——— *Majors of Brigade.*

John Smith, Esq^{r}; *Paymaster General*

[1] Brother of Chief Justice De Lancey; born in New York in 1717; colonel in the French war, member of assembly, and then of the council, brigadier-general in 1776, attainted in 1777. He died at Beverley, England, in 1785.

Skinner was a cousin of De Lancey, speaker of the assembly of New Jersey, and attorney-general. He died at Bristol, England, in 1799, aged 71.

Brown had been a governor of the Bahamas.

Robert Cunningham, of S. C., was made a brigadier-general in 1780; but his appointment was not apparently known in New York.

[2] Innis was colonel of S. C. Royalists. He was defeated and wounded at Musgrove's Mills, on the Enoree, in 1780.

[3] Bridgham was a Boston merchant, banished in 1778.

[4] Nephew of Gen. John Winslow, of Acadian fame; graduated at Harvard in 1765; obtained a colonelcy under the crown in 1775; councilor, surrogate-general, judge of the supreme court, and administrator of the government of New Brunswick. Died at Fredericton in 1815, aged 70.

QUEEN'S RANGERS.

J. Graves Simcoe,[1] *lieutenant colonel commandant*
Richard Armstrong, *major*

Captains of Cavalry
John Saunders[2]
Alexander Wickham[3]
David Shank[4]
John McGill[9]
Samuel Smith
John Whitlock
Æneas Shaw.

Captains of Infantry
John McKay[5]
Francis Stevenson
James Dunlap
Robert McCrea
James Murray[6]
James Kerr[7]
Stair Agnew[8]

Lieutenants of Cavalry
Allan McNab[10]
George Spencer
John Wilson

Lieutenants of Infantry
George Ormond
William Atkinson
Nathaniel Fitzpatrick
Thomas Murray
Alexander Matheson
George Pendred
Charles Dunlap
Hugh McKay[1]
Adam Allen[2]
Richard Holland[3]
Caleb Howe
St John Dunlap
Andrew McCann

Coronets
Thomas Merrit[4]
William Digby Lawler
B Muirson Woolsey

Ensigns
Swift Armstrong
John Wardlow
Charles Henry Miller
Nathaniel Munday
Charles Jones[5]
John Ross

William Digby Lawler, Adjutant of Cavalry
George Ormond, Adjutant of Infantry
John Agnew, Chaplain[6]
Alexander Mathson, Quarter Master
Alexander Kellock, Surgeon[7]

VOLUNTEERS OF IRELAND.

Francis Lord Rawdon, *colonel*
Welbore Ellis Doyle, *lieutenant colonel*
John Campbell, *major*

Captains
John Doyle
James King
William Barry
Charles Hastings
William Blacker
John McMahon
David Dalton *capt. lieut.*

Lieutenants
Charles Valancy[8]
Charles Bingham
Thomas Proctor
James Moffat[8]
Samuel Bradstreet
Hugh Gillespie
Henry Munro
John Jewell
Harman Black

Ensigns
Edward Gilbourne
Thomas Flynn
John Wilson[8]

[1] Born at Cotterstock, Eng., in 1752; came out as ensign of the 35th; wounded at Brandywine, as captain of the 40th; first governor of Upper Canada in 1791; major-general in 1794; governor of St. Domingo in 1796; lieutenant-general in 1798; died at Torbay in 1806.

[2] Saunders was a wealthy Virginian, who joined Dunmore with a troop of horse, raised at his own expense. In 1780 he commanded at Georgetown, S. C., and was twice wounded; was admitted to the bar in England, and died at Fredericton, N. B., in 1834, chief justice.

[3] John Wickham, of Va., ensign, and later, captain in the Rangers; a nephew of Fanning; was one of Burr's counsel in 1807.

[4] Shank was a Virginian, who joined Dunmore in 1776, and fought on Long Island; in 1777, lieutenant; captain in 1778; and from Aug., 1779, commanded a troop of dragoons. He fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Charleston, and in Virginia. He retired on half pay in 1783. In 1791 Gov. Simcoe, of Upper Canada, gave him command of the Queen's Rangers Shank went to England in 1799; was made colonel in 1808; major-general in 1811; lieut. gen. in 1821; died at Glasgow Oct., 1831.

[5] Died in York county, N. B., in 1822.

[6] Died at Norfolk, Va., in 1789.

[7] Died at Amherst, N. S., in 1830.

[8] A Virginian, son, apparently, of Rev. Jno. Agnew. Wounded at the Brandywine, and, while on his way to Virginia, captured by the French fleet and taken to France. Died at Fredericton, N. B. in 1821, aged 63.

[9] Died at Toronto, C. W., in 1834, aged 83.

[10] Father of the famous Sir Allan McNab, of the Caroline affair. He was wounded 13 times in the revolution, and was for many years sergeant-at-arms of the assembly of Upper Canada.

[1] A Scotchman. He died at St. George's, N. B., in 1848, aged 97.

[2] Died at York county, N. B., in 1823, aged 66.

[3] Was alive in 1843, at Dipper Harbor, N. B.

[4] Afterwards sheriff of Niagara, and surveyor of the king's forests. Died at St. Catharine's, C. W., May, 1842.

[5] Killed at Yorktown, and buried with military honors.

[6] Rector of Suffolk, Va.; read Dunmore's proclamation in his church, and left soon after; taken prisoner at sea and carried to France. Died at Fredericton, N. B., in 1812, aged 85.

[7] An excellent surgeon; he was sent to Brunswick to attend Simcoe, when wounded and taken in 1777.

[8] Sabine does not include this, apparently, among the tory corps, unless it be his 2d American regiment. He mentions a James Moffat, of R. I., a lieutenant in the 2d American regiment,

James Thompson
David Whitley
Walter Cunningham
Henry Powell Sargent
Marcus Ranford
James Cordner

—— Barker, Ceaplain
James Keens, Adjutant
James Slater, Quarter master
George Armstrong, Surgeon.

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

George Turnbull,[1] *lieutenant colonel commandant*
Henry F. Sheridan[2] *Major*

Captains.
Richard Kane
Finley Burns
John Coffin[3]
Allan Cameron
William M Johnstone
John Althause

Lieutenants
William Gray[4]
John McGregor[5]
Archibald McLean[6]
Duncan Munro
Robert Paterson
John Ludwick De Beck

Ensigns
Cosby Hunt[7]
Thomas Walker
Benjamin Townsend
Allan Cummings
Allan Cameron, junr
John Althause, jun

who, after the war, went to Shelburne, N. S., and Chas. Valancy, captain in the king's American regiment, and John Wilson, a lieutenant in the 2d American regiment.

[1] Sabine calls the regiment the 3d American, or N. Y. Volunteers, which makes the previous one the 2d, as already inferred. In Oct., 1777, at Fort Montgomery, Turnbull was captain in the Loyal Americans, and, for his gallantry, put in command of the N. Y. Vol. In 1779, distinguished at Savannah. In 1780, he three times repulsed Sumter at Rocky Mount.

[2] Was highly distinguished at the battle of Eutaw Springs in 1781.

[3] John Coffin was of Boston. Volunteered at Bunker Hill; got a commission, rose to captain in the Orange Rangers, exchanged to the N. Y. V., and went to Georgia with it in 1778. Distinguished at Savannah, Hobkirk's Hill, Cross Creek; made brevet major for gallantry at Eutaw Springs; retired on half pay, and settled in New Brunswick. Colonel in British army in 1797; major-general in 1803; lieutenant-general in 1809; general in 1819. served many years in the assembly and council. He died in King's county, N. B., in 1838, aged 87.

[4] Perhaps of Westchester, N. Y.; who died in N. B. in 1824. [5] Of Philadelphia.

[7] Drowned in the St. John, N. B., before 1805.

[6] According to Sabine, became a captain, distinguished at Eutaw Springs; staff adjutant in the war of 1812; member of assembly in New-Brunswick. Died at Nashwaak, N. B., in 1830, aged 76.

Isaac Brown,[1] Chaplain
Benjamin Townsend, Adjutant
—— —— Quartermaster
—— —— Surgeon

ROYAL FENSIBLE AMERICANS.

Joseph Gorham,[2] *lieutenant colonel commandant.*
Thomas Batt,[3] *major*

Captains
George Burns
Gilfred Studholm
Philip Bailey, *capt. lieut*

Lieutenants
R. Wilson
John Walker
Ambrose Sherman[4]
Constant Conner[5]
Alexander Achison

Ensigns
Wink Tongue
William D. Street
Alexander Sutherland[6]
Joseph A. Gorham

John Eccleston, Chaplain
Peter Clench, Adjutant
Robert Spears, Quartermaster
William Cullen, Surgeon.

NOVA SCOTIA VOLUNTEERS.

Governor Legge, *colonel*

Captains
George H. Monck
D. Cunningham
Thomas Green
John Vanput
John Solomon

Lieutenants
Jonas Tawson
Charles Morris
William Pringle

Ensigns
Thomas Cussee
John Cunningham
John Needham
Thomas Fitzwilliams

[1] Probably of Westchester county, and a protester in 1775.

[2] Sabine supposes Gorham to have been a Massachusetts man. He raised his corps in December, 1775.

[3] Batt was major as early as Nov., 1776, and was then at Fort Cumberland.

[4] Was also surgeon's mate. He went to New Brunswick, and was drowned there.

[5] Died subsequently at Halifax.

[6] Was after commissioned in the British army.

Brigadier General De Lancey's first Battalion

Oliver De Lancey, Esq; *colonel*
John H. Cruger,[1] *lieutenant colonel*
Joseph Green,[2] *major*
Honorable Bennet Walpole,[3] *brigade major*

Captains

James Galbreath
Jacob Smith[4]
Barrent Roorback[5]
Thomas French[6]
Alexander McDonald[7]
George Kerr, *capt. lieut.*

Lieutenant

James French[8]

John Rooney[9]
Charles McPherson[10]
Thomas Hays
Thomas Cunningham

Ensigns

Nicholas E. Ord
William Supple
John Wormley
Richard Boyle
William Robins

Charles Bowden,[11] Chaplain.
—— —— Adjutant.
Nathaniel Rogers, Quartermaster.
Nathaniel Smith,[12] Surgeon.

[1] Cruger, a son-in-law of De Lancey, was a member of the council, and, at the beginning of the revolution, chamberlain of the city of New York. He is famous for his defense of Ninety-Six, and for his gallantry at Eutaw. He died in London in 1807, aged 69.

[2] Went to Ireland at the peace.

[3] Was also, according to Sabine, captain of infantry in the Queen's Rangers.

[4] Wounded at Ninety-Six; died on St. John's river, N. B., in 1837, aged 88.

[5] A physician of New York, where, after the war, he settled on half pay. In 1806 he joined Miranda's project.

[6] Entrapped near Savannah by Col. White of Georgia, who, with six men, captured French with 111 men and 130 stand of arms.—(*Sabine*); but see H. M., vol. viii, p. 291.

[7] Not apparently the husband of Flora, but a namesake, who died in New Brunswick in 1835, aged 72.

[8] Died in York county, N. B., in 1820, aged 75.

[9] Wounded in 1780, in Georgia, in a skirmish with Pickins, and killed at Ninety-Six.

[10] Died apparently at St. John, N. B., in 1823, aged 81.

[11] Perhaps a son of Rev. John Bowden.

[12] A physician of Rhode Island. Died in St. John, N. B., in 1818, aged 81.

Brigadier General De Lancey's second Battalion

Stephen De Lancey,[1] *lieutenant colonel*
Thomas Bowden,[2] *major*

Captains

George Dunbar
Thomas William Moore
Samuel Hallet[3]
Walter Campbell[4]
Alexander Constable
Hawes Hatch[5]
Edward Potts,[6] *capt. lieut*

Lieutenants

Alexander McMillan
Benjamin Lister[7]

Daniel Hallett
Benjamin P. Griffith
Colin Campbell[8]
Justin McCartney
William Brooke
Daniel Cameron

Ensigns

Thomas Shrieve
Henry Ferguson
Angus McDermot
Charles N. Taylor
Geerge Brewerton[9] jr.

Thomas Field, Chaplain
Daniel Cameron, Adjutant
Edward Potts, Quartermaster
John Johnson, Surgeon.

Brigadier General De Lancey's third Battalion

Gabriel F. Ludlow,[10] *colonel*
Richard Hewlet,[11] *lieutenant colonel*

[1] In 1765, clerk of the city and county of Albany; seized by the people in 1776, and sent to Hartford. In 1786, of the Nova Scotia council; subsequently chief justice of the Bahamas, and governor of Tobago. He died at Portsmouth, U. S., in 1799. His son, Col. Sir Wm. F. De Lancey, fell at Waterloo.

[2] A New Yorker; went to England at the peace.

[3] Of Long Island; arrested in 1776. He finally settled at St. John, N. B.

[4] Died at Musquash, N. B.

[5] Of Boston, which he left in 1776 with the royal army. Died at Lebanon, N. H., in 1797.

[6] In 1783, became a lieutenant in the British army.

[7] Drowned in New Brunswick in 1803.

[8] Had been ensign and quartermaster. He died at St. Andrew, N. B., in 1843.

[9] Probably son of George Brewerton, who died in 1719 in command of this battalion.

[10] Of New York. In 1792, judge of vice-admiralty in New Brunswick. Commander-in-chief of the colony in 1803. Died in 1808.

[11] Of Hempstead. Captain in the French war, and at capture of Fort Frontenac; early took sides for the king. In 1777, he held Setauket against Gen. Parsons. He died near Gagetown, N. B., in 1789. His widow died on Long Island in 1819.

Gabriel De Veber,[1] *major.*

Captains.
Edward Allison[2]
Gilbert Colden Willet
Charles Hewlet
Elijah Miles[3]
Thomas Lister[4]

Lieutenants.
Gerrard Clowes[5]
John Clowes[5]
Edmund Evans
Ichabud Smith[6]
Samuel Clowes[5]

Ensigns
William McFarland[7]
Nathan Barnum
Zachariah Brown[8]
William Montgomery[7]

William Walter,[9] Chaplain
Alexander Clark Adjutant
Edmund Evans, Quartermaster
Charles Doughty,[7] Surgeon

KING'S AMERICAN REGIMENT

Edward Fanning, Esq^{r};[10] *Colonel*
George Campbell, Esq^{r}; *lieutenant colonel*
James Grant, Esq; *major*

Captains.
Abraham De Peyster[1]
Thomas Cornwall
Isaac Atwood
John W Livingston
Robert Gray
Thomas Chapman
Peter Clements[2]
Ja^{s} De Peyster[1] *capt. lieut*

Lieutenants.
William Wightman[3]
John Burn
Roderick McLeod
Peter J. Smith
Dugald Campbell
James McKay
Stephen Hustace
George Cox
John Sargent
Leonard Reed
Barclay Fanning

Ensigns
John Young
Alexander Grant
David Purdy[4]
Thomas Barker
Elisha Budd[5]
Edward Mecan
Abel Hardenbrooke

Samuel Seabury,[6] Chaplain
John Cruikshanks Adjutant
George Thomas, Quartermaster
Robert Tucker,[7] Surgeon

PRINCE OF WALES' AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS

Mountfort Brown, Esq; *colonel*
—— —— *lieutenant colonel*
John Carden,[8] *major*

[1] He was, in 1782, lieutenant colonel of the Prince of Wales American Volunteers. He was sheriff of Sunbury county, N. B., in 1792, and died there.

[2] Of Long Island. Died in New Brunswick.

[3] Died at Maugerville, Sunbury county, N. B., in 1831, aged 79.

[4] Settled in New Brunswick, but returned to the U. S.

[5] Gerard became captain. All three retired to New Brunswick on half pay. Gerardus was killed in 1798.

[6] Afterwards captain lieutenant. Died at Maugerville, N. B., in 1823, aged 67.

[7] After the peace they embarked on the transport ship Martha, which was wrecked near Tusket river. Of 170 men, women and children, only 65 were saved. Lieut. McFarland and Ensign Montgomery, and, apparently, Doughty, were lost.

[8] Died in Sunbury county, N. B., in 1817, aged 78.

[9] Rector of Trinity church, Boston; a graduate of Harvard (1756); lost £7000 by his loyalty; went to New Brunswick, but returned to Boston, and was rector of Christ church. Died in 1800, aged 61.

[10] Born on Long Island; son of Col. Phineas Fanning; graduated at Yale, and removed to North Carolina, where he was conspicuous as one of the causes of the Regulator outbreak. In 1777 he raised a corps of 460 men, called the Associated Refugees, or King's American Regiment, for which £2000 was subscribed in New York, and £1019 in Kings and Richmond counties. He served in Rhode Island, and on Long Island. In 1782, he was surveyor-general of New York. Sept. 23, 1763, lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia; from 1786 to 1805, lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward's Island; major-general in 1793; lieutenant-general in 1799; general in 1808. He died in London in 1818.

[1] Born at New York in 1753. He was second in command at King's Mountain in 1780. After the peace, was treasurer of New Brunswick. James was a younger brother. In 1786 he became first lieutenant in the royal artillery, and distinguished himself at Valenciennes in July, 1793, and was killed at Lincelles in August of that year.

[2] Died near Fredericton, N. B., in 1833, aged 94.

[3] Wounded at Hobkirk's Hill in 1781.

[4] Son, perhaps, of a Capt. David Purdy of this regiment, who was wounded in 1778.

[5] Born at White Plains; son of James Budd; killed by the Cow Boys. Ensign Budd was at Savannah, and in other actions in the south. After the peace, justice of the common pleas in Nova Scotia. Died at Liverpool, England, in 1813, aged 51.

[6] The well known Bishop of Connecticut.

[7] Perhaps the Wilmington (N. C.) physicion, whose property was confiscated in 1779.

[8] Was in command at Hanging Rock when at-

Captains.

John Bowen
Stephen Hoyt
Daniel Lyman[1]
John Collet
Andrew Maxwell[2]
John Bridgewater[3]
Stephen Holland[4]
Charles McNeil, *capt. lieut.*

Lieutenants.

Mathias Ross
William Conroy junr.
Monson Hoyt[5]
James Shanks
Michael Ambrose[6]
Josiah Wheeler
Thomas Lindsay
James M'Donald[7]
John O Neill.

Ensigns.

Robert Keating
Patrick Jarret
John Ness
James Place
John Westrop
James Bridgham
John Wentworth Holland[7]

George Penton, Chaplain
John Ness, Adjutant
Monson Hoyt, Quarter master
James H. Thomas, Surgeon.

(To be continued.)

CAMP LIFE IN 1776—SIEGE OF BOSTON.

[I inclose a few extracts from a MS. journal of upwards of one hundred pages, kept by a revolutionary officer, who was a lieutenant in a Connecticut regiment. The journal is entitled, "Diera from Jan. 4th to April 6th, 1776." As it is too long for the H. M., I have copied what is of general interest, omitting personal details, and modernizing the spelling. I dont know where so minute a description of the particulars attending the evacuation of Boston by the British army in 1776, can be found as in the following diary.]

Saturday, Jna. 6, 1776.—We set off about sunrise, [from Fisk's] and had a tedious walk into Providence, where we arrived between 10 and 11—took breakfast at Col. Dexter's—did several errands, and left town a little after 12; travelled a little out of the road, for the sake of seeing a very large burying place, north of the town, where I observed a remarkably fine tomb, in which was deposited Oliver Arnold, Attorney General; went forward to Stark's at Pawtucket, where drank some flip with a man from Guilford, Conn., who had just met with a fall from a horse, by which he was very wet and cold; after a short sitting, marched forward to Daggett's in Attleboro; where we arrived about sunset, and were agreeably intertained with the landlord's company during the evening, who also sung us several psalm tunes, and about 9 o'clock went to bed.

Sunday, Jan. 7,—We set off from Daggett's, about sunrise, came to Macka's, at 9 o'clock, where we ate breakfast; about 10 o'clock set off again; were diverted with Tracy's telling us some of the high transactions of the citizens. We came to Man's about 12 o'clock, at between meetings, where we drank some flip, and did some writing; then came forward to Hedden's, where we drank some more flip, and did some writing, then set off again and came to Cheney's, a little before sunset; concluded to lodge here tonight; had some fried mutton for supper.

Jan. 8,—Set off from Cheney's about sunrise, and travelled as far as Gay's before breakfast; called in again at Ames, Richard's & Child's, and about 3 o'clock came into Camp [at Roxbury]; found our company in the house that Col. Huntingdon lately occupied fixed our straw buncks prepared our lodgins, and went to bed alittle after 8 o'clock; was soon alarmed on the other side of the water; dressed myself, went up on to the hill, where I saw a small village near the water, on the west of Charlestown in flames.

Jan. 9,—After breakfast went over to Col. Parson's Reg't—saw Lieut. Baldwin and some others; drank some sling with them at Eldredge's; went into the Reg't. where I lit of Ensign Lyman, and drank some flip with him; saw a man who was in last night's attack on Charlestown, by whom I learned

tacked by Sumter in 1780, and disgraced himself by resigning to Capt. Rouslet of the Infantry of the Legion during the action. Died in April, 1783.

[1] A graduate of Yale in 1770. At the peace, he was major. Member of assembly of Nova Scotia. Died at the Invalids, London, in 1809.

[2] Of Maryland, apparently. A Maxwell, major of this regiment, surrendered Fort Granby to Lee. After the war, accused Arnold of arson, and was sued by the traitor, who recovered 2*s.* 6*d.* damages. Hoyt apparently lived on Long Island in 1792.

[3] Died in England in 1803, aged 69.

[4] One of this name at Portsmouth, N. H., was banished in 1778.

[5] Died in St. Martins, N. B.

[6] Perhaps a son of Alexander and the famous Flora McDonald.

[7] Was a lieutenant at the close of the war.

that about 400 men under Maj. Knowlton were sent there to burn the houses left standing by the Regulars when they burnt the rest of the town last June, [at Bunker Hill fight] which they effected with great success, burning all the houses, except two or three, and took five prisoners without the loss of a man.

Jan. 10,—After breakfast, went and took a view of the ground where we encamped last summer; now a desolate place, the tents all struck and carried off, the chimneys left partly standing and partly thrown down; but none of my companions with whom I have spent so many agreeable hours, now appear there, nor will they again, for some are already numbered with the dead.

Jan. 11,—After breakfast, went up onto our Regimental parade where I lit of one Lieut. Pidge of the minute men, who belongs to Attleboro, as he tells me. I find him an honest, uncultivated fellow who talked very sensibly and freely, on the two capital vices of the country, viz. the tyranny and pride of the Clergy (or as he calls them, the Bandeliers) and inslaving the Africans; he made many just observations thereon, but in coarse, vulgar language.

Sunday, Jan. 14,—About 2 o'clock went to my friend Burrell's where we dined on a noble good turkey, after which I sat awhile with him, his wife and some other ladies.

Jan. 18,—After breakfast, I took a walk up on the hill, and from there down to Gen. Spencer's. Coming back I met Capt Mills, who informed me of a Report in camp that Gen. Montgomery had been defeated near Quebec; but the Report being told several ways, we hope it is groundless.

Sunday, Jan, 21,—After breakfast took a walk up into the woods, beyond Parker's, the Butcher, and wrote twelve lines more, of the Poem I have in hand, viz:

Can any one whom Heaven's care hath bless'd,
And by Almighty love hath been caress'd, &c

Sunday, Feb. 4,—Went to the Hospital about 10 o'clock and attended the funeral of Chas. Wright of our Company. He was buried in a new Burying Place at the south end of Jamaica Pond, where I observed about 20 graves which I suppose all to be of soldiers who have died in the Hospital; after the funeral, came home and dined with us; after dinner Capt Jewett and he had a long disputation on Church Discipline &c. I accidentally put in a word about the disputes amongst the clergy which hath appeared of late in Connecticut, rendering it (in my opinion) of as little value as half a dozen old Almanacks. This observation gave great offence insomuch, that a Rev. Divine present presumed to call me a Blasphemer, at least against man (as he said). In the evening had considerable discourse with Capt Jewett on the subjects of Religion, &c.

Feb. 14,—Just before day-light we were alarmed by seeing all the buildings on Dorchester Neck in flames, which made a grand appearance. While viewing them I lost a sly dog of a prisoner, who made his escape from the Guard. Had a good breakfast of fried eels, after which, feeling unwell, took a nap.

Feb. 19,—Made an evening visit at Col. Wyllys; where met a number of gentlemen: while there Col. Robinson and Mr Chase came in with little Ashley who was about to engage Maj. Park in a duel, which was a matter of great diversion to the company.

Feb. 26,—After breakfast, Lieut. Harris and I set off for Cambridge, with Mr Griffin, Capt. Darrow, Ensign Pendleton, &c. Obliged to go round by sign of the Punch Bowl, on account of the bridge over the creek being broken to pieces by the ice: Arrived at Cambridge about 11 o'clock, and went into a tavern for refreshment, where we found Capt. Giles Wolcott; then went over to the Colleges and to the Artillery Park, where we spent some time in viewing the Artillery and other warlike stores; then went to Prespect Hill, where we saw Generals Putnam and Sullivan viewing the works; then to Cobble Hill, after looking at the works there, crossed over a creek on very rotten ice to Leachmere's Point, where they are building a Bomb Battery. The works here seem to be the most formidable of any post we have visited. Returned back to Durkee's Regt, called to see the Col. who was very sick of a fever; Lieut Bingham was also sick; came into town, called in to see Lieut Adams, where we found several

officers playing cards, amongst the rest was Col. Alden and Coit; we here drank some todda, and dined on fresh cod fish, fried. Set off for home, called in at a tavern in Brookline, where we drank some flip with Capt Mason from Lebanon; our next remove we reached Capt Darrow's quarters where we were very agreeably entertained by Dr. Eley's singing, &c. while about 10 o'clock, when Lieut. Harris and poor Fitch waded home through the mud.

March, 2.—I took a walk up to the Meeting House; saw the train at fixing shells, &c; also saw four mortars which were brought over from Cambridge. A mighty report prevails that the militia of the neighboring towns for 20 miles around, are ordered in to our assistance in the intended attack on Boston. About 11 P. M. alarmed by the heavy report of Cannon or mortars, upon which Lieut. Harris and I went onto the hill, where we saw several shells hove from Boston over towards Leachmere Point; we also observed one hove from Cambridge side into Boston (which we judged to be from the "Congress,") It fell, as we think, near the center of the town, and by the sound of the explosion it probably fell into some cellar. The firing was continued from both sides till a late hour.

Sunday, *March*, 3d. Turned out before day, to the Alarm Post; then went down to our little fort, where we performed the parapet firing, and crinclecrancle marching, &c. in great plenty. Observed several shells hove each way, one in particular into Boston, which fell a little this side of the Alms House, the explosion of which illuminated a considerable of the hither part of the town.

Several shot were also fired. Informed that our people burst a 10 inch mortar last night, which wounded 3 or 4 men. Towards night our men were ordered to draw four days' provisions; a number of boats are carried from Dorchester, and a number of heavy cannon from Dorchester to Cambridge.

March, 4th "Going on to Dorchester neck to night," is now the toast of the day. About 10 oclock, took a walk up to the Meeting House, where I learned that a Brig. General, Cols. Whitcomb, Reed, and Wyllys, with six other field officers, and two thousand men, properly officered, were to "go on to Dorchester this night" about the middle of the day, a very large party of teams made their appearance in camp engaged for our enterprise to-night.

March, 4th.—A little before sunset marched off from Roxbury; but for more than half a mile before we came to Dorchester lines, we overtook teams in great plenty, nor did we find any vacancy till we came to the lines; in some places they were so wedged in together, we were obliged to leave the road to get forward; reached the lines at 7 o'clock, where we waited half an hour for orders, when a signal was given and the cannonade began at Lamb's fort, and was immediately answered by a very warm fire from the enemy's lines; a brisk fire between N. Boston and our fortifications on Cambridge side, began soon after. It was supposed there was a thousand shot and shells hove this night, by both armies, more than three-fourths of which were sent from Boston. Our party consisting of about 2400 men, with 300 teams, were crossing the marsh, on to the Neck, which together with a fresh breeze at S. W. concealed us from the enemy until they could see our works by day-light. The division to which I was assigned, commanded by Col Whitcomb, was ordered on, to the northerly hill, where in one hour's time we had a fort enclosed, with fascines placed in shandelears; and we immediatley employed as many men at intrenching as could be advantageously, used for that purpose. A larger party was assigned the high hill, where they erected a larger fort, built much in the same manner as ours, There were also four other smaller forts and batteries erected this night on other eminences on the Neck.

March, 5th. 1776.—This is the anniversary of the celebrated "massacre" in the streets of Boston in 1770, and although there may not perhaps be so great a display of eloquence as has for several years been wont on this occasion, yet I dare say there has never been a more honorable appearance of American Policy, than what is this day obvious, both to our friends aud enemies, especially

in the town of Boston (the ancient theatre of those peculiar exhibitions) in taking possession of and fortifying the important post of Dorchester Neck. It may also be observed, that what is this day wanting in the beauties of rhetoric and oratory, is more than made up in the awful exhibition of artificial thunder and lightning which has been so entertaining to our eyes and ears the night past.—Our party, under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Thomas, having taken possession of almost every advantageous eminence on the Neck, and considerably fortified them, were relieved by a detachment of 3000 men from the Roxbury lines, without the notice of the enemy: our division marching off in the rear of the whole, crossed the marsh a little before sunrise, but yet we escaped the shot of the enemy, and came home to our quarters sun about an hour high, weary and hungry. The excessive cannonade and bombard of last night, did no damage in Roxbury, except mortally wounding Lieut. Mayo of Col. Leonard's Regiment; he lately belonged to Roxbury; his father and friends now living in this town were some of them with him when he died. He was shot in the thigh by a cannon ball, which so fractured the bone that the surgeons immediately took off the limb up near the body, and although he did not bleed to excess, yet his pain was so exquisite occasioned by the bone being shivered to pieces quite to his hip joint, that he died about 9 o'clock in the morning. I hear that one man was killed, and 4 or 5 wounded last night on the Cambridge side. The firing ceased on both sides this morning, before sunrise; nor was it renewed thro' the whole day and night following. After taking some refreshment, walked up the Hill, to look over to my friends on Dorchester Hill, who appeared to go on with their work bravely, without interruption. About 10 o'clock the enemy gave them a few shots, some 50 or 60, but no damage done except spoiling two guns.

March 6th.—Two of our men were wounded on Dorchester Hill last night, one by a field piece going off by accident, while he was loading her; the other was wounded in the shoulder by a cannon shot from the Castle. A little before noon we were alarmed by a signal at the [Roxbury] Meeting House, that the enemy were landing on Dorchester; the Regiment was turned out, and kept in readiness for action the remaining part of the day; but it afterwards appeared this alarm happened some how thro' mistake.

March 6.—We were turned out at the alarm post, at 2 o'clock in the morning, and continued in line till almost sunrise.

March 8th.—About sunset we marched to Dorchester, and immediately proceeded to cross the Marsh. It rained moderately most of the night and part of next day. Col. Clark ordered our regiment, with Col. Robertson's and Col. Parsons' to march down and relieve Col. Shepherd's party at Nook's Point. We had no shelter thro' the night, but constantly kept fires. I visited the sentries on the beach several times; several false alarms during the night added to our fatigue.

March 9.—As it began to grow light our party was marched over to the Barrack, where they rested most of the forenoon. Our people have erected 7 barracks, each 90 feet long, most of them are covered. Towards night, Gen. Putnam and some other big officers, were at the barracks. Got Gen. Thomas' order for some rum for my party. On crossing the marsh again, were almost drowned in the mud; nor did we fare much better on the road to Roxbury, for in many places the mud was nearly as deep as the top of my boots: reached home a little before 9, with stomachs well prepared for eating, drinking, or sleeping. Soon after we got home, the enemy began to cannonade Nook's Point, probably occasioned by their discovering our intention to fortify that place: heavy firing of cannon all night, which killed Doct. Dole of Col. Whitney's Regt. and also a Lieut. and two other men.

Sunday, March 10.—By late movements in Boston, it appears they are vastly alarmed; and that the enemy are conveying away their treasure with all speed; many think they will soon leave the town. About 4 this P. M. I went with Lieut Harris up on to the Hill, and saw upwards of 20 vessels under sail, going out of the harbor.

March 11.—After breakfast, went up on to the Hill, to observe the situation of the enemy; found that the vessels which fell down the harbor yesterday, were come to an anchor some distance below the Castle, but no uncommon motion is apparent among the shipping. I then went to Gen. Spencer's, where I borrowed a copy of the late Intelligence that came out of Boston, which hath occasioned so much discourse in Camp, and is now doubtless much spread in the country, which is as follows, viz: [This document will be found in the Appendix to the 3d vol. of Sparks's Washington.]

March 11.—Borrowed "Common Sense" of Col. Gay, and find it to be a masterly piece, well adapted to the times. Our Reg't last night received orders to march at the shortest notice, at any time when the necessity of the service requires it.

March 13.—Orders came to night for the Riflemen to march to morrow.

March 14.—Orders were received to-day for Cols. Stark, Patterson, Webb, Greaton and Webb, to march to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

March 15.—Called in at Waterman's, where I saw the effigy of Gen. Putnam, which is indeed a new thing, and bears no great likeness to any thing in heaven, above, &c.

Sunday, March 17.—Attended the alarm post as usual; heard several cannon as we were coming home. While at breakfast, alarmed by the drum's beating to arms, and the Reg'ts were immediately hurried out. I went up to the north of Ruggles' Fort, where I observed some very peculiar movements of the shipping; they continued falling down the harbor, many of them surrounded with great numbers of boats till about noon, when I hear the Selectmen of Boston came out to Roxbury and informed the Generals that the British troops had all embarked and left the town; whereupon a detachment from our army marched in with the American Standard displayed, and took possession of the town about 2 P. M. A party from Cambridge, in boats, landed on the Common at the same time. I met with some trouble this night with a praying sentry, which is not very common in camp. Walked out to Brookline before dinner with Lieut Chamberlin, and bought ½ quire of paper, at the moderate rate of 3*s*. 4*d*.

March 19.—This evening the regulars blowed up part of the Castle, and burnt the block-house on the lower point. Wm Sobuck, an Indian, deserted this night.

March 20.—A little after sun-rise, hearing a considerable cannonade down to the Castle, I went up on to the Hill, and viewed the Castle, fleet, &c. Several guns were fired at the Castle while I was looking on. About 2 P. M. I went down to the old Boston fortifications, and saw with great pleasure the curious works of the Regulars, with many cannon, &c. which they left on the ground. Returned about sun-set, and received one month's wages, £5. 8: 0. At about 9 o'clock was going to bed, but observing a bright light down toward the Castle, went on to the Hill, where I had a fair prospect of the upper Block house and the large Barrack, with several other buildings on Castle Island all in flames, which so illuminated the air, that altho it was a dark night, yet out of curiosity, I read part of a letter lately received from my wife.

March 21.—Marched to Dorchester, where I fixed one of his majesty's Powder Wagons that had drifted over from Boston harbor, and slept a comfortable nap on it without any disagreeable dreams.

March 22.—Went over to Castle Island in a whale boat, where I saw the most curious heap of ruins, and destruction that had ever met my observation. The works were stronger than I expected, but every thing that could be affected by fire, was laid in ashes; most of the cannon of which a large number were left on the ground, and of very large size, had their ears or horns knocked off, and all spiked up; most of the carriages were also destroyed, with a great variety of camp utensils, &c., so as to be rendered useless, at least for the present.

March, 25.—Went up to our upper fort, from which I saw a part of the British fleet under sail.

March, 28.—Went thro' Brookline to Watertown, calling at many shops by the way; reached Watertown a little before noon, where I spent some time, but could see nothing more curious than a double-geered Grist-Mill, which I much admired.

Went over to Cambridge; walked thro' the burying ground, where I saw many monuments. Afterwards I met one Mr. Lambert, a Boston gentleman lately settled in Cambridge, who showed me the famous [country] seats of Gov. Oliver, Mr. Fayerweather, Gen. Brattle, the Vassals, and several other tories who have fled to the ministerial army for refuge, and thereby sold their country. I took a view of the artillery on Cambridge Common where I observed, among other valuable pieces, the famous "Congress" hooped up with bands of iron in a most shocking manner, as if she had been ailing; called at the College, bought a newspaper, and proceeded immediately to Bunker Hill, where I viewed the grand fortifications of the Ministerialists, which are indeed vastly formidable, and equal, perhaps superior, to any in New England; then viewed the ruins of Charlestown, a place beautifully situated, and advantageous for trade. Not a single building remains standing, except a few barracks, block houses, and huts erected by the British for their own necessity. It was thought to contain over one thousand houses before its destruction. I fell in company with Ensign Pendleton, with whom I crossed Charlestown Ferry, and was conducted thro' Boston, calling at Wm. Porters, where we drank a glass of wine; finally returned home sufficiently weary. It is said most of the British fleet sailed out of our harbor this morning, and that one of the transports is drove on shore in such a manner, it is to be hoped she will not be got off.

March, 29.—Went on fatigue with a party, at levelling the works of the enemy on the Neck, which we demolished much faster than those villains erected. About noon Lieut Waterman and I went into town up as far as the old South Meeting House, and viewed the horrible destruction the Ministerial troops had made in this famous building, which is no less than 86 feet in length and 62 in width, exclusive of the porches. The whole inside of this great house is entirely taken out except the gallery on one side, and a great quantity of gravel laid on the floor, to make a convenient place to exercise their horses in. This day Col James Reed's, Nixon's, Poor's, Prescott's, Arnold's, and Baldwin's Reg'ts marched from Cambridge.

March, 30.—After breakfast all the officers of our company went into Boston. We called at several shops to buy such articles as we needed; also went to Fanueil Hall to see the market mightily thronged with people; observed the ridiculous distinction made by the Regulars in this elegant building, in order to fix it for a play house; then to Long Wharf, where we saw a very great quantity of sea-coal, and a number of saddles of a peculiar make, prepared by the Regulars for carrying packs, &c. on their marches thro' the country; then went over to North Boston, viewed that part of the town, and went down to the West Battery, where I observed the famous iron mortar left by the Regulars in their late hasty flight; we then ascended Mount Whoredom, where are several small forts; and then proceeded to Beacon Hill where the agreeable prospect of the different parts of the town and places adjacent is vastly more pleasing than the curiosities of this particular fortification. We then viewed the grand seat of the celebrated Col. Hancock, together with the Alms House and adjacent parts of the Common; walked thro the town, observed two very large burying yards, the famous Stone Chapel, &c. We then came home.

Sunday, *March* 31.—By General Orders this afternoon, Cols. Learned's, Parsons's, Huntington's, Ward's, and Wyllys's Reg'ts. will march on Thursday morning next.

April, 1st.—This morning the Militia Reg'ts marched off in great noise and confusion, maintaining a brisk fire in almost every part of the Camp. After dinner went in to town and took a view of the wharves on the easterly side of the town, where the enemy had erected several batteries to play on Dorchester, &c. on Wheeler's Wharf we saw a large iron mortar which they had spiked up and thrown into the harbor; then on to Fort Hill, and took a look at our new works, as well as the enemy's old fortification. (While there two or three ships came in to Nantasket Road and joined the fleet, when they fired a round of cannon.) We then went over toward North End, as far as the canal thro' the town; then home.

April, 2.—After breakfast went to Col. Huntington's and received my old ration money of quarter-master Fanning, £3. 10. 0. Met Capt. Peters and went with him into Boston again; called at several shops; saw a peculiar scuffle between a soldier and an Irish woman. Went to the Town House; and viewed all parts of this elegant building, though much damaged by the troops; from the turret had an agreeable prospect of different parts of the town; thence to the North End, to Dr. Cutler's church and burying ground, and a three-gun battery on Copp's Hill; thence to Hancock's Wharf, where I saw a number of men dragging the harbor, with a graplen for carriages, &c. which the enemy had thrown in. I saw them draw out one pair of carriage wheels, damaged, also a number of wheels and other articles; saw Daniel Prentice selling bacon to the poor Bostonians. I then went up into the Main Street, and with some difficulty obtained a dinner of codfish; thence to the Hay Market where I stopped some time to see the train remove a heavy cannon from that battery to Fort Hill; thence to Herman Brimmer's where I bought two pair of stockings.

April, 4.—At regimental parade the ceremony of whipping was performed on one of Capt. Bissell's men; after a long time we procured a team to carry our baggage; loaded up and about 11 o'clock marched out of camp and made no stop till we came to Roxbury South Meeting House, while the Regt. was there, I went forward to Richards' and procured a good dinner. We then marched to Gay's in the south part of Dedham, and our Company put up at a widow's house, a little eastward from the road, where I obtained comfortable quarters.

April, 5.—Marched to Headin's, south of Walpole, where we catched a little raw roast veal, and moved on at 1.

April, 6.—About 8 o'clock we marched, and came to Bradford's at about 1, and with much difficulty obtained a very moderate refreshment. We had a court martial here on a disorderly fellow of Hubbard's Company, who was sentenced to be whipped, but the colonel forgave him; marched through Pawtucket, and made no stop till we come to the great burying-place north from Providence, where the Regt. was formed into sub-divisions, in which manner we marched into town, where we arrived sun two hours high. I put up at Rice's south of the bridge. [End of the Diary.]

THE AUTHORSHIP OF "DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA."

BY REV. JOHN W. HENRY CANOLL.

The recent death of Mons. Alexandre Vattemare, of Paris, well known as the projector of the system of International Exchanges, and the interest now manifested in everything relating to constitutional polity, which has induced an extensive republication of De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America," brings to my remembrance a statement made a few years ago by M. Vattemare respecting the virtual authorship of that celebrated work.

We had been speaking of the influence which the book had probably exerted on the public mind in America, and were almost insensibly becoming engaged in a discussion respecting its political ethics, when, suddenly rising from his seat and coming nearer to me with a copy of the work in his hand, he said, speaking with animation, but with unusual earnestness:

"You think this is not a truly French view of centralization? I will tell you something. This is not a French book! *This is not Monsieur* Alexis de Tocqueville *who speaks; it is your fellow-citizen, the Honorable* John C. Spencer!"

I expressed surprise, and made a few inquiries. M. Vattemare replied:

"I will tell you. De Tocqueville was like many writers in this respect—he liked to avail himself of the experiences and views of others, when he thought they could be relied on. It happened, when he was in your States, that he became an admirer of Mr. Spencer, because of his great abilities and his knowledge of matters of law and government; and Mr. Spencer became much interested in him, though for a very different reason—he thought he could use him as a trumpet!"

M. Vattemare then proceeded to relate, with minuteness of details, that the historian and the jurist thenceforth met frequently, by appointment; that Mr. Spencer was shown a half-filled outline of the work on which De Tocqueville was engaged, and dissented from the views there expressed; that De Tocqueville finally adopted Mr. Spencer's views, and, during several interviews, actually committed to paper, for his forthcoming volumes, the views dictated by the learned and subtile lawyer, and subsequently employed them in his celebrated work, with no essential modification of sentiment — the passages constituting its basis or fundamental points as ultimately issued. M. Vattemare asserted that by the style alone he could identify many passages in which Spencer's concise and elegant English was "reflected in De Tocqueville's French." He, perhaps, was mistaken on that point, but I think it is certain that no one familiar with the great law-maker's policy and action with reference to the Revised Statutes, and the political changes transpiring during his eventful career, can fail to trace the analogy between the sentiments held by Spencer and those advanced in "America" by De Tocqueville.

Interested in the statements made by M. Vattemare, I had some desire to know how he became acquainted with the facts, or, rather, to know whether the statements could be regarded as a reliable narrative of facts. Making, therefore, some remarks calculated to direct his thoughts to that point, he replied:

"You think, perhaps, I may be misinformed. Spencer did not tell me. De Tocqueville did not tell me. But Spencer and De Tocqueville, together, are the source of information. Look at these books." He pointed to the piled-up tomes which he had so industriously gathered. They constituted a curious collection. Some had been donated by princes, some by indigent students, in furtherance of his enterprise; some had been purchased by him at the bookstalls bordering the Seine in Paris; all to be sent forth to various libraries in Europe and America. "Look at these books," he repeated, with evident complacency, his animation kindling as he spoke; "I put here the little volumes my hands can bring, and you see the great collection. So I put together, many times, what with my ears *I hear the two men say*, and I give you *a great information!*"

I made a note of Mr. Vattemare's statements, in his presence, and put the substance of them on paper at the close of the interview. Those memoranda have been scrupulously adhered to in furnishing this account, and some of the peculiarities of phraseology are here given *verbatim*.

New York, July, 1864.

STRAY LEAVES FROM AN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION. NO. IX.

RELICS OF THE EARLY COLONIAL TIMES.

I.

Will of John Benjamin. 1645.

I, John Beniaman being in perfit memorie as touching my outward estate doe give and bequeathe to my Sonne John a double portion of my estate, and (to) my beloved wife two cowes, ffourtie bushells of Corne out of all my lands, to be allowed her towards the bringing up of my Small Children, yearly, such as growes uppon the ground; one part of four of all my houshold stuffs: all the rest of my lands goods and chattells I will shall be equally divided betweene seven other of my children. Provided y^t^ out of all my former estate my will is y^t^ my wife during her life shall inioy the dwelling house I live in and three acres of the broken up ground next the house and two acres of the medow neare and belonging to the house. That this will be truly performed I doe appoynt my brother John Eddie of Wartertowne and Thomas Marrit of Cambridge y^t^ they doe ther best indeavour to see this performed.

JOHN BENIAMAN.

Witnes to this GEORGE MANING, } the 15^th^ of 4^th^ month, 1645. }

This was proved to be the Last Will & Testament of Jo: Beniamin & he did further

declare (as an Addition to this his will) that his Wife should haue Lib'ty to take wood for her use upon any of his Lands during her life, Upon the Oath of Jo: Eddy.

(5) 3: 1645. Before us,

THO: DUDLEY Govr.
JO: WINTHROP D. Gov:

(Endorsed)

The will of Mr. Beniamin lately deceased. Recorded 12 (4) 1646 by

WILLIAM ASPINWALL V. Recorder.

II.

Letter of Gov. John Endecott, 1650.

Mr. Auditor Generall: There were divers gentlemen that attended mee at my going to the election together with the Servants, that at their going and returning back wth (me) had in beare & wine at Joseph Hermitage eleven Shillings & 4d. Which I pray you giue a bill to the Treasurer that hee may be paid.

4th of the 8th month 1650. Yors.

JO: ENDECOTT.

III.

Deposition taken by Gov. Richard Bellingham, 1652.

Mark Hume of Boston aged 33 years or thereabouts deposeth and Sayth:

That about thirteen yeares since this depont Came into New England in a Shipp called the Jonathan, wth Thomas Blanchard and his wyfe and two children, and his wives mother (as the depont was informed) an old Sickly Wooman and very weak. And this depont Sayth that he well remembers that the sayd Thomas Blanchard took very much paynes wth the said old woman, and was very carefull of her, and Kept a candle burning by her (for the most part) all the night long, in so much that this depont, (having a Cabbin over against her in the said Shipp) did marvaile that he was able to endure the paynes & charges he continually had about her and the two children.

Sworne 5o.—2i.—1652.
before me, R. BELLINGHAM.

IV.

Summons for Debt.—1653.

Benjamin Sweat, by vertue hereof you are required to appeare att ye Next Court to bee holden at Hampton ye (1st) (3d) day of the next (8th) Mo: there to answer to ye complaint of Natt: Winsley, in an action of debt of three pounds ad. money, to bee payd in Current Money: for a runlett of Sack wch you received of him; hereof faile you nott. Dated ye 27th of ye. 7th mo. 1653.

P. Curiam THO: BRADBURY.

V.

Tauern Licence: 1660.

Wee the Select men of Salem aprove of Roger Preston to keep an Ordinary at his new dwellinge house ouer at the farme of Mr. Downing, for the refreshing of Strangers, as witnes or. hands this 28. 9th. 1660.

EDMOND BRATTIN
GEORGE CORNELL
WALTER PRITE
THOMAS LOWTHROPP.*

VI.

Deposition taken by Gov. John Leverett, 1663.

The Testimony of James Neighbor aged agout 46 years: This deponent testifieth & Sayth, that in his presence & heareing Mr. John Dix, did speak unto the rest of the undertakers menconed in his former Testimony, to goe on, for the recovering of their Ironworks, without him, Saying that he was a greate deal out of purse allreadie, and that when others were come up, in proportion with himself in point of charge, that then he wold advance his proportion with them.

Taken vpon oath in Boston the 2 May 1663 before JNO LEVERETT Const.

Mr. John Giffourd testified upon oath to the truth of all above written in Court held at Ipswich the 5th of May 1663.

p. me, ROBERT LORD, Clerk.

*Capt. Thos. Lothropp commanded the company of young men who were murdered by King Philip, at Bloody Brook, near Springfield, Mass., in 1675.

VII.

Warrant for the election of Jurymen in Maine, in 1673.

To the Constable of Charles Towne. In his Maties name: You are required to warne yor freemen that they meet & choose three able & meet men to serve on the Jury of Tryalls at the County Court to be held at yor Towne the 17th of this instant. Also you are to warne Mr. John Thrumble Senr- Thos Osbume & his wife, & Bonll. Bowers & his wife, that they appeare & answer ye pr Tentments of the Grand Jury Severally for not attending the Public worship of God on ye Lords dayes. Also Michal Smith & his wife for disorderly living asnnder eaeh from other, & for witnesses Mr Samuel Ward & Edw. Carrington. And hereof you are to make a true return under yor. hand & not to faile.

Dat. 3. 4, 1673 THOMAS DANFORTH.

(Endorsed)

There as bee choisin for ivery men Joseph Licoyn: Richard Lovein: Larance Douse. I have warned the peirsins minsined in this warrant.

NATHANEL HUCHESON Consthabel.

[Thos Danforth R. (Recorder aeting as Clerk of the Court) took an aetive part in publie affairs in the Province of Maine in the latter half of the 17th Century. He was born in England in 1622, emigrated to Maine about 1655, was eleeted Deputy Governor in 1679. On the separation of the province from Massachusetts, in the same year, he was chosen as the first President, and continued in that office until superceded by the usurpation of Sir Edmund Andros in 1686. He died in 1699, aged 77.]

AN INDIAN WORK OF COTTON MATHER.

SIR—In a recent ramble over the eastern end of Long Island, searching for antiquities, I found in an old mansion, where I presume it had probably rested during the last century of its existence, an interesting and I think scarce, perhaps rare pamphlet, printed in Indian and English in the year 1700, at Boston. I send you both the Indian and English titles. The Indian title discloses the fact, certainly an interesting one, that it was written by Rev. Cotton Mather. The pamphlet is interesting in a philological point of view, as well as in many other ways. It is in 16mo., pp. 28, and is in good preservation.

The work is printed on the left hand page in Indian, and on the right hand page in English; so that the corresponding words in the two languages stand directly opposite each other.

Your friend,

SAML. B. BARLOW.

62 E. 21st st., New York.

An EPISTLE | To the Chriſtian | INDIANS, | Giving them | A Short Accovnt, of what the | ENGLISH | Deſire them to KNOW and to Do, | in order to their Happineſs. | Written by an Engliſh Miniſter at the | Deſire of an Engliſh Magiſtrate, | who ſends vnto them this | Token of Love. | Boſton, | Printed by Bartholomew Green, and | John Allen. 1700.

Wuffukwhonk | En Chriſtiancue afuh peantamwae | INDIANOG, | Wahteauwaheonacvnt | Teanteagquaffiniſh, | Niſh | ENGLISHMANSOG | Kodtantamwog Indianog | Wahteaunate kah Uſſenate, | En michemohtae Wvnniyevonganit. | Wuffukwhoſik naſhpe Cotton Mather, | Engliſhmanne Nohtompeantog, nampoo | hamunate kodtantamoonk Edward | Bromfield Engliſhmanne Nanawvnnuaenah, | noh okkodaninnvmav yev womoaufve | Magoonk en Indianfut. | Muſhauwamuk, | Printevnun naſhpe Bartholomew Green, kah | John Allen. 1700.

RHODE ISLAND REBELLION AGAINST MASSACHUSETTS, IN 1692

Proclamation by Gov. Sir. Wm. Phips.

Province of Massachusets Bay ss. } *By his Excellency & Council a Proclamation.*

Whereas, divers persons of ye, Town of

Little Compton & parts adjacent in y^e^, County of Bristol within this, their Magisties province, have been inveigled & drawn into a bett & take part with Christopher Almy Sen^r^., Dan. Wilcox, Henry Head, & W^m^ Briggs of y^e^ S^d^ Town of Little Compton, in opposition to y^e^. majisties Government, & with force & arms to protect them against their officers having lawful warrant to take them into custody to be brought to answer for several High misdemeanours wherewith they Stand charged.

His Excell^cy^ & Council being rather desirous to reduce them by clemency than to use great severiy, doe hereby declare & make known to all such persons, that if upon publication hereof they shall desist & come in to one or more of their majesties Justices within the S^d^ County, submitting themselves to their majesties Authority and Govern^t^., they shall be Indempnified for what is past behaving themselves peaceably & orderly for time to come, but in default of making such submissions they may expect to be proceeded against as High Criminals.

And the said Christopher Almy, Dan Wilcox, Henry Head & W^m^ Briggs are hereby required in y^r^ Majesties names within the space of ffourty eight hours next after publication hereof to render themselves unto some of y^r^ Majesties Justices of the peace within the s^d^ County of Bristol, that they may be brought to answer what shall be objected against them on y^r^ Majesties behalfe as they will answer their (refusal) at y^r^ uttmost peril. Given under y^e^ Seale of the s^d^ Province at Boston, ye eighth day of Dec. 1692, in the fourth year of y^r^ Majesties Reign.

WILLIAM PHIPS

By order in Counell
Is^a^ Addington Secret.

Letter from Secretary Addington to Capt. Gookin, Enclosing the Preceding Proclamation.

Boston, Decemher 8^th^ 1692.

S^r^

His Ex:^cy^ and Council have thought it adviseable to Emit a Proclamation of Indempnity to such persons as have been unadviseably inveigled and drawn in to take part with and Abet Christopher Almy and his accomplices in opposition to their Maj^ties^ Authority and Government, upon their submission, hopeing that many of them may better Consider with themselves, & be ready to accept of their Maj^ties^ Grace and Favour therein rendered unto them. If otherwise they shall be so hardy as to persist it will be a high aggravation of their offence, and render them more inexcusable whatever Inconvenience and Severity may follow upon their refusal. The prudent Management and good Issue of this troublesome affair is of great moment. And lest the Weather should prevent his Ex^cy's^ Coming as was intended, a Letter is written to Maj^r^ Walley, desiring him to go over to advise and Labour therein. And it is expected that Cap^ne^ Cullimore of Situate may come to you with a further assistance, by that time you receive these. He is esteemed a prudent person and gives Encouragement that he may be able to perswade and bring them to reason; he brings with him a Comission to your selfe. It will be most Eligible that the matter be effected with the least Noyse or Force, so as to prevent the Effusion of blood. When Maj^r^ Walley and Cap^ne^ Cullimore are joyned you, you will be assisted with advice and otherwise. Let the persons that come in upon the Proclamation give in their names and make their submission before one or more of their Maj^ties^ Justices. Endeavour all possible dispatch, that so you may return home, and in the interim give an accompt of what shall occur, Wishing you good Success. If you have already seized any of the abettors, Let them give Bond with Sureties to answer at the next General Sessions of the Peace in the County, and in the mean time to be of the good behaviour.

By order in Counell
Is^a^ ADDINGTON, Secry.

(Addressed)
To Capt. Samuel Gookin
at Little Compton
These
For their Ma^ties^ Service.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE FIRST SCHOOL IN NEW YORK CITY.—The first school opened in New Amsterdam, in 1633. It was an elementary parochial school under the management of the deacons of the Dutch Church. At that period the city extended from the Battery northward only to the present location of wall street and contained a population of but four hundred persons.

THE FIRST TEACHER was Adam Roelandsen, who came from Holland in company with Wouter Van Twiller, to fill the triple office of teacher, chorister and beadle. He came from the land where the pilgrims found their first home on escaping from the religious persecutions in England. While sojourning there they learned to prize education and good schools as the noblest allies of liberty. About a dozen years prior to the advent of the first schoolmaster on the island of Manhattan, the Pilgrims had borne with them across the Atlantic the seeds of public education, which they subsequently planted in the New England colonies, side by side with the church.

About ten years after the first school was opened, those early Knickerbockers began to agitate the subject of erecting a building for its accommodation. It took them twenty years to agree upon a suitable site, collect the necessary means, and erect their first schoolhouse which was completed about 1663. While arrangements for building this schoolhouse were in progress, in 1659, the first "Latin Schoolmaster" arrived from Holland.

In 1687, the first English Grammar-school was commenced in New York. It subsequently received fifty pounds a year from the English colonial goverment for the support of its teacher. In addition, forty pounds were granted to this institution for the purpose of establishing free scholarships. In 1702 this school was established on the King's Farm, and thus became the germ of King's College. During this period the Island of Manhattan was in the possession of the English, and the name of the city had been changed from New Amsterdam to New York. Its population was about five thousand.

The citizens of this young metropolis were very desirous of securing a person who was well qualified to fill the position of teacher in their first English Grammar-school, and accordingly they wrote to the Bishop of London, requesting him to send them a "master, as there was not any person within the city, proper and duly qualified to take upon himself the office of schoolmaster in said city, with whose convenience it would be agreeable."

In 1732 a "Free School for teaching the Latin and Greek and practical branches of mathematics" was incorporated by law. In 1754 a royal charter was granted for establishing an English college, which was called King's College. Two years later an edifice was erected for its use, on grounds granted for that purpose by the corporation of Trinity Church. A few years subsequently, a grammar-school and a medical department were added. This institution was in a flourishing condition at the beginning of the American Revolution; but the war suddenly suspended its operations, and the building was occupied for military purposes. After the Revolution this college was reopened and its name changed to Columbia College, which it still bears.

As the population of the city increased, new schools were occasionally opened; some for private instruction, at expensive rates of tuition; others, under the management of the different religious denominations, and known as charity schools, were chiefly designed for the children of the poor families belonging to their respective churches. Prior to 1800 no provision had been made for public schools, and the means of education were entirely beyond the reach of the great body of the citizens.

Some time during 1795 several benevolent ladies, of the Society of Friends, formed an association for the purpose of aiding poor women who were not of the order of Quakers. In a few years they observed that

there was a large and increasing class of poor children who were entirely without the means of education, even at the charity schools of the different churches. Accordingly, in 1802, they opened a school for poor girls, children of that class of women for whom their association provided employment and the means of support. Afterwards they admitted both girls and boys into their schools; but they finally excluded all boys from them, admitting girls only. These schools were taught by these benevolent ladies in person, taking the duty week by week, in turn.

The success of the schools for girls suggested a plan for opening similar schools for boys. On the 19th of February, 1805, twelve philanthropic gentlemen met for the purpose of considering this subject. The result of this meeting was the presentation of a memorial to the Legislature of the State of New York, which was signed by about one hundred prominent citizens, asking for a charter, and such pecuniary aid as would enable them to establish free schools.

On the 9th of April,1805, the Legislature of New York passed "An act to incorporate the society instituted in the city of New York, for the establishment of a free school, for the education of poor children who do not belong to, or are not provided for, by any religious society." This act provided, that "any person who should contribute to the society the sum of eight dollars should be a member thereof; and any person who should contribute the sum of twenty-five dollars should be a member, and be further entitled, during the life of such contributor, to send one child to be educated at any school under the care of the society; and whoever should contribute the sum of forty dollars, should be a member, and be entitled to send two children, etc."

This act also provided that the society should manage by thirteen trustees, to be elected on the first Monday in May in every year, who should be members of said corporation and actual residents of the city of New York. The first Board of Trustees was elected on the tenth day of May, 1805, and composed of the following persons, with whom the plan of the society originated:

De Witt Clinton, President.
John Murray, Jr, Vice President.
Leonard Bleecker, Treasurer.
Benjamin D. Perkins, Secretary.

Gilbert Aspinwall, Thomas Eddy, Thomas Franklin, Mathew Franklin, Adrian Hegeman, William Johnson, Samuel Miller, Benjamin G. Minturn, and Henry Ten Brook.

This association having now assumed a responsible shape, the trustees began to appeal to the public for the necessary means to carry forward their noble enterprise.

Notwithstanding great exertions were made in soliciting subscriptions, nearly twelve months elapsed before they had collected a sum sufficient to warrant them in making the requisite engagements for opening a school.

About this time intelligence reached this country concerning the mode of teaching elementary classes, which had then just been introduced into a school of about one thousand children in London, under the superintendence of Joseph Lancaster. "Economy in expense, and facility and expedition in communicating instruction," were the characteristic distinctions claimed for this method of instruction.

This plan of teaching comprehended reading, writing and arithmetic. A school was divided into classes of ten or fifteen pupils each, who were placed under the care of a monitor, who was a pupil in a class of higher grade. Thus the children were to be made the instruments of their own instruction.

One of the Board of Trustees had visited Lancaster's school in London, and was very desirous of adopting the same system in the schools of this society in New York. At length a teacher was found,who appeared to be qualified for the undertaking, and a small apartment was secured in Bancker street, (now Madison) near Pearl street, and the first school under the charge of this society was opened on the 14th of May, 1806. In a few days this school contained forty-two pupils. This was *the first Lancasterian School established in America.*

About this time Col. Henry Rutgers presented two lots of ground in Henry street, for the purpose of erecting thereon a schoolhouse to meet the wants of the poor in that part of the city. These lots were valued at

$2,500. In addition, the citizens contributed cloth, stockings, shoes and hats, to make the children who attended the schools comfortable during the severe cold weather.

Mission Santa Clara, Cal.—The Mission Santa Clara was founded the 12th of January, 1777, on the banks of the Guadalupe river, at the expense of Charles III, "King of Spain and the Indies." The two first pastors of this mission were Father Jose Antonio de Murguia and Father Thomas de la Peña. The place in which the mission was first founded was called by the natives "Socoistika," which means laurel trees, from the large quantity of laurels in the vicinity. About the beginning of the year 1779, a great inundation swept over the land, destroying the church and buildings. With undiminished energy the fathers laid, on the 19th November, 1781, the corner stone of a new church, in a place called by the Indians "Gerguensun," which means "Valley of the Oaks," at a distance of half a league from the former site. The dimensions of this church were as follows: Forty and one-half varas long by nine broad on the inside. The walls were of adobe, and were a vara and a half thick by eight varas high, and situated on the ground on which Mr. Redman's house now stands.

On the 15th of May, 1784, the Church was finished and dedicated to Sta. Clara, by the "Holy man, Father Junipero Serra," assisted by Fathers Murguia and De la Peña. The interesting ceremony commenced by Father Serra's handing the key of the new church to Don Pedro Fages, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Troops and Military Governor of the Californias. Don Pedro thereupon proceeded to open the door, and thereby became guardian of the mission. The Governor was assisted by Don Jose Joaquin Moraga, Vice Governor. The moment of presentation was one of great rejoicing, and was celebrated by the firing of guns and festivities.

The report from which we select the above history is from a manuscript record of the year 1777, now in the archives of the Mission of Santa Clara, and is authenticated by the autographs of Father Serra, De la Peña, Francisco Palu, Don Pedro Fages, and Don Jose Moraga, to which are appended peculiar flourishes. Four days provious to the above dedication Father Murguia died, and was interred in the sanctuary of the building which he had helped to found.

In the year 1818 this church was nearly demolished by an earthquake, and it became necessary to build a new one. The effect of the earthquake is still visible.

The third, the present church (and surrounding buildings), was then founded by the two pastors of the mission, Father Jose Viaden and Father Magin Catala, and was finished in the year 1822, and is described as a rectangular building, eight yards in front, and about as deep, one end of which contained the church and parsonage. The church is fifty-two varas long by ten and one-half in width. It was formerly decorated with a steeple, made of adobes, about sixty feet in hight, but the ravages of time and the climate reduced it to such a state that it was found necessary in 1821, to construct another, which was made of wood. This church was solemnly dedicated August 11th, 1822.

The first Governor sent by the Mexican republic to California was Echandia, who arrived in the year 1824. An American describes him as "the scourge of California, an instigator of vice, who sowed the seeds of disease, of dishonor, not to be extirpated while a mission remains to be robbed." His first official act was to subvert the established plan of the missions and take all control from the missionaries. By persisting in this course he drove forth many priests, and through his ill treatment towards the president of the missions, caused the venerable Sanchez's death. This state of affairs continued until 1831, when Don Manue Victoria gave a check to the rapacity of the Mexican representative; but Victoria ruled but a few months when the plunder inaugurated by Echandi recommenced. Father Peyri, a man of great energy and purpose, became obnoxious. He was driven from the Mission San Luis Rey, of which he was founder, and which he had ruled for thirty-four years. The tears and entreaties of the Indians were of no avail, and he was forced

to flee to Mexico. For years afterwards the Indians preserved a painting of Peyri, which they idolized, and when he finally left for Spain every stranger was besieged with questions concerning his safety.

At this period the missions of California contained 30,650 Indians, 424,000 head of cattle, 62,500 horses, 321,500 sheep, and raised annually 122,500 bushels of wheat and maize. This property was delivered to the legal authorities, who alloted some to each family. The missionaries were allowed rations, which were often never sent. So poor indeed had the missionaries become through the policy of Echandia, that one by the name of Sarria died of hunger and wretchedness at the Mission La Soledad, where he had spent thirty years in the instruction of the Indians. In 1840 the work of demolition continued. In 1842 several of the missions were closed—that of San Diego entirely so, and the number of Indians wonderfully decreased. At Santa Clara the missionaries had contrived to save much.

Such was the state of the missions, which still numbered thirteen missionaries; but civil war soon broke out; the remaining missions were occupied by the belligerent forces, and the Indians forced to take a part.

Before the rebellion was quelled the American war ensued, which resulted in the capture of California. The fertility of the soil and the discoveries of gold soon brought a large emigration to our shores, which drove the Indians from their missions to the mountains, where they retaliate their many wrongs by plunder.

Had not the American war ensued there is no doubt but that under the former imbecile rule not a single stone of those interesting missions would remain upon another. War has had but little effect, and government has instituted reservations for the Indians, where they may raise sufficient to live upon, without pillage and murder.

There are six bells at the Mission Santa Clara, one of which bears the following inscription: "San Juan Bautista, Ave Maria Purissima,"—St. John the Baptist, hail Mary most pure.

It is presumed that this bell was originally cast for the Mission San Juan, from the fact of the other five bearing the name of the mission to which they belong. On the largest is, "Santa Clara Ave Maria Purissima, Ruelas me fecit,"—Hail Mary most pure, Ruelas is my manufacturer. All bear the date of 1805, and were a donation of Spain for the support of the mission. One is cracked. Four are quite large, and all have deep, sonorous tone, their composition being largely silver.

The Alameda, three miles long, leading from Santa Clara to the Puebla San Jose was laid out in the year 1805. Willow trees are planted on both sides the entire distance. There are many traditionary accounts of the beauty of the Alameda, which was the favorite resort of the Californians. Here horse-races and celebrations of Saint days were engaged in, with that spirit for which the Catholic communities are so celebrated. Although neglected and decayed, it presents one of the most beautiful and picturesque sights to be met with on this coast.

The Santa Clara College was founded March 19th, 1851, by the Rev. Father John Nobili.—*California Farmer.*

Recollections of the Past.—In turning over the manuscript contents of an almost forgotten portfolio, my attention was attracted by the peculiarity and somewhat crabbed chirography of a document concerning Philadelphia within some three score years lang syne. I think it will amuse some of your spectacled readers, and may instruct more recent seekers after knowledge of our city. Farther explanation is deemed unnecessary. The document speaks for itself.

REMINISCENCES.

In the early part of 1793, my father had been to the city of Philadelphia, and made an agreement with a house-carpenter to take me as an apprentice, and then gave me the name and street, and started me off with a little bundle under my arm, of perhaps a shirt, trowsers and stockings; and after getting some dinner, my master gave me orders to go with the other boys, to the building in Front-street below Chestnut, where he immediately put me to sawing boards; and I

served my apprenticeship, and followed the business about twenty years.

I belonged to the Society of Friends and attended what was called the North Meeting in Keys' alley, perhaps now New-street where many worthies attended, such as many people will remember, when I mention their names. Such as old Samuel Smith, John Parrish, Samuel Emlen, Thomas Scattergood, William Savery, Henry Drinker, Jacob Thomkins, Leonard Snowden, Nathan A. Smith, Joseph Justice, Thomas Morris, my old night-schoolmaster Joseph Yerks, two Frenchmen, John de Marssellac, and Stephen Gralet, John Webb, and many others, but it would be too tedious to mention them all. On the female side of the meeting-house, were Rebecca Jones, Hannah Catherill and a number of others.

As to city improvements, and county improvements likewise, it appears as though they were just beginning to dawn and break forth. City Councils erected a large water-house of stone at the N. W. corner of Schuylkill, Front and Chestnut streets, with a powerful steam engine to raise the Schuylkill water, and send it on to another water-house in the centre of the crossing of Market and Broad street [*these streets were also intersected by what was called Centre Square, in the centre of which was the engine house. The Square was enclosed, planted with trees, and gravel walks laid out.*—F. C.], built of solid marble in a circular form. My master gave my fellow apprentices and myself liberty, one day, to go to Market, near Water street, and see the first hydrants opened [*strange to say, many persons could never be persuaded to drink or, indeed, use at all, the "hydrant water," as it was then called, averring that as the river received all manner of filth, dead dogs, cats, carrion, &c., &c., the water was consequently poisonous. They, therefore, continued the use of the spring water from the old pumps as usual.**—F. C.], with the Schuylkill water coming out freely close to the Delaware; this work was a great hobby with William Rush, the wood-carver, and Oliver Evans, in those days. Then Councils, after building a large house, and I think two large steam-engines [*certainly one of these by Oliver Evans.*—F. C.] to drive the water up the hill at Fairmount into a basin on very high ground, and with pipes lead it through the city; this plan Councils also abandoned, and got [*under the* active exertions of Joseph S. Lewis, William Rush *and other* enterprising members of the watering committee, on which Mr. Lewis was chairman, the committee employed Frederick Graeff as their superintendent of the works.—F. C.] to the right way by making the water throw itself up-hill, by a dam and water-wheels, as any one may see in operation at this time—one of the greatest works in this country if not in the world.

Either in the latter part of my apprenticeship, or shortly after, the bridge company began to drive large grooved logs for coffer-dams, to build the piers in the Schuylkill for the permanent bridge to rest upon there having been as yet nothing but a floating bridge to cross on, at Market street; and when the ice or a large freshet would drive the floating bridge away, they had to take to a very large scow to cross in. And now, in the year 1836, see the strides which improvements have taken since those by-gone days.

August 27th, 1864.

Miniature of an American Revolutionary Officer.—A miniature handsomely set in gold, has been deposited at the library of the New York Historical Society, of which the following account is given:

This is the miniature of a distinguished officer of rank in the American Revolutionary army, who perished by starvation in the old sugar house in Liberty street, which was demolished a few years since, near the present Post office.

At his last moments he sent for a young officer in the British army, and entrusted him with this miniature, with the most

* [The same kind of prejudice influenced a great many of our citizens to oppose and remonstrate against the introduction and use of gas into our streets and our houses as an illuminator. It was deemed to be extremely dangerous—rendering the city constantly liable to conflagration! Strange to say, even up to the present time, persons are found who still refuse the use of gas, although every-where met by demonstration of the fact, that the consumption of gas is less dangerous by far than our old fashioned way of lighting from the use of oil and candles.—F. C.]

earnest request that it should be sent to his only daughter, then living in this country. With this request the officer pledged himself to comply; but such was the deranged political state of affairs, that it was impossible for him to effect his purpose, and on the return of peace, being ordered with the army to England, his consequent location was too remote to make the proper enquiries.

A trifle as this miniature would be considered by the generality of the world, yet still as there are those to whom it would be of inestimable value, it is desirable if possible to find the real owner.

From the sudden death of the British officer, the name of the American officer is lost, and the hope of finding the real owner is extremely complicated thereby.

At all events it is a memento of the "times which tried men's souls," and the resemblance of him, who although dead, yet should forever live, in the remembrance of those who can properly appreciate the sufferings and martyrdom of our Revolutionary sires.

There is little probability of the officer being recognized at this late day, yet as there is a possibility, the present holders deserve the thanks of all, for the effort now to restore to a family what will be a priceless treasure.

Washington's First Watch.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Annapolis, says that he saw in the hands of Mr C. A. A S. Wolf, watchmaker and jeweler of that city, a relic of antiquity, in the shape of a watch said to have been presented to General George Washington at his birth, by his grandfather. The memento is the property of the Custis family, and was left at the establishment of Mr. Wolf by a near relative, a surgeon in the Union army, for a short period. The watch is much larger than those of the present day, measuring eight and three-quarter inches in circumference, and when in the case, which is evidently of modern make, exceeds nine inches. This curiosity is of silver, plated with gold, and bears the name of—Veigneur, Geneva, maker; the number and year of its manufacture cannot be ascertained. It is set with aqua-marine, and handsomely enameled on the back, with the scales of Justice and liberty cap, which time has somewhat ob. literated.

Charles Sealsfield.—The mystery of the life of Charles Sealsfield seems to have been settled by his will, which bequeathed the greater part of his property to a family of the name of Postel, in Moravia. This recalled to the memory of some people who lived at Prague more than forty years ago, that Postel was the name of the secretary of a religious order who suddenly vanished from Prague, and was afterwards heard of at Berlin and Switzerland. It is supposed that this fugitive secretary was no other than Sealsfield; that he entered the order of Knights of the Cross which held the benefice of the parish in which he was born; was ordained priest, and became secretary of the order; aimed at great things; hoped for a post at the Austrian court and, being disappointed of this, took to flight, and turned up as a literary celebrity. This would of course explain this mystery in which the life of Sealsfield was enveloped, and if true it is a romance in itself not unworthy of a romantic writer. —*Athenæum*

Origin of Mules in the United States.—Up to the year 1773 there were scarcely any mules to be found in the United States—those few had been imported from the West Indies, and were of a very inferior order.

When Washington returned to private life at Mount Vernon he became convinced that mules would be better adapted for use in the agriculture of the Southern States, as they lived longer, were less liable to disease, require less food, and were more economical, than horses.

On his views becoming known to the king of Spain he sent him a jack and two jennies. The jack was sixteen hands high, of a grey color, heavily made, and of a sluggish disposition. About the same time he also received a jack and some jennies from Lafayette, which were procured on the island

of Malta. These proved more ferocious and active. By crossing the breed, Washington availed himself of the best qualities of the two, and thus introduced excellent mules for farming labor in this country.

Such was their superiority, that at the sale of the General's effects, one wagon team of four mules sold for $800.

At this day these animals are extensively used in the Southern and Middle States.

Gov. Bradford's Bible.—A communication to the Boston Journal states that the Bible of Gov. Bradford, printed in black letter, 1592, containing his name and those of generations of his descendants, and long sought in vain by antiquarians, is now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Belcher Walters, of Sharon, Mass., of which he is the careful, vigilant and tenacious custodian, as were his father and grandmother, Alice (Bradford) Waters, before him. Mr. Waters was born June 22, 1804, the son of Zebulun Waters, Jr., of Stoughton, by his second wife, Lucy Belcher, who was born August 23, 1768, the son of Zebulon Waters, senior, of Stoughton, by his wife, Alice Bradford (born Nov. 3, 1734; published to him March 14, 1757), the daughter of Elisha Bradford, of Kingston, by his second wife, Bathsheba La Brocke, who was the son of Joseph Bradford of Kingston, born 1630, the youngest son of the governor. Through these six generations the Bible has descended, with a loss of only a few of the last leaves; but the boards of the cover are gone, the margins worn down nearly to the text, and the leather of the back rolled up, drawing the forward and latter leaves backward, and rendering the volume when closed cuneiform.

"Going through the Motions."—From the "Genealogy of the Wetmore Family," a work recently printed, we extract the following anecdote of Rev. Izrahiah Wetmore, of Stratford, Conn.:—"When the news of the surrender of Gen. Cornwallis to Gen. Washington, reached Stratford, it was on Sunday, and during the hours of worship. Word was immediately taken to the pulpit, when Parson Wetmore was engaged delivering his discourse. Drawing himself up to his fullest height, and making known the intelligence, he said: "My friends, the house of God is no place for boisterous demonstrations; we will, therefore, in giving *three cheers*, only go through the motions." That the motions were given with an emphasis, the reader will easily imagine, and to the congregations of the present day, given to applause, it may convey a useful hint.

Copy of a Handbill in the Possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—

DIRECTIONS

For Manouvres, to be performed by the Rrigade composed of the Three City Battalions, on *Tuesday*, the Fourteenth of November, 1775.

Rear Ranks, take proper Distance!—*By Word of Command.*

When the Reviewers appear on the Right, *Double Roll*—The whole present their Arms, and officers trail Arms.*

When they march round to the Left Flank—*Two Strokes and a Flam, to face to the Left.*

When they march to the Rear—*Two Strokes and a Flam.*

When they march to the Right Flank—*Two Strokes and a Flam.*

When they come to the Front—*Two Strokes and a Flam.*

Last Part of Tat-too—All Shoulder, Officers Order.

Roll, One Stroke and a Flam—Wheel by Sub-Divisions to the Right!

As soon as the Front makes the second Wheel—*Slow Time.*

As soon as the Rear passes the Reviewers—*Quick Time.*

As soon as the Brigade has gained its former Ground—*To Arms*, form Battalion!

Flam and Troop—Rear Ranks, take their Distance!

Flam—Rear Ranks, to Front face, and Officers Order.

* It is probable that the officers carried pikes. —*Copyist.*

Double Roll—Present Arms, and Officers trail Arms.
Brigade Major drops the Point of his Sword—General salute.
Brigade Major raises his Sword—Officers trail arms and put on their Hats.
Last part of Tat-too—Shoulder and Officers Order.
Ruff—Caution to Officers, Sergeants and Drums.
Flam—Face.
Flam and Troop—Officers take Post in the Rear.
Flam—Officers face to the Front.
Flam—Order.

MANUAL EXERCISE—*By Beat of Drum.*

Flam—Officers Recover.
Flam and Troop—Officers take Post in Front, Sergeants in the Rear.
Infantry of First and Third Battalions, Cover Flanks!—*By word of Command.*
Ruff—Caution.
Flam—Prime and Load!
Flam and Troop—Rear Ranks, close to the Front, and officers take Post in the Battalions!
Ruff—Caution.

First Manœuvre: *Double Roll and March*—Advance by Files from the Centre of Grand Divisions!
To Arms—Form Battalion!
Preparative—Firings by sub-Divisions from Centre to Flanks, one Round.
First Part of the General—Firing ceases.
Retreat and March—Retreat by Files from the Center of Grand Divisions!
To Arms—Form Battalion!
Flam—To Front Face!

Second Manœuvre: From the Center of Wings advance by Files—*The same Signals as the First Manœuvre and Retreat in the same Manner.*

Third Manœuvre,—From the Centre of Battalions advance by Files!—*The same Signals as above, both Advancing and Retreating.*

Fourth Manœuvre:—By Sub-Divisions from the Right form Columns!—The same Signals as above, both in Advancing and Retreating.

N. B. In Retreating, the Right Hand Sub-Division goes to the Right about: the others face to the Right.

ORDER OF MARCH.

The *Brigade* marches from the Right by Platoons, to the Head of *Arch Street*, down *Arch Street* to *Fourth Street;* up *Fourth Street* to *Vine Street*, down *Vine Street* to *Second Street;* down *Second Street* to *Spruce Street*, and then separate.

SPANISH PRIESTS IN NEW YORK (Vol. VIII, p. 316).—Dr. O'Callaghan, in his Documentary History, vol. iii, p. 277, mentions two other Spanish priests, captured on the Spanish ship Victory, Chev. de Rossell by the Diamond, Capt. Thos. Jacobs. The names of the two are Andre Saens de Bitare and Thomas Grents, a Dominican. The former was very badly treated, robbed of his money, and, after having received permission to go to England, was seized when embarking on the Snow Amason by Capt. Jacobs, robbed of every thing, and confined on the Diamond. Grents, who may have been English, petitioned for his release.

VOTING-MILLS.—It appears from the following article, which is to be found in the (Philadelphia) Freeman's Journal for January 7, 1784, that complaints of cheating at elections are not confined to our day.

Advertisement Extraordinary. The new invented Voting-Mill.

An ingenious mechanic who has long made the sublime art of political machinery his study, proposes with the blessing of God to construct a number of *Voting-Mills* upon principles which have been repeatedly tried with success. These mills are particularly adapted to the use of the city and of sundry districts in the different counties of this State. Though somewhat costly in the first purchase, these mills will be found in the end to save much time and money, as well as many unavailing disputes. They are safe, easy and expeditious, and are so contrived that one single hand may work not only one mill; but all the other mills so constructed,

however distant or dispersed, will be found to work together by the same motion.

A sufficient number of them will be fully prepared by the time of the election for members of convention, the plan which was originally devised at Lancaster after many improvements being now so complete that one of these mills upon an emergency will turn out from two to three hundred votes in an hour. The great mill which contains the *primum mobile* will be erected upon Market Street at the expense of the United States.

Orders from the country will be punctually obeyed, and the mode and time of application will be speedily published. It is expected that this invention will be found to answer upon trial in the other states as well as Pennsylvania. A premium from government or a patent for the sole making of these mills will be expected in case it should be thought necessary that the secret should be divulged.

The Muscovy Duck an American Bird — Explanation of the Name.— At a meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Mr. Hill stated that the habitat of the Muscovy duck is the Lake of Nicaragua. There travelers see them at all times, either in small breeding coteries, or large flocks. In the wild state their plumage is dark without any admixture of white. They were originally procured from the Mosquito shore, the country of the Muysca Indians (see Humboldt's researches), and hence is derived the name of Musco duck, corrupted into Muscovy duck. The West India Islanders had early naturalized them, for on the discovery of Columbus, they speak of "ducks as large as geese," that they found among the Indians.

Americanisms.—It has sometimes been asserted that the word *hop*, as applied to an informal ball or dancing party, is an Americanism. This is incorrect. It is used in this sense in a letter from Mrs. Delany (whose Life and Correspondence have recently been published in England in six volumes) to her sister Mrs. D'Ewes, dated January 10, 1744-5:

"Our little hop which I promised Bell was appointed for Wednesday, but that proving the Fast-day, it is to be this evening."

The use of the word *fall* for *autumn* is generally considered an Americanism, but is most probably an English provincialism. William Penn uses the word *fall* in this sense in one of the earliest letters written by him from America.

Philadelphia. W. D.

The word "fall" which never should have been thrust out of the saxon seasons for "autumn;" and which is as poetical and appropriate as "spring," is local in England. It is found occasionally in print. I have met it in Bishop Challoner's writings published in the last century. S.

Washington.—In 1686 John Washington, master of the sloop Two Sisters, was prosecuted in the Court of Admiralty, New York, for violation of the navigation laws, in having imported a quantity of brandy, which had not been laden in England.

QUERIES.

Paroling Private Soldiers.—Is there any former instance of the practice of paroling private soldiers, now so much in vogue in our war? Is it not a new and very unwise step? S.

A Copley Gallery,—Can a list be made up of the paintings by Copley still preserved in this country? If his paintings could not be gatherd together, a catalogue ought certainly to be made up. M.

David Alden son of the Pilgrim, is said (Mass. Hist Coll. ii. 6) to have died aged 73. Can any one tell the date of his death. New Haven, Conn. E. B. D.

Earthquake at Jamaica in 1692.— Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, ii, 469, speaks of a Ralph Houghton as lost at Port Royal in the great Jamaica Earthquake,

June 1692. Can any reader of the Historical Magazine refer to a printed account of this earthquake, especially to one in which this sufferer is mentioned? F. B. D.

Mrs. Houghton or Horton of Stoughton, Mass., a Centenarian.—Where can a notice of the death of this lady be found? She is said to have died at the remarkable age of 105, some time between 1765 and 1780. F. B. D.

REPLIES.

Bibliography of the "Following" or "Imitation of Christ," by Thomas à Kempis (Vol. viii, pp. 279).—

1802

Of the Imitation of Christ. In Three Books. Translated from the Latin of Thomas à Kempis, By John Payne. New Bedford: Published by Abraham Shearman, Jr. 1802. 12°, pp. 287.

1805

Of the Imitation of Christ. In Three Books. Translated from the Latin of Thomas à Kempis. By John Payne. New Bedford. Published by Abraham Shearman, Jr. Printed in Boston by E. Lincoln. 1805. 12°, viii, pp. 256.

1833

The | Following of Christ | Translated from the Latin of | Thomas A Kempis | By the Rt. Rev. and Ven. | Edward [Richard?] Challoner, D. D. V. A. | With reflection at the Conclusion of each Chapter. | Baltimore: | Fielding Lucas, Jr. | 138 Market street. 18°, 345 pp.

The copyright bears date in 1833. Four Books.

1812

The Christian Pattern; or a Treatise of the Imitation of Jesus Christ: with Meditations and Prayers for sick persons, by George Stanhope, D. D. Charlestown, 1812. 8°.

Doctor Samuel Johnson (Vol. viii, pp. 258)—In the July No. of he Magazine, an inquiry is made concerning the disposition of Dr. Johnson's library.

With the exception of a few books given away by his last will, his library was sold at auction by order of his executors. The sale was made by Mr. Christie at his great room in Pall Mall, on Wednesday, Febuary 16, 1785, and the three following days.

One of the sale catalogues is now before me.

The books are offered for sale in 662 lots, being about 165 lots per day. The lots are to be taken away with all faults at the buyer's expense within one day after the sale is ended. The public are notified that the books may be examined on Monday and Tuesday preceding the sale, which will begin each day at 12 o'clock.

It is stated in Anderson's Life of Dr. Johnson (3d Ed., p. 615, note) that the library though by no means handsome in its appearance, was sold for the sum of £247, 9s. In many of the books Dr. Johnson had written short notes.

I notice upon the catalogue (Lot No. 644) 13 of Dr. Johnson's Dictionaries with MS. notes.

Among other interesting articles was a MS. relating to the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

Can any of your correspondents inform us what this manuscript was?

Dedham. E. Wilkinson.

The Tristram Coffin Medal, (Vol. viii, page 277.)—Some few years since [1826?] Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart, had a medal struck in commemoration of his ancestor, Trist[r]am Coffin; which with his accustomed liberality he presented to all the male descendants of the name. It bore on one side a full length figure of their ancestor in the Spanish costume, with this inscription, "Trist[r]am Coffin, the first of the race that settled in America, 1642;" and on the reverse were four [two] hands joined—"Do honor to his name"—"Be united.—*Thacher's Am. Med. Biography*, i, 229.

Revolutionary Pensioners. — (Vol. viii, 148, 178). — Of the list given, besides Miller and Gates, we must record the deaths of

1. John Goodnow of Sudberry, Mass.
2. John Pettengill, of Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y., who died April 23, 1864.
3. Rev. Daniel Waldo, who died at Syracuse, N. Y., July 30, 1864, aged nearly 102 years.
4. James Barham, who died May 20, 1864, near Nashville. He was born in Fauquier Co., Va., Mar. 31, 1763. He was present at the Capitulation of Burgoyne. He emigrated to Danielson Co., Tenn., in 1808, and lived there till his death.

His great age, his seventy years of faithful service as a pastor in the Congregational Church, and the fact that he was one of the twelve surviving links between our own times and the Revolution, and, the oldest graduate of Yale College, call for something more than a passing word to his memory. Daniel Waldo was born at Windham, Windham county, Conn., on September 10, 1762. When 17 years old he was drafted into the army of independence, performing his share of the honorable struggles of the colonists for the liberty of their new-born nation. In the following year he was captured at the batte of Horseneck, taken to New-York, and imprisoned in the Sugar House, being, however, exchanged after a confinement of two months. At the close of the war he commenced study, and graduated at Yale in the class of 1788. On leaving college, he entered upon the study of theology under Dr. Levi Hart, of Preston, Conn., and on May 24, 1792, was ordained pastor of a Congregational church of that town. This charge he resigned in 1809, removing to Cambridgeport, Mass., for two years; then to Rhode Island, as a missionary; afterward to Harvard, Worcester county, Mass., and finally to Exeter, Rhode Island, where he presided over the church for twelve years. At this period, 1836, he retired from any stated charge, frequently preaching, however, for various ministers. His son was then pastor of the Congregational Church at Syracuse. On December 22, 1856, Mr. Waldo, then 93 years old, was elected chaplain of the House of Representatives, to which honorable duty he was again called the following year.

Long known as "Father Waldo," from the affectionate veneration in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, the deceased clergyman leaves a record bright with patriotism, generosity, and liberality of thought. The long career of such a man, his unclouded memory to the last, enabling him to recall the great events which crowded the history of the last three generations, his undimmed eyes, until two years since allowing him to read the records of our more gigantic struggle for liberty, is something to reflect upon. He had often seen humanity beaten down and trodden under foot, despotism and unholy ambition crushing out the young, strong life of nations, cruel wars crimsoning the fairest portions of earth in the interest of base and wicked men, and before he died he saw the same horrors flung abroad in our own land by the hands of perjured and traitorous men. Such things sadden the faint of heart. But if it is permitted to the sons of men, when they leave us, to view with a clearer sight and a loftier knowledge the deeds done in the flesh, they know that while the innocent suffer, and humanity mourns, He by whom we shall all be judged ordereth all things well.

C. D. — One of your correspondents inquires in what form the song of the *Star Spangled Banner* was first printed? I think that in *The History of the Philadelphia Stage* you will find that subject clearly explained. The song was first printed and put upon the press by Captain Edes, of Baltimore, who belonged to Colonel Long's Twenty-seventh Regiment of militia. He kept his printing office at the corner of Baltimore and Gay streets. It was given to him by the author, Mr. Key, of Washington, in its amended form, after the battle of North Point, about the latter end of September, 1814. The original draft, with its interlineations and amendatory erasures, &c., was purchased by the late Gen. George Keim, of Reading, and I suppose his heirs have it now. It was printed on a small piece of paper, in the style of our old ballads that

were wont to be hawked about the streets in days of yore. It was first sung by about twenty volunteer soldiers, in front of the Holiday Street Theatre, who used to congregate at the adjoining tavern to get their early mint juleps. Ben. Edes brought it round to them on one of those libating mornings, or matinées. I was one of the group. My brother sang it. We all formed the choristers. This is its history. Mr. Key was a lawyer and a great friend to John Randolph. He occasionally favored the press with criticisms on poetry, and used thus to offer remarks upon Walter Scott's poems, and other poets of that day. I believe he also contributed poetical effusions to the press, but generally anonymously. His nom de plume I forget. I heard him once deliver an address in our Court House, at the corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, about the time of Monroe's administration. He was a very bland, gentlemanly man, plain in his dress and manner, but spoke with ease and fluency."

Bibliography of the Following or Imitation of Christ, (Vol. viii, page 279) 1834.—The | Imitation | of | Chirst | in Four Books. | By Thomas à Kempis. | Translated from the Original Latin, | by the | Rt. Rev. Challoner, V. A. | New York, | Published by Owen Phelan, | 57 Chatham St. | 1835. | 32° 320 pp. A. T.

The Ten Orators of Athens, (Vol. viii, p. 278).—The Catalogue of Harvard Library shows that it possesses the work referred to—"Harpocrationis Lexicon in Decem Oratores Atticos ex Recensione Gulielmi Dindorfii. 4° Oxford, 1853."

Marriages in New England, (Vol. viii, p. 279).—Mr. Savage in his Genealogical Dictionary of New England somewhere says "that no instance is known to him of marriage by a minister in N. E. prior to 1686," yet on p. 364, Vol. IV, he says of Lawrence Vandenbosk, Boston, 1685, a Huguenot clergyman, who probabaly in virtue of his function had undertaken to solemnize marriage perhaps the first ever performed in Massachusetts except by a civil officer. He had been brought before a tribunal for this enormity and had promised "to do no more such things," yet says Judge Sewall, "in September he joined together Giles Sylvester and Hannah, widow of Benjamin Gillam" New Haven, Conn.

F. B. D—R.

In 1772 the Rev. Mr. Mozley, a Missionary from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Litchfield, Conn., was presented by the grand jury for marrying a couple belonging to his parish after the banns were duly published and consent of parents obtained. The Court fined him £20. In his case, however, he had no proof of his being a clergyman except documents under the hand of the Bishop of London.

E. B.

[Both cases are sufficiently illogical. Having marriage as a civil contract, the parties make the contract and the magistrate, minister, or any one else who is present, is but a witness; and there was no reason in punishing Vandenbosk for being a witness to a contract or requiring Mozley to prove himself a Clergyman to be a good witness. The fallacy lies in the common but erroneous idea that the Clergyman, or magistrate *performs* the marriage. The man and woman are really the only parties who perform or solemnize or make the contract.]

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago Hirtorical Society.—*Chicago*, September 20, 1864. The first stated meeting after the summer recess was held, W. L. Newbery Esq., President, in the chair.

The aggregate additions to the library, the past three months, were reported at 1,128, from 108 sources. Of particular interest were—a manuscript Bible (date unknown) in black letter, illuminated, on fine vellum, once in the possession of archbishop English, of Trinidad; and a series of "Pasigraphic" dictionaries (in some fifteen languages) edited at München by W. Stephanus after the system of Bochmayer—being a new attempt at a universal language; also a considerable collection of coins, cheifly Roman.

The Secretary announced, that he had, in the Society's behalf, accepted the custody of the

flags of Battery B, first Illionis Artillery, submitting the correspondence on the occasion, which was accepted and ordered to be filed.

Of the correspondence for the three months (112 letters written, 53 received) a summary was given. Letters were read from A. H. Bodman, accompanying the presentation of a beautiful engraved likeness, after Healy, of Governor Yates; from major J. R. Hugunien, on donating the original clearance from Oswego of the Schooner Diana, Robert Hugunin master, bound to Lewistown, District of Niagara, N. Y., June, 15, 1811; also from Z. Eastman Esq., U. S. consul, Bristol, England, presenting the original firman, or pass, in Turkish, permitting the Bark C. G. Kershaw, of Cleveland, O., to pass through the Bosphorus into the Black Sea, and return.

Letters were read from Mr. S. G. Russell, giving particulars of the literary life, correspondence and remains of his father, the late Professor John Russell, of Bluffdale; also from Mr. J. G. Shea, editor of the Historical Magazine, the latter occasioning some remarks upon the importance of giving a liberal support to that organ of the historical associations of the United States.

The Secretary called the society's attention to the fact, that the state of Illinois had fallen behind several of the states of the Northwest, in omitting to establish a "Bureau of Statistics," or to provide in any way for extending encouragement and aid, of an official and authentic character, to the designs of the United States "Bureau of Emigration," recently organized at Washington. He read also an extended communication from Mr. N. H. Parker, on the same subject, pressing the practical importance of a prompt attention by the state, to secure its share of benefits from the Bureau last named.

The following, upon motion, was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The United States Government, by order of Congress, has recently established and organized a "Bureau of Emigration," for the purpose of encouraging and aiding the emigration of foreigners to the unoccupied or newly settled regions of the United States:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Society, the interests of the State of Illinois require the prompt establishment of a State Bureau of Statistics, to be filled by a Commissioner of approved intelligence, judgment and experience, for the purpose of seasonably collecting, digesting and publishing in full, and from time to time, all the means of information respecting the resources, development and advantages to settlers of this state; to hold correspondence with the United States Bureau of Emigration, and in all ways to serve effectually, as occasion may offer, the object of general good contemplated in the late enlightened action of the general government.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be transmitted by the Secretary to His Excellency Gov. Yates, as also to his successor when elected.

A communication prepared by the late Mr. Hooper Warren, of Henry, Illinois, was then read, referring to the so-called "Black Code," of this state, with numerous references to sources of published information relating to that code. In the same connexion was read a letter from Mr. John A. Warren, of Henry, communicating information of the recent death of the writer, his father. Remarks followed upon the life, character and public services to Illinois of the deceased, one of its earliest printers, founder of its third public journal, the "*Edwardsville Spectator*," in 1819, as also editor of several other newspapers in the state. Allusion was made to the important service rendered by the late Mr. Warren to the cause of African emancipation, and the esteem in which he was held as a correspondent of this society.

Resolutions expressing respect for the memory of the deceased were adopted.

Professor Goldwin Smith, of the University of Oxford, England, was admitted an Honorary member of the Society; on which occasion remarks were made by Charles L. Wilson, Esq., late Secretary of the United States Legation at London, testifying to the valuable aid rendered by Professor Smith to our country, in the midst of the great perils and embarassments caused by the Rebellion, that aid being by none more profoundly appreciated, and esteemed, than by the diplomatic representatives of our country in Great Britain.

MASSACHUSETTS.

New England Historic Genealogical Society, *Boston, Sept.* 7.—A stated meeting was held at three o'clock this afternoon, at rooms 13 Bromfield street, President Lewis in the chair,

Edward Sprague Rand, Jr., the recording secretary, read the record of the previous meeting.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the corresponding secretary, reported letters of acceptance from the following gentleman previously elected members of the society, viz:-

Resident—George B. Bigelow, Rev. Israel P. Warren and J. P. Preston, all of Boston.

Corresponding—John Gough Nichols, F. S. A., &c., of London, Eng., editor of the *Herald and Genealogist;* and William T. Cushing of Rochester, N. Y.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian, reported as donations, 27 volumes, (including 8 volumes of records and 2 volumes of the *Columbian Centinel*, newspaper, of an early date), and 24 pamphlets,

The eight volumes of records are a part of the genealogical collections of the late Andrew Henshaw Ward of West Newton, an early member of the society, and were presented by his sons, Joseph W., Andrew H. and D, Henshaw Ward, in conformity to a wish which their father had frequently expressed during his life. They consist of one volume of the Sudbury Genealogist prepared for the history of Sudbury, Mass., on which he has for some time been engaged; and 7 volumes of copies of county and town records, of births, marriages and deaths, namely, two large thick volumes, of Middlesex county records, containing the returns of 24 different towns and extending from 1630 to 1783, one volume Roxbury records from 1630 to 1783, one volume Woburn records, from 1641 to 1855, and one volume Marlborough records, 1692 to 1847, and one volume of Shrewsbury records from 1721 to 1843. All except Roxbury and Woburn are in manuscript. They will form a valuable addition to the genealogical materials already in the library, Thanks were voted to the Messrs, Ward for their donation.

Willam B. Trask, historiographer, read biographical sketches of Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL. D., of Newark, N. J., Honorary Vice President of the society for that state, born at Secud River, near Bellevile, N. J, May 6, 1777, died at Newark, June 11, 1864, aged 87; also of two other members, namely, Rev. Alvan Lamson, D. D., of Dedham, Mass., born at Meston, Mass., Nov, 18, 1792, died at Dedham on July 18, 1864; aged 72, and Hon. William M. Wilson, of Greenville, Ohio, born near Mifflin, Pa., March 11, 1864, aged 56.

Usher Parsons. M. D., of Providenc, R. I., author of the *Life of Sir William Pepperrell, Bart.*, and other works, was chosen Vice President for the state of Rhode Island in place of the late Mr. Barstow.

Rev. Dorus Clarke, D. D., of Waltham, read a most interesting paper on, *Luying the Catechism in New England in Olden Time*, and its historical results; selecting the time, some sixty years ago, and the place, the town of Westhampton, in western Massachusetts.

He related several anecdotes of the early settlers of that town, particularly of its first pastor, Rev. Enoch Hale, father of the late Hon. Nathan Hale, editor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, and of Dr. Enoch Hale, for several years an eminent physician in this city. Mr Hale's habits were exact and systematic to a proverb. Every family in the neighborhood could regulate its tall clock by the precise punctuality with which he would arrive to preach an appointed lecture. On the Sabbath, every man who was earlier or later than he at public worship, doubted the correctness of his own watch. He was for twenty years secretary of the General Association of Congregational Ministers in this State. On one occasion the meeting of that body was held in a town seventy-five miles distant from his place of residence. Five minutes only were to spare before the time for opening the meeting. Speculation was rife among the members then on the ground, as to the probability of his being there in season to attend to the duties of his office. One clergyman, who knew him better than the others, said that if he was not there at the time it would only prove that the town clock was wrong, for there could be no possibility of his failure. Curiosity grew intense and more intense; the interest to see how it would come out was prodigious, but fore the last minute expired Father Hale drove up to his "old shay," entered the church and called the meeting to order at the precise *punctum temporis* which had been apponted.

Dr. Clarke gave a very graphic description of the beautiful town of Westhampton, of the manner of saying the catechism for several successive years in the "old meeting-house," and the benign effects of this teaching upon the children and youth of that day, and upon the intelligence, the morals, and the religion of the inhabitants to the present day; giving much credit to the master mind of Jonathan Edwards of the adjoining town of Northampton, for the impress of his character upon that and neighboring towns.

Col. Samuel Swett, of Boston, read a paper of *John Quincey Adams as a Poet*, quoting his poetical writings at various periods of his extended life. particularly a poem which he wrote while a student in the law office of the late Chief Justice Theophilus Parsons, of Newburyport. He could truly be styled an assiduous and ingenious poet from his boyhood to the day of his death.

OBITUARY.

Death of Hooper Warren.—It is due to the worth and public services of this good man that the press should lay a wreath of honor on his tomb. He has just closed a long, active and useful life, dying at Mendota, on a visit, the 22d inst., at the age of seventy-four years.

A native of Walpole, N. H., where he was born in 1790, he was a resident, for the greater part of his life, until his majorty, of Vermont, where he learned his trade as a printer in the office of the *Rutland Herald*. Mr. Warren came to Delaware in 1814 to Kentucky three years later (working with Amos Kendall), and in 1818 to St. Louis. During the fall of 1818 he was agent of a Lumber Company of St. Louis, at Cairo, which was then without a settlement—the only resident family (named Hutchins) occupying, for a home and store. a "grounded flatboat."

In March, 1819, Mr. Warren removed to Edwardsville, Illinois, and commenced the publication of the Edwardsville *Spectator*, having for his principal friends and contributors such men

as Governor Edwards, Daniel P. Cook, George Churchill, Thomas Lippincott, etc.

The only newspapers published earlier in Illinois were the *Illinois Emigrant*, of Shawneetown, and the *Illinois Intelligencer*, of Kaskaskia. The *Illinois Republican* (the fourth newspaper in the order of publication) was started at Edwardsville by Judge Smith four years after the *Spectator*.

Mr. Warren edited the *Spectator* for six years, avowing his anti-slavery principles in his first prospectus. It was the able organ of the anti-slavery men of Illinois in the bold attempt, commenced in 1822, to engraft legalized slavery upon our state constitution. The contest was one of the fiercest ever known in our state history; and it was only by a slender majority that this young commonwealth was saved from the blighting curse which thus early threatened its then promising career. Posterity will not fail to search out the standard bearers in that war of freedom; nor will the name of Hooper Warren fail of its meed of honor.

After his six years of service as editor of that journal, Mr. Warren passed a part of the year 1826 in Cincinnati, editing the *National Crisis*; when he removed the press of the *Spectator* from Edwardsville to Springfield, at which last place the *Sangamon Spectator* was edited by him for about two years. In 1829 he removed to Galena, establishing there (jointly with Drs. Newhall and Phillco) the *Galena Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald*, which was printed about one and a half years. In 1831 he removed to Hennepin, where for five years he filled the offices of clerk of the circuit court and county commissioners court, as also of recorder and justice of the peace.

In 1836 he published for about a year, at Chicago, the *Commercial Advertiser*, when he returned to Hennepin, and in the spring of 1839 removed his family to Henry, Illinois, where he carried on a farm. In 1850, after the death of his wife, he published at Princeton, for one year, the *Bureau Advocate*, when he again removed to Chicago, passing there about three years, as associate editor (with Zabina Eastman) of the *Free West* and the *Western Citizen*. He then returned to his farm in Henry, where he continued to reside until his death.

Such is a meagre outline of the career of one of the earliest and oldest printers of Illinois—a man of work as well as thought, who rarely had, in his busy toil, time to write, but was a genuine "compositor," his thoughts and his fingers keeping time nimbly the one with the other.

Earnest, yet calm, brave and undaunted, yet wise and just, he remained ever true and inflexible in his principles, liberal in his politics, in warm sympathy with "the people" and the "people's rights;" yet as such, a stannch advocate of the natural rights of all men and all races, and hence the open, unflinching foe of African slavery.

Few men have passed through a long life of such labor as his with a purer record—more blameless, more respected, more trusted. His tranquil old age was not inactive; but was occasionally improved by him in writing upon past events in the history of Illinois, about which few had better information or could write more justly and more wisely. Mr. Warren was a frequent and esteemed correspondent of the Chicago Historical Society.

The subject of this notice lived not to see fully established that emancipation of the American bondmen to which his life-long labors had been devoted. Like Moses, he was permitted only a Pisgah sight of the land of long promise and hope. He has passed in full age away, to join the band of faithful laborers for humanity and right, who, once stigmatized as seditious and disturbers of the peace, will be forever honored as fellow-workers with God and the good friends of their country, advocates and defenders of the oppressed. The loss is our own when such men are forgotton in their death.

W. B.

Ex-Gov. Henry Johnson passed away on Thursday, the 4th of August, on his plantation near the junction of Bayous Grosse Tete and Maringouin, in the parish of Pointe Coupee.

For nearly forty years Gov. Johnson was a leading character in this state, strong in popular favor, and high in public office. In his day he was the head of the old Whig party in Louisiana.

Gov. Johnson was born in Virginia. On the 16th of September, 1809, he received from Gov. Claibrone the appointment of clerk for the second superior court of the territory of Orleans, which office he held until the 1st of May, 1811, when he was made Judge of the Parish Court of St. Mary. In the same year, by the constituency of the country of Attakapas in which he then resided, he was nominated and elected a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of 1812. In the month of September, 1812, he ran for representative to Congress, but was defeated by T. B. Robertson. On the 12th of January, 1818, he was chosen by the legislature of this state to fill a vacancy in the United State senate, caused by the death of Wm. C. C. Claiborne.

During his first senatorial term, which expired in 1824, he seldom spoke, though he was a faithful attendant of the sessions of the senate. His political friends presented his name as candidate for the office of governor in 1824, to which he was elected.

Gov. Johnson took the oath of office on the 13th of December, 1824, and remained in the executive chair until the 13th of December, 1828. His administration was popular. In 1829 he

was defeated for the United State senate by the celebrated Edward Livingston. From 1835 to 1839 Governor Johnson was a representative in congress, but he was not a frequent debater. In 1842 his name was before his fellow-citizens as a candidate for governor. Though his political friends rallied to his standard, he was defeated by Alexander Mouton.

But fortune showed herself more kind two years afterwards, when he was called to fill the vacant place of Alexander Porter in the United States senate. He acted quite a conspicuous part in the proceedings of the senate from 1844 to 1849. With March 4th, 1849, his senatorial term came to an end.

On the death of General Taylor, in 1850, Charles M. Conrad, representative from the second congressional district of Louisiana, having resigned his seat in order to accept the office of secretary of war, in Mr. Fillmore's cabinet, Governor Johnson became a candidate, but after an animated struggle, he was unsuccessful against Judge Bullard.

The last fourteen years of his life were spent in the serene enjoyment of rural pursuits. He was not far from ninety when he sank into the grave. Though once married, to Miss Key, a niece of Francis S. Key, the author of the Star-Spangled, Banner, this union was never blessed with children.

Notes on Books.

Memorial of John Allan. *Printed for the Bradford Club.* New York, 1864, 39, pp.

The Bradford Club has thus beautifully shown its appreciation of Mr. Allan, by issuing in the faultless style of its publications a memorial from the genial pen of Mr. E. A. Duyckinck, who views the great collector with more indulgent eyes than the friend who contributed the notice of the sale to our columns. The little volume is enriched with a portrait, a facsimile of his hand-writing and his book plate.

Mr. Duyckinck's notice of Mr. Allan is very interestingly given and will be perused by the fortunate few with genuine satisfaction.

The Operations of the French under the Count De Grasse in 1781-2 *as described in two contemporaneous Journals.* New York, 1864, 8o, 216 pp.

The Bradford Club has in this volume, the largest it has yet issued, entered a field hitherto in a manner untouched—the Naval Operations of France during our Revolution. The importance of the naval aid rendered by our ally cannot be overlooked. If fruitless in great direct results except at Yorktown, its indirect assistance was immense.

The basis of this volume is, 1, a manuscript journal kept by an officer styling himself De Gonssencourt, (probably a pseudonym) hostile to De Grasse, and 2, an account of the Campaign published soon after De Grasse's defeat, and written either by him or by one of his devoted partisans. Historic truth can steer safely between the two, guided by the narratives of English writers. The translation and notes are by Mr. Shea; the volume itself is printed by Mr. Munsell in his best style.

The Bradford Club series is thus increasing, its issues being, 1, The Deerfield Papers; 2, The Croakers; 3, De Grasse's Campaign. They propose we believe to give us a volume of New Netherland Poets, to show doubtless that the muses flourished here even in the most decried days of Dutch rule.

Miscellany.

Centennial Celebration at New Bedford.—The two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Dartmouth was celebrated at New Bedford, Sept. 14th, with considerable display and spirit. The authorities and citizens of Dartmouth, New Bedford, Westport, Fairhaven and Acushnet,—all of which were formerly comprised within the limits of the ancient town of Dartmouth—participated in the festivities of the day. A procession was formed, which marched to the First Christian Church, where the forenoon exercises were held. These consisted of a brief introductory address by Mayor Howland of New Bedford, an interesting historical address by Wm. W. Crapo, Esq., of New Bedford, a poem by James B. Congdon, Esq., and appropriate singing. The procession was then reformed and marched to the City Hall, where the guests and citizens sat down to a collation, and after this was finished speeches were made by Mayor Howland, Hons. Thomas D. Elliott, Robert C. Pitman and John H. Clifford, Rev. W. J. Potter and others. At 5 o'clock Messrs. E. S. and J. Allen, the Army Aeronauts, of Providence, R. I., made a fine ascension in their balloon "Empyrean," from the common, which was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, and this closed the celebration.

The Rev. David Stevenson, state librarian of Indiana is preparing and publishing by order of the legislature of that state, Indiana's Roll of Honor and Patriotic Dead: being a complete History of the Action of Indiana and her Soldiers during the present Civil War in America. It will contain a complete history of all the regiments and batteries of the State. It will form 2 vols. 8° of 1,300 pages with 20 portraits on steel. The first volume is now ready.

THE

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General Department.

BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT.

LETTER OF ROBERT ORME TO LT. GOV. ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

Fort Cumberland,
July 18, 1755.

Dear Sir: I am so extremely ill in bed with the wound I have received in my thigh, that I am under the necessity of employing my friend, Captain Dobson, to write for me.

I conclude you have had some account of the action near the banks of the Monongahela, about seven miles from the French fort. As the reports spread are very imperfect, what you have heard must consequently be so to you. You should have heard more early accounts of it, but every officer whose business it was to have informed you, was either killed or wounded, and our distressful situation put it out of our power to attend to it so much as we would otherwise have done.

The 9th instant we passed and repassed the Monongahela, by advancing first a party of three hundred men, which was immediately followed by another of two hundred. The general, with the column of artillery, baggage, and the main body of the army, passed the river the last time about one o'clock. As soon as the whole had got on the fort side of the Monongahela, we heard a very heavy and quick fire in our front. We immediately advanced in order to sustain them, but the detachment of the two hundred and three hundred men gave way and fell back upon us, which caused such confusion, and struck so great a panic among our men, that afterwards no military expedient could be made use of that had any effect upon them. The men were so extremely deaf to the exhortations of the general and the officers, that they fired away in the most irregular manner all their ammunition, and then ran off, leaving to the enemy the artillery, ammunition, provision, and baggage; nor could they be persuaded to stop till they got as far as Guest's plantation, nor there only in part, many of them proceeding as far as Colonel Dunbar's party, who lay six miles on this side.

The officers were absolutely sacrificed by their unparalleled good behaviour, advancing sometimes in bodies, and sometimes separately, hoping by such example to engage the soldiers to follow them, but to no purpose. The general had five horses killed under him, and at last received a wound through his right arm, into his lungs, of which he died the 13th inst. Poor Shirley was shot through the head; Captain Morris wounded; Mr. Washington had two horses shot under him, and his clothes shot through in several places, behaving the whole time with the greatest courage and resolution. Sir Peter Halket was killed upon the spot; Colonel Burton and Sir John Clair wounded; and inclosed I have sent you a list of killed and wounded, according to as exact an account as we are yet able to get.

Upon our proceeding with the whole convoy to the Little Meadows, it was found impracticable to advance in that manner. The general, therefore, advanced with twelve hundred, with the necessary artillery, ammunition and provision, leaving the main body of the convoy under the command of Colonel Dunbar, with orders to join him

as soon as possible. In this manner we proceeded with safety and expedition, till the fatal day I have just related; and happy it was that this disposition was made, otherwise the whole must either have starved or fallen into the hands of the enemy, as numbers would have been of no service to us, and our provisions were all lost.

Our number of horses very much reduced, and those extremely weak, and many carriages being wanted for the wounded men, occasioned our destroying the ammunition, and superfluous part of the provision, left in Colonel Dunbar's convoy, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

As the whole of the artillery is lost, and the troops are so extremely weakened by deaths, wounds, and sickness, it was judged impossible to make any further attempts. Therefore Colonel Dunbar is returning to Fort Cumberland, with everything he is able to bring up with him. I propose remaining here till my wound will suffer me to remove to Philadelphia, from whence I shall proceed to England. Whatever commands you may have for me, you will do me the favour to direct to me here.

By the particular disposition of the French and Indians, it was impossible to judge of the numbers they had that day in the field.

I am, dear sir,
your most obedient,
and most humble servant,
ROBERT ORME.

To
Hon. Robert Hunter Morris,
Lieut. Gov. of Pennsylvania.

K.

THE TORY CONTINGENT IN THE BRITISH ARMY IN AMERICA IN 1781.

(Continued from page 326.)

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS, FIRST BATTALION.

Brigadier General Cortlandt Skinner, Esq; *colonel.*

Joseph Barton,[1] Esq; *lieutenant colonel*

Thomas Milledge,[1] Esq; *major*

Captains

Joseph Crowell[2]
James Shaw[3]
John Cougal[4]
James Nealson
John Taylor[5]

Lieutenants

William Hutchinson[6]
Samuel Leonard
Joseph Cunliff
Isaac Hedden[7]
Patrick Hagerty[8]
John Thompson
John Lawrence

Ensigns

John Reed
James Moody[9]
James Britain

[1] Perhaps the one captured on Staten Island in 1777.

[1] Surveyor-general of N. J.; died at Granville, Annapolis county, N. B., in 1816.

[2] Died at Carleton, N. B.

[3] Mortally wounded at Eutaw Springs in 1781.

[4] Of Delaware; published as an enemy to his country in 1776, by committee of Dover, for refusing continental money.

[5] Probably the one who died at Weymouth, N. S., in 1820.

[6] In 1782 capt. lieut.; died in Upper Canada, to which he removed from New Brunswick.

[7] Isaac Hadden, in Sabine, was clerk of the assembly in N. B., and died in that province.

[8] Died soon after peace at Derby, N. S.

[9] One of the most celebrated tory partizans in the war, whom incessant persecution by whig neighbors drove from his farm where he lived quietly and inoffensively. In April, 1777, with 73 neighbors, he reached Col. Barton's corps at Bergen. In his first expedition he was defeated, and lost most of his men; but his services as a spy were found beyond price. In June, 1779, he captured a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, two captains, and several other officers, and destroyed a valuable depôt of ammunition and arms; and, on his return, routed another party with terrible loss. He was then used as a spy on Washington, Sullivan and Gates. In 1780 he attempted to carry off Gov. Livingston; and, failing, carried a jail, releasing several loyalists. After capturing 18 militia officers and committee men with a party of 7, he was himself taken, and conveyed to West Point, where he was treated with unexampled barbarity by Arnold. Condemned to death, he broke prison and escaped. He was made a lieutenant for capturing Washington's dispatches. In a second attempt he barely escaped with life. In a third, again, succeeded. In 1781 he attempted to penetrate Philadelphia and carry off the books of congress. He failed, and his brother was taken and hung. Moody, for all his losses and services, was but poorly compensated by the English government. He died at Weymouth, N. S., in 1809, aged 66.

Zenophon Jewett[1] Henry Barton
Ozias Ansley Phineas Milledge[2]

—— —— Chaplain
Isaac Hedden, Adjutant
—— —— Quartermaster
Uzael Johnson, Surgeon[3]

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS, SECOND BATTALION.

John Morris,[4] *lieutenant colonel commandant*
John Colden, *major*

Captains
Cornelius McCleese
Waldron Blaau[5]
Norman McLeod
George Stanforth
Donald Campbell
J. Demenzies capt. lieut.
William Stevenson
Josiah Parker
Thomas T. Prichard
Thomas Morrison
George Lambert[6]
Samuel Richard Wilson
Adolphus French

Lieutenants
William V. Dumont
James B. Legrange

Ensigns
Uriah Blaau[7]

John H. Rowland,[8] Chaplain
James B. Legrange, Adjutant
Thomas Morrison, Quartermaster
Charles Earle, Surgeon.

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS, THIRD BATTALION.

Isaac Allen,[9] *lieutenant colonel commandant*
Robert Drummond,[1] *major*

Captains
Joseph Lee[2]
Peter Campbell[3]
Charles Harrison[4]
Bartholomew Thacher
Daniel Cozens
Thomas Hunlock[5]
John Barberie[6]
Edward Steele capt lieut
John Troop[8]
William Chew[9]
John Hatton[10]
James Harrison[7]
John Coombs[11]
Enoch Lycon

Lieutenants
John Jenkins[7]

Ensigns
John Camp
John Willis
Nathaniel Coombs
Cornelius Thompson
John Swanton
John Shannon

—— —— Chaplain
John Jenkins, Adjutant
John Folker, Quartermaster
William Peterson,[12] Surgeon

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS, FOURTH BATTALION.

Abraham Buskirk,[13] *lieutenant colonel commandant*

[1] Zenophon Jouette, or Jewett, was sheriff of York county, N. B., in 1792, and held other offices. He died at St. John, N. B., in 1843.

[2] Son of the major; died at Annapolis, N. S., in 1836, aged 71.

[3] Taken prisoner on Staten Island in 1777, and sent to Trenton.

[4] Sent in 1777 to destroy salt works at Tom's River, N. J.; but finding them private property, declined.

[5] Waldron Bleau, of N. Y., captain 3d Battery N. J. V., died in St. John, N. B., in 1783, five days after landing.

[6] Taken prisoner on Staten Island in 1777, and sent to Trenton.

[7] Taken prisoner at Eutaw Springs.

[8] John Hamilton Rowland, Episcopal missionary, of Pennsylvania, after the peace removed to Shelburne, N. S.

[9] A lawyer of Trenton, N. J.; attainted in Pennsylvania; became judge of the supreme court of New Brunswick; died at Fredericton, N. B., in 1806, aged 65.

[1] Died at Chelsea, England, in 1789. He enlisted 200 of his neighbors in the battalion. It was almost entirely swept away by disease in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

[2] Of N. J.; confined in jail at Trenton in 1776, by provincial congress, and fined £100; magistrate in York county, N. B., in 1792.

[3] Died at Maugerville, N. B., in 1822. His property in Pennsylvania was confiscated.

[4] A relative of President W. H. Harrison. After the peace he went to New Brunswick. His fate is unknown.

[5] Retired to New Brunswick, but returned to the U. S.

[6] Taken prisoner on Staten Island in 1777, and sent to Trenton; wounded at Ninety-Six and Eutaw Springs; militia colonel and magistrate in New Brunswick; died at Sussex Vale in 1818, aged 67.

[7] Settled in New Brunswick in 1783

[8] Mortally wounded at Eutaw in 1781.

[9] Died at Fredericton in 1812, aged 64.

[10] Wounded at Ninety-Six in 1781.

[11] Died in New Brunswick in 1827, aged 74.

[12] Taken prisoner in 1777, and sent to Trenton.

[13] Attempted to capture a militia force at Paramus in 1777. In 1779 he set out from Pawlus

Philip Van Cortlandt,[1] *major*

Captains

William Van Allen
Peter Rutan
Samuel Ryerson[2]
Jacob Buskirk[3]

Lieutenants

Edward Earle[4]
John Van Buskirk
James Servanier[5]
John Hyslop[6]
John Symondson[7]
John Van Orden[8]

Ensigns

Justus Earle[9]
Philip Van Cortlandt jun.[10]
Richard Cooper
William Sorrell
John Jewett

Daniel Batwell,[11] Chaplain
—— —— Adjutant
William Sorrell, Quartermaster
John Hammell, Surgeon.

Hook (Jersey City) up the river with part of the garrison and other troops, to cut off a foraging party, but had to retreat. In 1780, with 400 men, he crossed from Staten Island to Elizabethtown, burnt the church and town house, and carried off prisoners and plunder. He was with Arnold at New London. I write this note in the house of a gentleman whose grandfather, Cornelius Demarest, was killed by Buskirk at Closter in his raid in May, 1779.

The Jersey Volunteers were called, also, "Skinner's Greens."

[1] Born in 1739; descended from Secretary Van Cortland, who came over in 1629; 1775, deputy from Westchester county, N. Y., to meet members of the continental congress; frequently in action; died in England in 1814.

[2] Brother of Colonel Joseph; raised a company of 60 near Paterson, New Jersey; at the peace went to New Brunswick, and thence to Canada.

[3] Evidently son of Lieutenant Colonel Buskirk. In 1777, when lieutenant, taken prisoner by Gen. Dickinson, and wounded at Eutaw, as captain in 1781.

[4] Died at Grand Lake, N. B.

[5] Died at St. John, N. B., in 1803.

[6] Became adjutant; settled at Shelburne, Nova Scotia.

[7] Died in New Brunswick.

[8] Son of Gabriel; also a refugee. Was instructor at King's college, N. S., and afterwards held office in Bermuda.

[9] Settled in New Brunswick.

[10] Born in New York in 1766.

[11] Episcopal minister in York and Cumberland counties, Pa.; committed to York jail in 1776. Congress permitted him to sell his personal effects and remove with his family to New York. He died in England.

Orange Rangers.

John Bayard, Esq. *lieutenant colonel commandant*
Guert Spt. Dewint, Esq. *major*

Captains

James Brace[1]
Samuel Bayard[2]
Forbes R. McDonald
Robert Rotton
John Howard[3]
Abraham Van Buskirk
—— De Meynne[4]

Lieutenants

Donald McLeod
John Cummings
Basil Rorison
Neal Stewart
Alexander McDonald[5]
Bartholomew Uniacke[6]
Robert Bethell
George Dawson[7]
Edward James

Ensigns

James Grandidier
John Cameron
Colin Campbell[8]
Roderick M'Kenzie[9]
William Jackson
Thomas Van Buskirk[10]

Ebenezer Townsend,[11] Chaplain
William Jackson, Adjutant
Robert Bethell, Quartermaster
John Frazer,[12] Surgeon.

[1] In 1782 a James Brace was major of the Royal Fencibles.

[2] One of the claimants of the Westenhook patent; arrested by Lee at New York in 1776. In 1782 he was major.

[3] Was at one time under Tarleton, and quarreled with him. He was an intimate friend of Beverley Robinson. Died at Hampton, N. B., in 1824, aged 82.

[4] Sabine gives it Philip De Mayern.

[5] An officer of this name died in New Brunswick in 1835, aged 72.

[6] Became captain lieutenant.

[7] Captain in 1782.

[8] A Colin Campbell was ensign in De Lancey's 2d battalion, quartermaster and lieutenant.

[9] Went to Nova Scotia.

[10] Sabine says, son of Capt. Lawrence Van Buskirk; a captain in this corps, born in Hackensack, who died at Shelburne, N. J., in 1803. Thomas became a lieutenant, went to Nova Scotia, but returned to New Jersey.

[11] This may be Rev. Epenetus Townsend, Episcopal clergyman, of North Salem, N. Y., whom Sabine supposes to have perished in 1777.

[12] Scotch. Died at Shelburne, N. S., in 1840, aged 88.

ROYAL AMERICAN REGIMENT.

Beverley Robinson,[1] *colonel*
Beverley Robinson,[2] jun[r] *lieutenant colonel*
Thomas Barclay,[3] *major*

Captains	William Howison
Christopher Hatch[4]	
Joshua Barnes[5]	*Lieutenants*
Lemuel Wilmot[6]	Caleb Fowler[9]
Morris Robinson[7]	William Bailey[10]
William Fowler	Duncan Fletcher
Simon Kollock[8]	Anthony Allaire[11]

[1] Son of Hon. John Robinson, president of Virginia; inclined to whigs; figured greatly in cases of defection, and was prominent in Arnold's treason; died at Thornburg, near Bath, England, in 1792, aged 70. He received from the British government £17,000 for his losses.

[2] Graduate of King's college, N. Y.; studying law when the revolution broke out; at the peace went to Nova Scotia; lived chiefly at St. John, N. B., but died in New York in 1816.

[3] Son of Rev. Henry Barclay, of New York, born Oct. 12, 1753; a graduate of Columbia college, and law student under John Jay; entered the army as captain in the Loyal Americans; after the peace, speaker of the assembly of Nova Scotia, and adjutant-general of the militia; commissioner under Jay's treaty; consul-general for the northern and eastern states, and commissary of prisoners; and, finally, commissioner under the treaty of Ghent. He died at New York in April, 1830, aged 77. He had a pension of £1200 from the English government.

[4] Of Boston; proscribed and banished in 1778. While captain, wounded and commended for gallantry. Died at St. Andrew, N. B., in 1819, aged 70.

[5] Sabine gives a captain in De Lancey's corps of this name; captured in 1778 with his company by Major Leavenworth of Massachusetts.

[6] Of Long Island, N. Y.; died at Fredericton, N. B., in 1814.

[7] Son of Bev. Robinson; died at Gibraltar in 1815, aged 56; lieutenant-colonel in the British army. Sabine says, capt. Queen's Rangers.

[8] Of Delaware; active in 1777 in using counterfeit continental money, and enlisting men; went to Nova Scotia.

[9] Of Westchester county, New York; a loyal protester in 1775. He became captain, and died at Fredericton, N. B. William and Gilbert were probably relatives; but Mr. Sabine's researches failed to establish the fact.

[10] Became captain-lieutenant; died near Fredericton in 1832, aged 97.

[11] Became captain before the peace; died in Douglas, N. B., in 1838, aged 84.

	Ensigns
John Ward[1]	William L. Huggeford[5]
Thomas Henderson[2]	Benjamin Ward[6]
Oliver Barberie[3]	John Robinson[7]
Charles Colbourne[4]	Richard Swords[8]
	Robert Robinson[9]
	Gilbert Fowler

John Beardsley,[10] Chaplain
John Cunningham,[11] Adjutant
Charles Colbourne, Quartermaster
James Webster, Surgeon

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

Timothy Hierlihy, *major commandant.*

Captains	*Lieutenants*
James Gunganven	Anthony Kennedy
Alexander M[c]Mullen	Humphrey Henderson
Timothy W[m] Hierlihy	Caleb Wheaton, jun[12]
Joseph Osborne	Franklin G. Etter
	George Wetmore

[1] Of Westchester county, N. Y.; entered service in 1776; frequently in battle; died at St. John, N. B., in 1846, aged 93, styled "The Father of the City."

[2] Died in 1828 at St. Andrew, N. B., aged 77.

[3] Died at Sussex Vale, N. B.

[4] Of Norfolk, Va. After the peace, he settled at Digby, N. S., but died in Virginia.

[5] Wounded and taken at Stony Point; lieutenant in 1782.

[6] Of New York; wounded in 1777 at the storming of Forts Montgomery and Clinton.

[7] Son of Bev. Robinson, Sr. At the peace, a lieutenant; settled in New Brunswick; became deputy paymaster, member of the council, treasurer of the colony, mayor of St. John; died at St. John in 1828, aged 67.

[8] Sabine says, Thomas; taken at Stony Point in 1779.

[9] Of Virginia; a relative of Beverly; was a divinity student, but fled to escape impressment in militia; died in Canada; deputy surveyor of crown lands.

[10] Episcopal clergyman of Poughkeepsie and Fishkill, N. Y.; born at Stratford, Conn., in 1732; studied at Yale, but received his degrees from King's college, New York; ordained in England; returned in 1762; refusing to take oath of allegiance to congress, he was stripped of everything, and retired with his family to New York. Col. Robinson had been the chief supporter of his church at Fishkill. After the peace, became pastor of Maugerville, N. B., and died at Kingston in 1816.

[11] Died at Fredericton, N. B.

[12] Caleb, of Sandwich, Mass., banished in 1778.

Ensigns
John Noble
Alexander Stewart
John Wheaton[1]

LOYAL NEW ENGLANDERS.

George Wightman, *lieutenant colonel and captain*
Richard Holland,[2] *lieutenant*
John Wightman,[3] *ensign*

BRITISH LEGION.

B. Tarleton,[4] *lieutenant colonel commandant*
Charles Cochran, *major*

Captains of Cavalry
Richard Hovendon[5]
Jacob James[6]
David Kinlock
J Edwards[7]
Peter Stewart
John Rousselett
Thomas Miller

Captains of infantry
Keneth M^c^Culloch

Lieutenants of cavalry
Samuel Chapman[8]
Nathan Vernon[9]
H Davies
Benjamin Hunt

Lieutenants of infantry
Laughlan M'Donald
William Darby
Donald M'Crummen
Donald M'Leod
Donald M'Pherson

Coronets
—— Miller
—— Guildart
—— Hovedon
—— Swain

Ensigns
Murdock M'Caskell
Alexander M'Crea
Ralph Cunningham
—— Campble

—— M'Leod, chaplain
William Taylor, Adjutant[1]
Donald M'Donald, Quartermaster
—— —— Surgeon

MARYLAND LOYALISTS.

James Chalmers,[2] *lieutenant colonel commandant*
James M'Donald, *major*

Captains
Grafton Dulaney[3]
Patrick Kennedy[4]
Caleb Jones[5]
Philip R. Key[6]
James Trisley
Isaac Costen

Lieutenants
James Millar
James Inglis
Thomas H Parker
John Stirling[7]
Leven Townsend

[1] Went to New Brunswick.

[2] A Richard Holland, of Massachusetts, was ensign in the Queen's Rangers.

[3] A Lieutenant John Wightman died at Carleton, N. B., in 1819, aged 71.

[4] Banastre Tarleton, who here appears as commander of a tory regiment, was born in Liverpool, England, in August, 1754. At the commencement of the revolution he left his legal studies to enter the army, and came to America with Cornwallis. After the war, he was a member of parliament. In 1798 he married a daughter of the duke of Ancaster. In 1817 he was made major-general. George IV. made him a baronet, and a knight of the bath.

[5] Of Pennsylvania; acted for a time with the Queen's Rangers, and made many captures. His company was finally incorporated with the Legion.

[6] Of Pennsylvania; active in 1777, kidnapping whigs near Philadelphia; stole horses for British army. His troop finally joined Tarleton. In April, 1780, he was a prisoner in North Carolina; and the president of Pennsylvania asked that he should not be exchanged, but sent home for trial for his many villanies.

[7] James.

[8] Of Pennsylvania; joined army in 1776; captured at sea, and carried to Massachusetts. Like James, he was claimed by the governor of Pennsylvania, tried in 1781, but acquitted.

[9] Nathaniel Vernon, sheriff of Chester county in 1775. Property confiscated.

The infamous Christian Huck, "the swearing captain," was killed in 1780, before this list came out.

[1] A William Taylor, of New Jersey, lawyer, son of John, sheriff of Monmouth county, born at Middletown in 1746; became chief justice of Jamaica, but returned to New Jersey, bought his old estate, and died at Perth Amboy in 1806.

[2] His corps was very deficient in numbers, says Sabine; but the show of officers is quite good. It was at Pensacola in 1781.—*H. M.*, iv, p. 167. In 1783 it embarked at New York for St. John, N. B., but was wrecked off Cape Sable, and more than half perished. Chalmers had gone to England.

[3] Walter Dulaney was major in 1782.

[4] Physician of Baltimore; escaped to New York in 1777; saved at the wreck of the Martha.

[5] Sheriff of Somerset county, Md.; escaped from Baltimore in 1776, and arrived at New York in the frigate Brune in 1776; removed to New Brunswick.

[6] Made prisoner in Florida, but paroled and went to England; returned to Maryland in 1785; elected to the assembly in 1794; resigned his half pay in 18 6–7. He was elected to the 10th congress, and held his seat till 1813. Died at Georgetown, D. C., in 1815.

[7] Captain at the peace; wrecked in the Martha; died at St. Mary's, N. B., in 1826, aged 76.

Ensigns

William Stirling[1]	James Henley
Winder Cannon	William Munro
William Jones	John Coffman

John Patterson,[2] chaplain
James Millar, adjutant
—— —— Quartermaster
—— —— Surgeon.

PENNSYLVANIA LOYALISTS.

William Allen,[3] *lieutenant colonel commandant*
John De Lancey,[4] *major*

Captains	*Lieutenants*
Francis Kearney[5]	Benjamin Baynton
Thomas Stevens	Ross Currie[8]
Thomas Colden[6]	Moses Holt[9]
Joseph Swift[7]	

[1] Had become adjutant at the peace. In the wreck of the Martha, off Tusket river, he floated on a piece of the wreck for two days and two nights to the waist in water. Lieutenant Stirling perished. On the third day the survivors drifted to an island, where they remained seven days without food or fire.

[2] Clergyman of Kent county, Md.; sent to convention as disloyal in 1775; discharged on terms.

[3] Son of Chief Justice Allen; was a lieutenant-colonel in the continental army, and served under St. Clair; joined Howe in 1776, having had leave to resign his commission. He raised the Pennsylvania Loyalists in 1778. He expected from his family influence to raise a large corps, but, says Sabine, was disappointed. His regiment took part in the gallant defense of Pensacola against the French and Spaniards (see *H. M.*, vol. iv, p. 171); 45 being killed and many wounded at the explosion of the magazine, which compelled the garrison to surrender. Col. Allen was in New Brunswick in 1783.

[4] Probably John Peter De Lancey, a brother of James, whose wife was Allen's sister; a native of New York, educated in England; was at Brandywine and Monmouth, and held a commission in the British army, which he resigned in 1789, and returned to Westchester county, where he died in 1828.

[5] Kearney became major.

[6] Grandson of Lieutenant-Governor Colden.

[7] Handsome, but stuttering Joe Swift; a lieutenant in the army before the war; went to Nova Scotia, but died in Philadelphia in 1826.

[8] Ross Curry was a lieutenant in the continental army, but was attainted, and his property confiscated; he died in New Brunswick a lawyer.

[9] Died at Sorel, Canada East, in 1799, a magistrate, and wealthy.

Ensigns

George Harden	Cortland Todd[1]
William McMichael	

Jonathan Odell,[2] chaplain
Ross Currie, adjutant
Moses Holt, Quartermaster
John Christal, Surgeon

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL GOSSIP ABOUT THE NEW YORK COURT OF SESSIONS.

A paper read before the Historical Society, Oct. 4, 1864, by A. OAKEY HALL.

These Ante-Revolutionary Records of the Court of Quarter or General Sessions of the Peace for this County, which are now deposited with the Historical Society under an order of the criminal court to which they belong, commence in February, A. D. 1684. They are the minutes of the proceedings of that court.

They begin at an interesting historical period. Charles the Second was soon to surrender the personal sceptre of a "merry monarch" into the grasp of the King of Terrors. Louis the Fourteenth was outvying his voluptuous brother of England in pursuits which it has been reserved for the pen of a woman—Miss Pardoe—to piquantly narrate. The Prince of Orange was awaiting that turn of fortune's wheel, which the excesses of one king and the blunders of another might force in his favor. John Sobieski was glorifying Poland: but illustrating how different a man he could be in the field and in administration. The princely and pontificial dignity of the helpless Innocent the Eleventh was fearing the insult that came to him a twelvemonth later from France in the revocation of the edict of Nantes. And at the same time Louis

[1] Proscribed in 1778.

[2] Episcopal clergyman of New Jersey. In 1775, examined by provincial congress, and put on parole; wrote witty and pointed political poetry, since collected. He became provincial secretary, register and clerk of New Brunswick. He died in 1818.

was engaged in consummating a humbling of the grand old republic of Genoa—whose Doge was so soon to implore her freedom at Paris. Sophia, Electress of Hanover, was inditing piquant letters to Ilten, the minister of her husband, while the latter—faithless absentee—was steeped to the lips in the intoxicating pleasures of Venice. The young Peter of Russia—not as yet the Great—was silently developing his manly and warlike spirit; and into the mind of the imaginative Czar the accomplished and enthusiastic Leforth was installing a large amount of valuable information. The helpless Carlos the Second was on the throne of Spain.

Thus, in 1684, was arranged a part of the chess board of Europe so far as the pieces were concerned. How of the bishops, knights and pawns in law, literature, science, and historical bustle?

Fenelon, La Chaise and Bossuet were pleading the glories of Mother church amid the slowly rising glories of Versailles' architecture. The youthful Abbe Fleury was dreaming of preferment in the distant future. The afterwards Cardinal Alberoni was approaching boyhood's emancipation. Colbert had just died. Louvois was in his zenith, and Dubois was in training to succeed him. The venerable poet, Waller, "maker and model of melodious verse," was entering his 80th year. Dryden was flecking with the threads of poesy, the warp of satire and the woof of criticism. Mathew Prior was at St. John's, Cambridge, practicing "graceful and fluent versification." Swift was about to suffer the disgrace of losing his Baccalaureate: because, in lighter flirtations with the Muses, he was—in the sage opinion of routine Dons—sacrificing a more honorable reputation for severer studies. Addison was preparing for college. Corneille was rapidly sinking in physical strength towards his death in the October following. The English writer of comedy, Wycherly, was performing in a serious drama of debtor and creditor in prison. Jeffries was preparing himself to soon interweave a thorny crown of detestation. While Sir Charles Sedley meditated light and graceful songs, his daughter was dreaming of playing as light and graceful a role: although as yet unconscious it was to be Dutchess of Portsmouth. Cudworth was closing his career. Wm. Penn returned in that year from his last proprietary visit of peace and good will. The noble Duke of Argyle, the ignoble Duke of Monmouth, and the heroic Lady Alicia Lisle were enjoying their last year of life, before another one should succeed to present each of them at the headsman's block. And English worshippers of the star of empire which westward took its way were tediously tracking the seas, bound for those colonies, which, altogether, in 1684, had not so many inhabitants as listened last Sunday to the chimes in our sister city of churches.

The clerk who made the first entry in these minutes was one of 3,800 inhabitants of this city. He could walk through sixteen streets. He could count about four hundred and fifty houses, and smoke his pipe before quaint cottages in Beaver street; with cows lowing in Wall street to be milked. He could have purchased that year a lot in Wall street, 23 feet by 60, for $35. He could have attended 23 marriages in the year previous. He could have called for medical skill upon Dr. De Lange. He could have danced with the belle of that year, Mrs. Brandt Schuyler: *née* Cornelia Van Cortlandt. He could have played social detective upon the future patriot, Rip Van Dam, as he returned from honest courtship to Sara Vanderspiegel. He could have conveniently got ready, an' he had foretold their worth, documents for Annetje Jans to transmit to her heirs against the often threatened lawsuit for the recovery of Trinity Church leases. With her that year was billing and cooing Vincent de la Montagnie.

Mr. Clerk had witnessed the arrival, in the August previous, of that most liberal Catholic gentleman—that Governor of courteous address and unswerving integrity—Thomas Dongan. He had hailed with delight a calling of a General Assembly in the October previous by that conciliatory ruler who acceded to the petitions of the people, not for their much importunity, but

because he deemed that they deserved their City Charter and their secured corporate rights. He had seen a Recorder and a Mayor qualified: Aldermen chosen: and attended upon the passage by the Assembly of fifteen bills. One of them was entitled, "An Act to settle Courts of Justice." It settled four: and one of them was this Court of General Quarter Sessions. The bill itself, with the wonderful but unapproved Charter of Liberties—miscalled the *Duke of York's* Charter—together with these acts, are carefully preserved in the office of Mr. Secretary of State at Albany. And the history of the Court has been read before this body, and bound up in Common Pleas reports by that honor to society, jurisprudence, polite letters, and geographical science—Mr. Justice Charles P. Daly.

Can we be pardoned before leaving the epoch in which these minutes commence, if we pause yet longer (as original or denizenized Knickerbackers) to recall with pride, in the fame 1683 Assemblymen, these glorious words in their Charter of Liberties?

"Every freeholder and freeman may vote for representatives without restraint: no freeman shall suffer, but by judgment of his peers: no tax shall be assessed on any pretence whatever but by the consent of the Assembly: no seaman or soldier shall be quartered on the inhabitants against their will; no martial law shall exist: and no person professing faith in God by Jesus Christ shall at any time be in any way disquieted or questioned for any difference of opinion in matters of religion."

Do not these germinating words of freedom classify with those sown by the Mayflower covenant and the Virginia Burgesses in the virgin soil of Columbia?

At such an interesting period, then, do these minutes begin. They extend through six volumes. Volume the sixth ends with 1790. But, for our purpose this evening, it closes with 1776 and 1784. Each succeeding volume from 1790 to 1864 is now on file in the office of the present Clerk: who for more than twenty-five years has, during all the chances and changes of politics in the Metropolis, maintained his office, a circumstance not less honorable to the Judges, than to his own reputation for industry and capacity. Two breaks in these volumes will be discovered. They are of the highest historical significance. One during the Leislerian troubles: and conclusively evidencing their civic bitterness. The other break is from May, 1776, to May, 1784. The minutes recommence, in period second, just one hundred years after the first century.

In the former month the Court adjourns to the term of August, 1776. But, when August came, the Sons of Liberty had thrown down the battle gage: and *inter arma silent leges.* The break here is, however, clerically of only one blank page. Then commences a new regime of minutes. On one side of the blank page is this entry: THE KING *vs.* Cornelius Van Zile. Upon the other side is: THE PEOPLE *vs.* James Myers. Here the entry was "in the sixteenth reign of George the Third." There, it reads in the eighth year of the Independence of the State of New York!

But, how expressive is that blank page of separation between those eight years!

How the page will fill with momentous memories, and brighten with glowing rhetoric whenever, haply, the hand of George Bancroft may touch it! Mark, too, as the sides of the separation are examined, how gingerly the pen has squeezed ink into the words, THE KING *vs.* ——, looking much as if it meant The Thing: but how boldly the clerk of the free and independent State has begun his proud record.

There is every style of penmanship throughout these volumes. They begin with rough turns of quaintness. The finish of a copperplate engraver succeeds, and in often curious arrangement. A few pages are Hollandais. There are varieties of inks: from the dirty liquid of James' to the dainty dinginess of Queen Anne's times: not to forget the besotted blotches of the first George's day: and the many parti-colored inks of the lunatic king, whose greatest lunacy was his American war. Is there a believer, among the society members, in the art of detecting the character of a writer from his penmanship? If so,

let him devote a few days to these volumes: and present Mr. Valentine's "Manual" with a biography of each clerk of court.

Court minutes are usually very dry reading: necessarily they are only rough indices to the fuller records which exist in the more perishable condition of unbound or folded law papers. But the documents whereto these volumes are indices were long ago lost. Indeed, it is certain they were principally destroyed during the revolutionary war. A few scraps exist in private collections. Some in these archives: a bundle or so are in the office of the County Clerk, mixed in with documents belonging to the Supreme Court. Hence, these minutes now deposited will serve the future historian of our *Municipal* HISTORY (we have only some *annals* as yet. Strange that no member of this society* has sought to rival Bancroft, Motley, and Kirke, in marrying historical facts to glowing narrative concerning this Metropolis. Hence, whenever that historian seeks to write the chapter which requires for its preparation insight into the criminal jurisprudence of our Amsterdamic-Manhattanico-Gothamic-Babelish sequences, he will find these pages of value. Neither the professional historian nor the amateur reader will call these Court minutes dry reading. They abound in dramatic incidents, and melodramatic inferences. Nay, there is alternation of whimsical burlesque, quaint comedy, and absorbing, heartrending tragedy. Only some few pages are devoted, and in the first volume, to civil matters. The Court at the outset had a concurrent civil jurisdiction, but this was soon diverted elsewhere, and afterwards repealed. The pages teem with references to the ever-increasing contest between justice with her blind eye, and vice and crime with their never sleeping eyes: or, to the complications of the peace and comfort of society, occasioned by human passions ripening in the atmosphere of an ever-maturing but never perfected metropolis.

*But the Hon. Francis B. Tillou has about 900 MS. pages of such a history, prepared with greate rudition, and bringing down events to 1710. He hopes soon to complete it.

The recital by the Clerk in volume the first is a most loyal one; and is in these words "Province of New York at the Generall Quarter Sessions of our Lord the King held at the Citty Hall in the Citty of New York—(this was the Stadt Huys at the head of Coenties, or Countesses' slip) for our sayd Lord the King, and the body of the sayd City, and County of New York. That is to say on Tuesday, the 5th day of February, in the six and thirtieth yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and before Cornelis Steenwyck, Esq., Mayor of the sayd City, James Graham, Recorder, Nicholas Bayard, John Inians, Wm. Pinhorn, Guyl. Verplank, John Robison and William Cox, Esqs., Adlermen and Justices of the Peace of the sayd City and County, commissionated by authority under his Royall Highness James Duke of York and Albany, and Lord Proprietor of the Province aforesaid."

This loyal style is substantially followed down to the Revolutionary Period: except that the formalities of recital are sometimes clipped by the clerks, and in some instances (soon to be specially mentioned) as if they were not so fond of spreading out royalty in ink to dry for posterity, as was the most loyal clerk who began the volumes.

The names of the Magistrates who are above recited are of course well known to all students of our municipal history, and each one has, I believe, posterity represented upon the catalogues of membership of our society.

Alderman Wm. Cox, whose name is in the first recital, subsequently figures on the minutes as a complainant in burglary: as a Grand Juryman after ceasing to be Magistrate: as having a Coroner's inquest over him: and in the admission to probate of his last will and testament.

After the recital follows the empanelling of the Grand Jury, and the oath of the Grand Inquest is set forth almost verbatim as it is administered in 1864, nearly two hundred years later, and in a year which has all the numerals with which Mr. Clerk begins his minute.

The Grand Jury would seem to have had for a long series of terms very easy business; not a few of the entries evidencing that they had nothing to present. Once they proudly declared *omnia bene.*

Mr. Francis Rumbout appears as the first Foreman. But the names of the Grand Jury are not spread upon the minutes until 1754—a practice pursued until now. Henry Thomasson is the only criminal of the first term. He is indicted for Burglary (*Burgi latrocinium:* theft of the mansion), but on being sent for is found to have broken jail, and Mr. Sheriff is ordered to pursue him. It would seem from this that the Criminal Quarter Sessions did not have a very auspicious commencement; but in a few months he was caught, and branded with the letter "B" on the back.

This first volume contains entries made by clerks under Charles, James, and William and Mary. The other volumes recite the graciousness of majesty which belonged to Anne and the Hanoverians.

These entries for the most part bear testimony that vice and crime were then little different in complexion from that which they still possess. The scales of justice were of course smaller, but the weights used were lighter than they respectively now are. Yet for that matter some growling reporter may tell us that judgment is often, yet, weighed out to offenders with drams and scruples!

We find tippling houses severely frowned upon: especially when they harbored negro slaves. So early as 1686, a tanner or two became indicted under the common law of nuisance. Frail ladies make complaints of an interesting character under the law of *nullius filius:* to the subsequent indemnity of a county not as yet discussing the Malthusian problem. The vulgar punishment of whipping and the effective one of branding appears to be in vogue as a species of primitive stripes and scars. The cartmen give early trouble, because the new charter of Dongan that is in force, and some crude ordinances, oblige them to take out licenses and contribute toward good streets, and pay fees and stand forfeits: all shown upon these pages.

We find significant entry in respect to taxing the five proper wards and the outward (not to intimate, however, that the latter was an improper one), in order to furnish eighty-six cords of wood wherewith to build new stockades for city defence. These wards, let us recall, were recently created—North, East, South, West, Dock, and Outward or Harlaem.

There is also a record—charming to taxpayers and litigants—of the yearly bill of a High Sheriff *taxed at nine pounds!*

Entries made by the gallant clerks of Queen Anne show that although rowdyism was spasmodic, it was chronically punished; also, that butchers were muleted in damages as a penalty for forestalling the market—how very primitive! That constables were fined for not attending the court in season. And page 10—let us be exact, because of the precedent—of volume second bears witness that a fine for contemptuous speaking in the court room was imposed. Ward assessors were on two occasions arrested for not doing their duty, but released upon apologies.

Gallant clerks, did we write? Why, at page 20 of volume 2, it appears that for shoplifting, there were publicly whipped with birch rods Mesdames Elizabeth Moore and Mary Vincent? Names very like these, appear even now for the same offence upon Henry Vandervoort's minutes. Would A. T. Stewart & Co. like to have the brich-rod penalty restored? Mayhap their "lady customers in the purloining trade" might fear such a punishment more that that of plying the deft needle, or using the sewing bird, at Sing-Sing!

Other entries disclose—of course—burglaries (for no burglary is complete without an entry), together with a variety of larcenies and misdemeanors. One John Vincent is brought up for throwing hot water in the public streets, and endangering pedestrians: and for thus getting of goodly Knickerbockers into hot water has to apologize to the court. A counterfeiter is ordered to pay a fine for the use of Trinity Church (the connection between the crime and the direction of the penalty is respectfully submitted to the Diocesan Con-

vention). At pages 26 and 28 of volume 2d, appears a precedent for an indictment in a forcible entry of premises by armed force: likely to prove valuable if our most distinguished and accomplished brother Dix shall ever find himself outgeneraled in this same court. As an accompaniment to the prosecution of the butcher in 1688, appears another of a baker for regrating the market in his bread in 1687. From the August of this year to March 1691, is the break in the minutes chargeable, as before alluded to, unto the Leislerian troubles. These latter appear to have made Justice very technical: for at page 72 of volume 2d, we find one David Provost prosecuted for the very insignificant offence of causing himself to be unduly returned as elected an alderman.

Our Puritan members will please take notice (p. 83) that a Quaker meeting house was licensed by the court. On an adjoining page, appears the minute-chronicle of the route of a culprit from the City Hall through to Broadway and down Wall and whipped beside the cart, at every corner. These localities could be improved, the cynical antiquarian might observe, by adopting the precedent in these days of petroleum, gold, and mining false pretences, which our courts sometimes have to notice. Presently one Barclay is tried for keeping a billiard table: but he is acquitted.

But now we must bring up honest Knickerbocker blushes, and cry mercy for our ill thoughts of the Bostonians who dealt with witches. These blushes mantle in consulting pages 212–217, in volume 2d, respecting the trials of negroes for the alleged plot. We find one poor ignorant culprit broken on the wheel, another beheaded and quartered, a third "to be suspended in chains until he died without sustenance;" and a fourth thus sentenced: "to be burned with a slow fire, that he may continue in torment for eight or ten hours, and continue burning in the said fire until he be dead and burned to ashes." Seven negroes are sentenced "in a batch," to be hanged. Alas! in all eras when fear balances the scales of Justice, Mercy is never seated upon the summit of the beam!

In 1716, the Surveyors of the Highways are commissioned by the Court to push a road to King's Bridge, and the goodly inhabitants are ordered to turn out and aid in stubbing the road. About this time appear the first entries respecting procedure for manumitting slaves; and it can only be done by the Masters entering into security that the freedmen shall not become a charge to the city nor engage in riotous conduct. Counterfeit money is burned to ashes in open Court (p. 437). When whipping occurs it must be done "to bleeding" (p. 443). A baker who has been arrested for giving short weight behaves insolently to the Grand Jury, and after being fined is ordered to give his bread to the poor. Madmen are committed to the common jail, after the fashion of our ancestors, who would be called absurd if they had not lived before the days of Pinel.

At page 493 appears the following remarkable Court address to Governor Montgomery, which shows how flunkeyism to authority infected even some phlegmatic Dutchmen who were members of the Court, and who were crossed with the blood of fee-faw-fum, etc., etc.:

City and County of New York, *ss.*:

At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held for the City and County of New York, at the City Hall of the said city, on Wednesday, the eighth of May, Anno Domini 1738.

Court opened.

The Court having proposed to the Grand Jurors, &c., to join with them in an address to his Excellency, to congratulate him on his safe arrival to this his Government, the same was readily accepted, and accordingly an address was drawn, approved, and ordered to be engrossed and signed by this Court. His Majesty's Attorney General, the High Sheriff, Clerk of the Peace, Coroner, Grand Jurors and the Attorneys-at-Law, then attending this Court, who all waited upon his Excellency with the said address—at his Majesty's Fort George—which was presented to his Excellency by Robert Lurting, Esq., Mayor of the City of New York, and read to his Excellency by Francis Harrison, Esq., Recorder of the said city, in the words following, viz.:

To his Excellency, John Montgomerie, Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Provinces of New York and New Jersey, and Territories depending thereon, in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.:

The humble Address of the Justices of the Peace, Attorney General, High Sheriff, Clerk of the Peace, Coroners, Grand Jurors and Attorneys-at-Law, at the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held for the City and County of New York, on the fourth day of May, in the first year of his Majesty's reign.

May it please your Excellency: If the customary time of our meeting had given us a more early opportunity of expressing our great and very just joy for your Excellency's very safe arrival, we could not have been wanting to ourselves in the most speedy, sincere, and public demonstrations of our duty, and the high regard we have for your Excellency's person and adminstration.

Sir, upon these occasions it has been usual for those who had the honor to address the Governors, to join their prayers for the preservation of their Rights, Liberties, and Properties; with their solemn assurances of endeavoring to deserve so great a blessing—but your Excellency has anticipated even our wishes; and, by your public declarations of your noble and most generour intentions towards this Province, left us nothing to petition for, except it be that your Excellency will believe that you have filled our hearts with esteem and gratitude, which, with all other marks of our duty and affection, shall evidently appear to your Excellency in all our actions, and in our most zealous endeavors to return your Excellency the most suitable acknowledgments.

Sir, as you come from the immediate presence of the best and most indulgent of Princes (first year of the reign of the new king, remember), who reigns unrivalled in the minds and hearts of his subjects, we hope we shall not waste too much of your Excellency's time while we conclude this, our humble address, with assuring your Excellency of our unfeigned Loyalty and Fidelity to his most sacred Majesty King George the Second, and his Illustrious house, in which we pray that the crown of Great Britain may for ever be established, and that under the happy influence of your Excellency's Government and protection, the blessings of a Reign which already discloses so great Glory and Splendor may very long be derived to us, his Majesty's distant subjects, and your Excellency's most obedient, most faithful, humble servants. (This was the sugar-coating).

To which address his Excellency was pleased to make the following curt answer, viz: (This was the pill).

"Gentlemen—I thank you for this kind address, and shall, to the utmost of my power, always support you in your rights and authorities, and hope you who are Magistrates will, at all times, exert yourselves in putting the Laws in execution for his Majesty's service and the good of the People of the City and County."

Volume the second close on the day when Washington opens the book of mortal life. Volume the third almost opens with a minute not complimentary to the Court (p. 43), for it recites a presentment by the Grand Jury of a member thereof, Francis Harrison, Recorder, for a malicious false imprisonment. This was the very Recorder who had read the flunkey address. As the trial took place in the Oyer and Terminer —an upper court—we do not know the verdict. But we can give one here— "Sarved him right!"

A little later the Grand Jury present the extension of William street as a nuisance. Many property-holders of 1864 might commend the action of the Grand Inquest! William street has always been a much vexed street and of crooked ways. We know that in our generation. It had four previous names: Smee street, Glassmakers' street, Borgers Path, and Smith street. In 1745 that worshipful body take an antipathy to Guy Fawkes day, and anathematize the setting off of squibs to celebrate the disgrace of that traitor, whom young John Bulls so characteristically detest. About 1760 the clerks seem particularly remiss in referring by recital to the king, and in chanting the nauseous chorus of "Gracious

Majesty." The republican schoolmaster is evidently abroad in the Province. Besides, reverence for royalty was at a discount when subjects heard about "dapper little George the Second," with his red face and white eyebrows and goggle eyes, at sixty years of age dancing a pretty dance with Madame Walmoden, and capering about dressed up like the Turk that he was.

But about eight years latter (and about the time Commissioner the Earl of Carlisle came to New York to doctor up royalty) attention seems to have been invited to this decrease in clerical obsequiousness, and correctional style is made in favor of kingly etiquette. The old strophe and ante-strophe about his gracious majesty was accordingly sung to the Bench and Jury.

All these references—chosen almost haphazard—might be with interest enlarged upon and added to. They could be continued through other volumes. But enough have been made, under favor of the motto "*Desipere in loco*," to invite attention to these quaint records—completing an entire cycle.

The next cycle has not yet ended: but the progress of the age is well shown in the fact that already one hundred and one volumes of minutes have succeeded these, and by 1884 it is estimated they will number at least one hundred and fifty. The increase is twenty-three hundred per cent.

In the reign of Charles they were "abstracts and brief chronicles" of our New York criminal time. At this crisis of our republic they heve become actual histories of some phases in our social and political life. And so will it continue until the crowning act of Court Minutes—judicial sentences—end in "the last syllable of recorded time!"

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S LANDS.

[From the Pennsylvania Gazette of Sept. 22, 1773.]

The subscriber having obtained patents for upwards of 20,000 acres of land on the Ohio and Great Kanawha, being part of 200,000 acres granted by proclamation, in 1764 (10,000 of which are situated on the banks of the first mentioned river, between the mouth of the two Kanawhas, the remainder on the Great Kanawha or New river, from the mouth, or near it, upwards, in one continued survey), proposes to divide the same into any sized tenements that may be desired, and lease them upon moderate terms, allowing a reasonable number of years rent free; provided that, within the space of two years from next October, three acres of every fifty contained in each lot, and proportionable for a lesser quantity, shall be cleared, fenced and tilled, and that by or before the time limited for the commencement of the first rent, five acres for every hundred, and proportionally, as above, shall be inclosed and laid down in good grass for meadow; and, moreover, that at least fifty good fruit trees, for every like quantity of land shall be planted on the premises.

Any persons inclinable to settle upon these lands, may be more fully informed of the terms, by applying to the subscriber, near Alexandria, in Virginia, or in his absence, to Mr. Lund Washington; and will do well in communicating their intentions before the first of October next, in order that a sufficient number of lots may be laid off to answer the demand.

As these lands are among the first which have been surveyed, in the part of the country where they lie, it is almost needless to premise, that none can exceed them in luxuriance of soil, or convenience of situation; all of these lying upon the banks of either the Ohio, or Kanawha, and abounding in fine fish and wild foul of various kinds, as also in most excellent meadows, many of which (by the bountiful hand of nature), are in their present state almost fit for the scythe.

From every part of these lands water carriage is now had to Fort Pitt, by an easy communication; and from Fort Pitt up the Monongahela to Red Stone, vessels of convenient burthen may, and do pass continually: from whence, by means of Cheat river, and other navigable branches of Monongahela, it is thought the portage to Patowmack may, and will be reduced within

the compass of a few miles, to the great ease and convenience of the settlers, in transporting the produce of their lands to market: to which may be added that, as patents have now actually passed the seals, for the several tracts were offered to be leased, settlers on them may cultivate and enjoy the land in peace and safety, notwithstanding the unsettled councils, respecting a new colony on the Ohio; and as no right money is to be paid for these lands, and a quit rent of two shillings sterling a hundred, demandable some years hence only, it is highly presumable that they will always be held upon a more desirable footing, than where both these are laid on with a very heavy hand. It may not be amiss further to observe, that if the scheme for establishing a new government on the Ohio, in the manner talked of, should ever be effected, these must be among the most valuable lands in it; not only on account of the goodness of the soil, and the other advantages above enumerated, but from their contiguity to the seat of government, which it is more than probable will be fixed at the mouth of the Great Kanawha.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mount Vernon, July 15, 1773.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

HISTORY OF FORT NIAGARA.—1668. Sieur De LaSalle established quarters at Niagara, situate south of Lake Ontario, west of the Senecas, twenty-five leagues above them, in the angle of land east of the mouth of the river of the same name, which is the outlet of Lake Erie.

1675. The Senecas burnt the quarters at Niagara.

1686. Monsieur de Denonville proposes to send Sieur D'Orvilliers with Sieur Villeneuve the draughtsman to Niagara to establish a post; thereupon Gov. Dongan writes to M. de Denonville, "I am likewise informed that you are intended to build a fort at a place called Ohniagero on the side of the lake within my master's territories," and remonstrates against such erection.

1687. Gov. Dongan recommends the building of a fort at "Oneigra near the great lake in the way where our people goe a beaver hunting."

"1687. July 31. Monsieur de Denonville returning from an expedition against the Seneca Nation, encamped with all his army at the post of Niagara, constructed a fort and placed one hundred of the king's troops to garrison the same under the command of Sieur de Troyes. Father de Lamberville was the first chaplain to this post.

Aug. 2. La Hontan in a letter of this date says: "This fort stands on the south side of the streight of Herrie Lake, upon a hill at the foot of which this lake falls into the lake of Frontenac" (Ontario).

1688. July 6. Sieur de Troyes with 100 of the soldiers having died, Marquis deDenonville issued orders to abandon the fort.

1689. Sept. 15. Sieur Desbergeres, commandant of the fort, having assembled all the officers, made a Procès Verbal of the condition of the fort.

"Firstly: We leave in the centre of the Square a large framed wooden cross eighteen feet in height, on the arms of which are inscribed in large letters, these words:—

REGN· VINC· † IMP· CHRS·

which was erected on last good Friday by all the officers, and solemnly blessed by the Reverend Father Millet.

Item: A cabin in which the commandant lodged, containing a good chimney, a door and two windows, furnished with three hinges, fastenings and locks, which cabin is covered with forty-four deal boards, and about six other boards arranged inside into a sort of bedstead.

Item: Right in front is the Reverend Father Millet's cabin, furnished with its chimney, windows and sashes, shelves, a bedstead and four boards arranged inside, with a door furnished with its fastenings "and hinges, the which is of twenty-four boards." The other items include a "cabin covered with 50 boards, another covered with forty-two boards, another covered with 30 boards; a bake-house partly covered with boards, and the remainder with hurdles and

clay, a large frame building clapboarded with eighty-two plank; a large storehouse covered with 130 boards surrounded by pillars 8 feet high; a well with its cover above the scarf of the ditch," which process being completed he embarked with the remaining troops on board the bark La Generale, of which Maheut was pilot, for the Fort of Frontenac (now Kingston).

1725. M. de Longueuil repairs to Onontague, an Iroquois village, and procures consent for the construction of two barks, and the erection of a stone house at Niagara, the estimated expense of which was $5,592.

1726. Sieur Chaussegross, engineer, writes that he erected this house on the same spot where an ancient fort had been built by order of M. de Denonville, former Governor of New France in 1686.

1726. July 25. Chevalier de Longueuil, son of M. de Longueuil, was the commandant at Niagara.

1726. Sept. 5. Chevalier De Longueuil writes from Niagara that there are no more English at Choueguen (Oswego), along the Lake, nor on the River, and, if he meet any of them on the lake he'll plunder them; "that the house is very much advanced; that thirty of the workmen have been ill."

1726. Sept. 7. Gov. Burnet convened the Five Nations at Albany, to ascertain whether they had consented to the establishment of Fort Niagara. They replied that the Onondagas had given some sort of consent, but that they had never consented, and never would consent to it.

1728. May 14: Louis XV. writes to the Gov. of New France approving of the farming out of this post for the purpose of curtailing the expenses incurred there.

1729. Sieur de Joncaire, commandant. Father Crespel arrived here 22d July in a vessel of 80 tons from Frontenac. Crespel remained as chaplain three years.

1730. Sieur de Rigauville commandant. This year two French soldiers of the garrison were arrested for mutiny and sent to Montreal for trial, and condemned to be executed. Awaiting the arrival of an executioner, they were committed to jail, from which, by the aid of two Recollect Brothers, they made their escape to Quebec and placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the Superior of that order. A conflict of jurisdiction arose, and the mutineers escaped to France.

1744. Sieur de Celoron commander. The garrison consists of 64 soldiers and six officers. The stockades repaired and doubled.

1746. Lieut. de Contrecoeur, commandant.

1748. Capt. de Raymond, commandant.

1749. Oct. 20. A return shows there was in the fort,

4 iron guns of 2 inches.
4 " " 1½ "
1 iron mortar of 6 inches in diameter.
1 " " for grenades.
5 swivels.
13 iron shells (boites a pierriers.)

1750. Aug. 12. Peter Kalm visited the fort and found M. Beaujeu in command.

1755. July. Partially undermined by the lake. The artillery taken at Fort Duquesne arrived here. Foubonne and Pouchot ordered to put Niagara in the best defence.

1755. Oct. 5. Guienne Reg. embark at Frontenac for Niagara in 48 armed bateaux.

1756. June 12. Pouchot has finished Niagara. It consists of a horn work with its half moon covert way, lunettes at the places d'armes re-entering from the covert way. The front of this work is 120 toises. It is fortified according to M. de Vauban's method.

1756. The Béarn battalion is in camp at Niagara, making with those already there a corps of 600.

1756. Aug. M. Duplaisis, commandant.

1757. April. Capt. Pouchot, commandant.

1757. Nov. Capt. Vassan relieved Capt. Pouchot. He describes the buildings as consisting of two large barracks, one church, one powder magazine, and a store for merchandise.

1759. May 8. Pouchot had sailed for Niagara with troops on two little vessels built during the winter at Ogdensburgh.

1759. May 20. Brig. Gen. Prideaux leaves Schenectady with the 44th and 46th British Regiments, the 4th Battalion of the Royal Americans, two battalions of New York Provincials, and 1,100 Indians under Sir William Johnson.

July 1. Leaving a detachment at Oswego under Col. Haldimand, they embark on Lake Ontario.

July 7. Saturday. The troops landed about six miles to the eastward of the Fort. Monsieur La Force, captain of the schooner Iroquois, is sent by the commandant of the Fort to destroy the barges.

July 8. Sunday—10 A. M. A captain of the Royal Americans was conducted, blindfolded, into the Fort, and demanded a surrender of the Fort. Capt. Pouchot replied he did not understand English. Breakfasted the officer and sent him back as he came.

July 9. Monday. No entry.

July 10. Tuesday. Rainy and fogy. The Fort kept up a hot fire upon the English, who were engaged opening trenches about 300 toises from the Fort. M. Joncaire burns Little Fort, (the chimney of this Fort still remains standing near Miss Porter's residence), and arrives at the Fort with 70 persons, several women and Indians, amongst whom was the chief Kaendaé.

July 11. Wednesday. The English engaged in throwing up batteries, and at 5 P. M. began to play two Grenadoe Royal mortars. The firing ceased during a parley. At 10 P. M. the English began to fire again with eight mortars.

July 12. Thursday. A battery 200 toises distant from the Fort was thrown up. A parley was had between the Indians. The Iroquois cannonaded the trench all day, and sailed at night for Oswego.

July 13. Friday. The English completed a shell battery of six mortars in spite of the great fire from the Fort, and during the night threw 300 bombs.

July 14. Saturday. The Indians in the Fort obtain leave to cross the river, so that no kettles (as they called the shells) should break their heads. Col. Johnson having but few provisions, persuades his Indians to remain by offering them the pillage of the Fort.

July 15. Sunday. Working at the battery continues. Ten mortars play upon the Fort, in which several were wounded.

July 16. Monday. Rain all day. Firing of bombs continues. Twenty men in all, have been disabled in the Fort.

July 17. Tuesday. Heavy fog. The English unmask a battery of two large guns and two howitzers on Montreal Point, on the opposite side of the river. A shot entered the commandant's chimney and rolled beside his bed, on which he had just lain down. At the same time two other batteries were unmasked. M. de Morambert was slightly wounded in the Fort.

July 18. Wednesday. Firing on both sides continued through the day. In the Fort, one soldier was dismembered, and four wounded by bombs.

July 19. Thursday. The English perfected a new parallel eighty yards long in front of the Fort.—The fire was very great on both sides. The schooner Iroquois arrived from Kingston. "This evening Brig. Gen. Prideaux was killed in the trenches by an accident, the gunner inconsiderately firing as the General was passing, the shell bursting as soon as it cleared the mouth of the cohorn, and a large piece struck him on the side of his head."

July 20. Friday. The English perfect a third parallel towards the lake, distant one hundred and sixty yards from the lake, and continued firing with their mortars. In the Fort, one man killed and four wounded.

July 21. Saturday. The English construct a fourth parallel, distant 100 yards from the Fort.—The schooner cruises off Oswego to arrest convoys.

July 22. Sunday. Conflict on both sides heavy. The English fire red-hot balls fireballs. M. Bonnafoux wounded, and ten men killed or wounded in the fort.

July 23. Monday. M. Pouchot receives letters from Aubry and de Lignery announcing their arrival at Navy Island with 600 French and 1,000 Indians, "who when passing the little rapid at the outlet of Lake Erie, resembled a floating island, so black was the river with batteaux and canoes." At 2 P.M. the English unmask another battery of 18, 12 and 6 pounders. In the evening, Gen. Johnson, learning that a large party of French and Indians were coming from Detroit, Presquisle and Venango to raise the siege, ordered 600 chosen men from the 44th and 46th Regiments, 100 New

York provincials, and 600 Indians to waylay them at a place they must pass by on their way to the Fort.

July 24th, Tuesday, 8 o'clock A. M.—The English, under the command of Lt. Col. Massa, Lt. Col. Farquay and Major Beckwith safely entrenched behind their breastworks, received the fire of the advncing party five or six times and then rising up returned the five with immense slaughter. Five hundred French and Indians were killed and 120 taken prisoners, among whom were 17 officers. 4 P. M., Gen. Johnson sends Major Hervy with a flag of truce and demands the surrender of the Fort. M. Pouchot declines, not crediting Major Hervy's statement, sends Capt. de Cervies to the English camp and finds it true.

M. Pouchot assembles the garrison to deliberate on the situation fo the Fort. The garrison consisted of 149 men detached from the regiments of La Sarre, Royal Rousillon, Guienne and Bearn, under the orders of Captain Pouchot of the Bearn Regiment; Commandants, Capt. de Villiers of La Sarre; Capt. de Cervies of Royal Rousillon; Lt. De Morambert of Guienne; Lt. Salvignac of Bearn; Lt. La Miltiere of Languedoc; of 183 Colonials under the orders of Captain De la Roche; Lieutenants Cornoyer and Larminac; of 133 Militia and 21 gunners, commanded by Lt. Bonnafoux of Royal corps, in an all 486, and 39 employes—five of whom were women and children; who with two Madames Douville attended the hospital, served up gun cartridges and made earth bags, of whom were hors de services or lost 10 men of La Sarre, 9 of Bearn, 8 of Royal Rousillon, 13 of Guienne, 43 of the Colonials, 26 Militia, in all 109 men killed or wounded and 37 sick. Of 54,000 lbs of powder, 24,000 lbs had been consumed, that the garrison had not lain down for 19 days, that help was not to be expected from anyquarter. Thereupon M. Pouchot called in the English officer and negotiations continued the entire night. The entire garrison demanding a capitulation at day break, the following capitulation was drawn up and signed:

Articles of capitulation granted to the garrison of Niagara, inclosed in Sir William Johnson's letter to Major-General Amherst of the 25th of July, 1759.

Article 1. The garrison shall march out with arms and baggage, drum beating and match lighted at both ends, and a small piece of cannon to embark upon vessels which the commander of his Britannic Majesty's forces shall furnish, to convey them to New York, by the shortest ronte and in the shortest time. Granted.

A. II. The garrison shall lay dowu their arms when they embark, but shall keep their baggage. Granted.

A. III. The officers shall keep both their arms and their baggage. Granted.

Art. IV. The French ladies as well as the chaplain, shall be sent back and the commander of his Britannic Majesty's troops shall furnish them with vessels and subsistence necessary for their voyage to the first French post, and this is to be executed as soon as possible; those women who chose to follow their husbands are at liberty to do it. Granted, except with regard to those women who are his Britannic Majesty,s subjects.

Art. V. The sick and wounded, who are obliged to remain in the fort, shall have liberty to depart, with everything that belongs to them, and shall be conducted in safety, as soon as they are able to bear the fatigues of a voyage, to the place destined for the rest of the garrison; in the mean time they are to be allowed a guard for their security. Granted.

Art. VI. The commanding officer, all the other officers, and private men, who are in the service of his most Christian Majesty, shall quit the fort without being subject to any act of reprisals whatsoever. Granted.

Art. VII. An inventory shall be made of all the military stores in the magazine, which, with the artillery, shall be delivered up bona fide, as well as other effects, which are the property of his most Christian Majesty, and which are found in the magazine at the time of the capitulation. The vessels and boat are included in this article.

Art. VIII. The soldiers shall not be plundered, nor separated from their officers. Granted.

Art. IX. The garrison shall be conducted under a proper escort to the place destined for their reception: the general shall expressly recommend to this escort to hinder the savages from approaching and insulting any persons belonging to the garrison, and shall prevent their being pillaged by them, when they quit their arms for embarkation; and the same care is to be taken on every part of the route, where savages may be met with. Granted.

Art. X. An exact list shall be made of the names and sirnames of the different troops, as well egulars as militia, and all others who are employed in his most Christian Majesty's service; and all those who are so employed shall be treated in the same manner as the rest of the garrison. Granted in the first article.

Art. XI. All the savages, of whatsoever nation they be, who are found in the garrison, shall be protected from insult, and be allowed to go where they pleased. Granted; but it will be adviseable for them to depart as privately as possible.

The articles being accepted, the general of his Britannic Majesty's forces shall be put in possession of a gate of the fort, but this cannot be done until to-morrow. To-morrow at seven o'clock in the morning.

Signed by

Pouchot, captain in the regiment of Bearn, commanding officer.

Villar, captain in the regiment of Le Sarre.

Cervier, captain in the regiment Royal Roussillon.

Oliver de la Roche Verney, captain of the marine.

Bonnafoux, officer in the royal artillery.

Cournoyer, lieutenant of the marine.

Soluignac, officer in the regiment of Bearn.

Le Chevalier de L'Arminac, lieutenant of the marine.

Joncaire, captain of the marine.

Morambert, lieutenant.

Chabert Joncaire, in the regiment of Guienne.

List of ordnance and stores at Niagara, at the time of its surrendering to the English. viz.:

Iron ordnance, 14-pounders 2; 12-pounders 19; 11-pounders 1; 8-pounders 7; 6-pounders 7; 4-pounders 2; 2-pounders 5; travelling carriages, 14-pounders 2; 12-pounders 12; 8-pounders 8; 6-pounder 5; garrison carriages, 12-pounders 2; 8-pounders 4; 6-pounders 3; 4-pounders 2.ladles with staves,14-pounders 3; 12-pounders 12; 8-pounders 9; 6-pounders 7; 4-pounders 2; spunges with rammer heads, 12-pounders 16; 8-pounders 9; 6-pounders 10; 4-pounders 4. wadhooks with saves 10; grudox defieu,12-pounders 12; 8-pounders 6; 6-pounders 7; 4 pounders 3; round shot loose, 12-pounders 150; 8-pounders 200; 6-pounders 2,600; 4-pounders 100; cohorn mortars on beds 2; hand granades 500; entrenching tools, axes large 100; hand-bills 300; hand-hatchets 500; shovels iron 300; mattocks 250; pick-axes 400; spades 50; whip-saws 12; corned powder 15,000lb.; small lead shot and balls 40,000lb. match, cwt. 2.

(Signed) George Wray, clerk of the stores. Provisions of all kinds enough.

July 26,—Thursday; In the afternoon the garrison marched out of the fort with musket, on the shoulder, drums beating, and two pieces of large cannon at the head of the column. As soon as the troops reached the batteaux they laid down their muskets and immediately pushed off.

On this occasion a tragical event occurred. —Cadet Moncourt, of the Colonials, had formed an attachment with an Indian in the English army, and when he became prisoner, the latter expressed a great deal of sorrow at his situation, and said to him: "Brother, I am in despair at seeing you dead; but take heart, I'll prevent their torturing you," and killed him with a blow of a tomahawk, thinking thereby to save him from the tortures to which prisoners among themselves are subjected.

The English lost 40 men in the whole, since the landing of troops at Niagara, including Major General Prideaux and Colonel Johnson, the second in command. The Indians were allowed all the plunder of the fort. Goods on a neighboring Island were found to the value of £8,000.

The French and Indians who escaped from the field retired to Navy Island, where de Roohcblave, with 150 men, had been left

to guard the batteaux, whence they proceeded to Detroit, under the orders of M. Belestre. It is thought that the two vessels now lying sunk at Burnt Ship Bay, were sunk here at this time. Brig. General Johnson, was rewarded by the King with a Baronetcy, and a sum of £5,000 was voted to him by the House of Commons.

Bishop George Henry Loskiel, the Moravian Historian.—In a recent number of the Moravian, the Rev. S. Reinke says of Bishop G. H. Loskiel:

I frequently saw and conversed with him in my young days. He was a man of medium size, and somewhat corpulent, of a very venerable and respect inspiring aspect. His noble, expansive forehead, surmounted by a neat and well powdered wig, his small dove-like eyes beaming with benevolence, his soft, well rounded cheeks, his handsome nose and mouth, in short, his whole appearance and demeanor, showed him to be not only an intelligent and polite, but also an exceedingly kind hearted man. Hence his surviving colleagues at Bethlehem, described his character by saying that he wept with those that wept, and rejoiced with such as did rejoice. It was his delight to relieve the poor and to do good to all; he always felt grieved when unable to follow this bent of his inclination. We have been told that while in Germany, his native country, he often preached with great acceptance to thousands that flocked to hear him, many of whom became seals to his ministry. There he also published his history of our Missions among the North American Indians, and his excellent devotional manual, entitled, "Etwas fuers Herz," which passed through a number of editions in Germany and Switzerland. He likewise published sermons on the Sufferings of our Lord, and quite a number of hymns.

The following is abridged from the records of the Bethlehem Congregation.

He was born on the 7th of November, 1740, at Angermuende, in the Province of Courland, where his father labored as a faithful Pastor of the Lutheran Church, and where himself was, for the space of eleven years, under the careful tuition of Brother John Hueffel (the father of Bishop C. G. Hueffel), in whose company he traveled to Barby, and, at his urgent request, was received as a member of the Brethren's Church, on the 26th of December, 1759.

While yet in his father's house, he experienced, four different times, hairbreadth escapes of his life. Once he fell into a large kettle full of boiling water; and once into a stream with a strong current. On another occasion, a man, in a great fury, threw a sharp pointed table knife at his uncle, which missed the latter but struck Loskiel, so that he nearly lost his life; and again, when thirteen years old, he was dragged a considerable distance by a vicious horse, and was rescued in a wonderful manner from the very jaws of death.

At Barby he studied divinity and medicine; and after having for a time practised the latter with great success, he resolved to devote himself wholly to the gospel ministry. After serving three years as a Teacher in the Pædagogium at Nisky, Prussia, he labored from 1766 to 1769 at Neuwied, on the Rhine, Marienborn, in Central Germany, and Amsterdam in Holland. On June 27th, 1771, he was married to Mary Magdalen Barlach. Then he filled various offices at Zeist, in Holland, and Kleinwelke and Barby, in Germany. The Synod of 1782 appointed him Superintendent in Livonia, where he was constantly traveling about, from one station to another. Subsequently he became the Agent of the Brethren's Church at the Court of St. Petersburg, and preached in the Brethren's Chapel of that metropolis. In 1789 he went to Gnadenfrei, Prussia, where, in 1792, he witnessed the great conflagration, that laid the entire village in ashes, and where he is said to have relieved many of the sufferers from his private funds. In 1794 he was called to Nisky, and in 1798 to Herrnhut, in Saxony.

In 1802 he was sent to America as the Superintendent of the Moravain churches, and Pastor of the church at Bethlehem. He arrived here on the 23d of July, after a prosperous voyage. During the nine years of his abode in our country, he frequently visited the churches in the Northern Province, and, in 1803 had the pleasure of becom-

ing personally acquainted with the Indian Mission at Goshen, in Ohio. Ever since writing the History of that Mission, he had cherished a peculiar affection for it, and always remembered it in his prayers before the Lord.

In 1810 his health began to fail, so that, when in May, 1812, he was appointed a member of the Unity's Elders' Conference, in the place of Bishop J. Risler deceased, he found himself unable to travel to Europe. Hence he resigned his entire charge into the hands of Bishop C. G. Reichel, of Salem, N. C., after having ordained Rev. John Herbst, at Litiz, a bishop of the church. For three entire years he suffered intensely from a great variety of maladies, such as vertigo, compression of the brain, and violent headaches. To add to his afflictions, he received a contusion on his leg, from a projecting limb of a tree which lay across the road, on which he was walking. This contusion became inflamed, and not yielding to the remedies applied, proved the cause of great suffering, which was afterward still more increased by an open sore in his back. Amidst all these trials he manifested the most exemplary patience.

On the 23d of February, 1814, the weary pilgrim fell asleep, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Loskiel was ordained a Deacon, at Zeist, on the 22d of May, 1768; a Presbyter, at Barby, on the 19th of March, 1775; and consecrated a Bishop, at Herrnhut, on the 14th of March, 1802.

Iroquois Names of Places.

Schoharie—from S the article and *Oquari*, a Bear,

Canajoharie—The village of the Bear; from *Canada*, village, and *Oquari*, a Bear.

Estaragoha. The Big Rock (somewhere near Tribes Hill, Fulton Co., about 24 miles west of Schenectady); from *Ostenra*, a rock, and *Goa*, big.

Little Falls, Herkimer Co. Astenrogen; from *Ostenra*, a rock, and *Oge*, in the river or water.

Canajoharie Creek. Tecayonharonwe; from *Te*, sign of the dual number; *Cayunghaw*, creek, and *ongwe*, men; i.e. The two men's, or people's creek. It is now called Bowman's creek.

Stone creek, Schoharie Co: Oneyagine; from *Oneya*, a stone.

Rochester, Monroe Co. Gasconsage; The perpendicular Falls. [*Bruyas.*]

Cumberland Head, Plattsburgh; Squinanton, from *Oskennonton*, a Deer, which probably resorted that place.

Cookquago, or west branch of the Delaware river; from *Kekoa*, or *Okowa*, an owl, and *goa*, big.

Oghquago, in Broome Co., is another form of the word, and seems to mean, The country of the Big Owl.

Caughnawaga. At the Rapid; from *Onawa*, Rapid, and *Ke*, at; custom permitting the changing the initial *O* into *Ka* [*Dufresne.*] E. B. O. C.

Golden Wedding.—The 50th Anniversary of the marriage of Judge W. T. Martin and his estimable Lady occurred on the 27th Sept., and was celebrated in an appropriate manner by the parties, their children grand-children, and a few of their near neighbors.

Judge M. and lady were married in Somerset, State of Pennsylvania, on the 27th day of September, 1814; removed to, and settled in the village of Columbus, in the Spring of 1815, and have resided here ever since. Under their observation the little village on the banks of the Scioto has taken the form of, and grown into a beautiful city of thirty thousand inhabitants. What a change they have witnessed during the past half century!

By a long and well ordered life they have been blessed with a competence of this world's goods, from which they have always given liberally, but without ostentation, to the poor and unfortunate of our city. Upon this occasion, we are informed, that Mrs. M. gave to the poor of her neighborhood in the aggregate, over one hundred dollars. Such a life affords an example worthy of imitation.—*Ohio State Journal, Oct.* 1.

PREDEATH COFFINS AND MONUMENTS.—(VOL. VIII., p. 210.)—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, says in his letter of Oct. 4: "An eccentric old gentleman has at length deceased in this city, after a most practical preparation for death. Upwards of a dozen years ago, a little lot in Greenwood was fenced, and in its centre was planted a marble shaft bearing aloft the effigy of this strange old gentleman. There it stood, quadrant in hand, braving all sorts of weather, and almost daily came to the lot this quiet old gentleman, mounted with a ladder to the foot of the effigy, and was lost in contemplation of the marble Self. Now the marble has outbraved and outlasted the weather-beaten old gentleman, and he is buried under the shaft which he took so much pride in rearing; which he watched and studied with so much reverence." He was some time since nearly entombed alive in it, the door having fallen while he was making his almost daily inspection. In fact he passed the night there, not being discovered till the next day.

KEARSARGE.—The spelling and definition of this word having been settled, *Galignani's Messenger* enlightens the world as to the geography of Kearsarge. It says "the name Kearsarge is taken from a river in the southern part of North America which falls into the Bay of Vera Cruz."

QUERIES.

M. DE ST. GASPIN.—In Râle's dictionary, p. 493, under the word "Noms," he gives: "Matsibigsadoussek, la riviére où est M. de. S. Gaspin." Who was he, and where did he live? E. B.

PSEUDONYMS.—Who wrote the tracts entitled—Strictures on the United States Constitution. By Massachusettensis, United States of America, 1792?

Thoughts on the Increasing Wealth and National Economy of the United States of America, City of Washington. Printed by Way and Groff, 1801? The Preface is signed Observator. S.

FIAT JUSTITIA, RUAT CŒLUM.—Can this maxim, made famous by Lord Mansfield's use of it in the Somerset case, be found in print or writing earlier than 1647? In that year the *Simple Cobbler of Aggawam* was first published at London, in which the following sentence occurs: "It is less to say, *Statuatur veritas, ruat Regnum*, than *Fiat justitia, ruat Cœlum.*"

INQUIRER.

VARIORUM; DIVERSORUM.—Editions of the classics have appeared, some, *cum notis variorum;* others, *cum notis diversorum.* Will any of the readers of the Hist. Mag. explain the difference between their editions; who were their publishers, or be so good as to mention some work which treats of these editions and in which the required information can be obtained?

BIBLIOG.

JENNE.—Persons who can furnish names and data respecting members of this family, and the direct descendants of John Jenney, who came to Plymouth in the Little James in 1623, will oblige by sending such information to D. Judson Jenne, State Hall, Albany, who is preparing a genealogy of the family.

THE HENRY PLOT.—Where can an American account of the "Henry Plot" in 1811 be found. A Capt. John Henry, who went from the United States to Canada, was subsequently employed as a secret English agent, in the eastern states, to watch, and probably foster the disunion sentiment. Failing to obtain sufficient remuneration from the English government, he sold his papers to the American government.

M.

WAS THIS STEAM?—On the 28th May, 1714, Joseph Morgan presented a petition to the assembly of New York, setting forth

that he had invented a machine, whereby to row a ship or boat with much swiftness against wind and tide, and praying protection. A bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly. O'C.

SAWED CANNON.—In 1690, some cannon were taken from a ship for the defence of New York, and are described as "four old yron guns of twelve pounds calabre & one d° sawed of d° calabre." What are "sawed" cannon? A.

ENGLISH OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED AT QUEBEC.—Does these exist in manuscript or print, a list of the officers and privates who fell on the British side during Wolfe's defeat of the French on the Plains of Abraham? P.

REPLIES.

CONTINENTAL MONEY., (Vol. V, page 71).—This article first appeard in the Pennsylvania Magazine, Dec., 1775.

ORIGIN OF MULES IN THE UNITED STATES, [VOL. VIII, p. 342].—The late John Savage Esq., of this city, had in his possession an autograph letter of General Washington respecting the Spanish jack presented to the General by the King of Spain. It is a very humourous letter, but would be considered rather too broad for publication by most persons.

Mr. Savage obtained this letter in a singular manner. Whilst hunting in Maryland he came across a country school-house, outside of which some one was engaged in burning papers. Thrusting his ramrod into the burning pile, he drew out this letter. The owner of the ground on which the school-house was erected claimed the letter, on hearing of Mr. Savage's good fortune, but Mr. Savage told him that he thought he had forfeited any right which he might have had in the paper, by allowing the papers to be consigned to the flames without examination.

Philadelphia, A. E.

Societies and their Proceedings.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY—COMMEMORATION OF THE CONQUEST OF NEW NETHERLAND, —*New York, Oct.* 12. The bicentennial celebration by the New York Historical Society of the Conquest of New Netherland, was greatly marred by the inclemency of the weather, the torrents of rain which fell during the whole of the evening doubtless compelling the absence of many who would otherwise have been present on so interesting an occasion. Notwithstanding all disadvantages, a fair audience was collected at the Cooper Institute to listen to an oration on the Conquest of New-Netherland by J. R. Brodhead, LL. D., and precisely at a quarter past 7 the President of the Society, Fred. De Peyster, Esq., made his appearance on the platform, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, among whom were Peter Cooper, G. C. Verplanck, Judge Daly, John Cochrane, Gen. Sandford, Mr. Whitehead, S. Alofsen, Alfred B. Street, James N. Beekman, Senor Romero, —— Montgomery, J. B. Walker, Esqs., and Drs. DeWitt, Osgood, Storrs, Askew, Bouton, Bishop Lee of Delaware, and Dr. Usher Parsons, the last surviving officer who was on the flag ship Perry of Lake Erie renown, in that memorable action. Most of the Historical Societies of the New England States, and what was once New-Netherland, were also represented.

The President, Fred. De Peyster, Esq., called the meeting to order, and said: Ladies and gentlemen, we have met to night to celebrate the conquest of the New Netherland, a tract of country embracing a vast territory, and this conquest was the most momentous in the early history of New York. A century later New York was one of the first, if not the first, among the foremost to take measures to overthrow the British rule, and subsequently combined with the other colonies to take measures leading to the national independence. In 1783 that event took place, and thus by a sort of retributive justice, was the event of 1664 consummated by that memorable circumstance. A century later, reckoning from 1664, we find New York—the great and powerful State of New York—taking, with a determined will, gigantic measures to sustain and maintain our National Union, by the overthrow of domestic treason, and also, if necessary, pro ect it from foreign affirmations against that unity and its perpetuity.

DR. DE WITT then offered up a prayer, after which the President introduced the orator of the day, JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, Esq., who said: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Two hundred years ago, an English squadron came up our bay and

anchored near what is now the Battery, and its presence produced most momentous results. In the summer of 1664 the Eastern coast was occupied by colonies of different nations,—England, France, and Holland. France had pushed her colonies along the St. Lawrence and Mississippi. England had kept closer to the coast and had settled the New England States, and further south midway between New England and Virginia were the settlements of the Batavian Republic, the New Netherland. He then gave an account of the early discoveries of this continent and referred to the establishment of the principle under Queen Elizabeth that the rights of European powers over their discoveries of savage lands must be sustained by actual occupation or they were void. He then recounted the early discoveries of Gosnold and Pring, and of English settlements in Virginia prior to the discovery by Hendrick Hudson of the river which now bears his name, in 1609. In 1613, the first Dutch trading establishments were founded at Manhattan, and the present city of Albany and the islands, coasts and rivers along the shore were soon explored. In 1614 the General Government of the Dutch Republic granted a charter to the owners of the vessels authorizing them exclusively to visit the region they had discovered, which was soon named "New Netherland," and in 1621 a West India Company was formed to govern "the fruitful and unsettled regions" in Africa and America it might occupy. Under this charter the new colony grew apace and Fort Amsterdam was built on the southern point of New York Island. In 1620 James the First of England sealed a patent for the colonization of "New England in America," but the terms of that charter clearly excepted New France and New Netherland. In the same year, a part of New England was colonized, but before the patent was sealed, and was soon succeeded by other English in Massachusetts Bay, Fresh and Connecticut River and at New Haven and Rhode Island, all made under the general authority of the New England patent. In the meantime the Colony of New Netherland flourished, and its young metropolis was named New Amsterdam. Its government was vested in a Director and Council, and a Fiscal and Attorney General; and in 1647 Peter Stuyvesant began his service as Director-General which lasted until the conquest of the colony, and under his administration the colony prospered greatly, attracting numbers of emigrants from Europe and the adjoining colonies

After sketching the character of Peter Stuyvesant, Mr. Brodhead read the following prophecy, contained in a letter written to Stuyvesant by the East India Company in 1652:

"Promote commerce, whereby Manhattan must prosper, her population increase, her trade and navigation flourish. For when these once become permanently established; when the ships of New Netherland ride on every part of the ocean, then numbers, now looking to that coast with eager eyes, will be allowed to embark for your island." Mr. Brodhead continued:

The prophecy was splendidly fulfilled. New Amsterdam rapidly grew in importance, and her foreign commerce soon began to rival her domestic trade. The first vessel ever built by Europeans in North America, after the 'Virginia of Sagadahoc,' in 1607, was Block's significantly styled 'Restless of Manhattan,' in 1614. One of the largest merchantmen in Christendom was constructed by her shipwrights in 1631. Strangers sought burghership in the rising metropolis, and the tongues of many nations resounded through her ancient winding streets. Like her prototype, New Amsterdam was always a city of the world.

The province of New Netherland was, indeed, the most advantageously situated region in North America. Its original limits included all the Atlantic coast between Delaware Bay and Montauk Point, and even farther east and north, and all the inland territory bounded by the Connecticut valley on the cost, the St. Lawrence and Ontario on the north, and the affluents of the Ohio, the Susquehanna, and the Delaware on the west and south. Within those bounds is the only spot on the continent whence issue divergent streams which find their outlets in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Across the surface of the province runs a chain of the Alleghanies, through which, in two remarkable chasms, the waters of the Delaware and Hudson flow southward to the sea. At the head of its tides, the Hudson, which its explorers appropriately called 'the Great River of the Mountains,' receives the current of the Mohawk, rushing in from the west. Through the valleys of these rivers, and across the neighboring lakes, the savage natives of the country tracked those pathways of travel and commerce which civilized science only adopted and improved. Along their banks soon grew up flourishing villages, contributing to the prosperity of the chief town, which, with unerring judgment, had been planted on the ocean-washed island of Manhattan. In addition to those superb geographical peculiarities, every variety of soil, abundant mineral wealth, nature teeming with vegetable and animal life, and a climate as healthful as it is delicious, made New Netherland the most attractive of all the European colonies in America. From the first it was always the chosen seat of empire.

"It was the wise decree Providence that of this magnificent region should first be occupied by the Batavian race. There was expanded the germ of a mighty cosmopolitan state, destined to exert a moral influence as happy as the physical peculiarities of its temperate territory were alluring. Yet the growth and prosperity of the Dutch province were fatal to its political life.

The envy of its neighbors was aroused Covetousness produced an irrepressible desire of possession, which could only be appeased by its violent seizure by unscrupulous foes.

"If at this time Englishmen had any one national characteristic more strongly developed than another, it was jealousy of the Dutch. Strangely, too, this sentiment seemed to have grown with the growth of Puritanism. It was enough for the British islander that the continental Hollander spoke a language different from his own. It mattered not that Costar of Haarlem invented the art of arts; or that Grotius, Erasmus, Gronovius and Plancius among scholars, and Boerhave and Huygens among philosophers, and Rembrandt and Cuyp and Wouvermans among painters, were illustrious sons of the liberal republic. Even William the Silent and Barneveldt were of little account among insular Britons—'divided from all the rest of the world.' Coarse wit and flippant ridicule were continually employed in educating the Englishman to undervalue and dislike the Hollander.

"On the other hand, Holland, at the zenith of her power, was not jealous of England. The Dutch maxim was "Live and let live."

The speaker here gave a graphic account of the general features of the colony and its prosperity, and which drew on it the covetous eyes of England and of the jealousy existing in the minds of Englishmen of the Dutch. This jealousy was reproduced and exaggerated in the breasts of the colonists of the New Englanders especially. From the time of the first intercourse between Manhattan and New-Plymouth, the latter always pertinaciously insisted that the Dutch Colonists were "intruders." Gradually they crowded on westward at the Connecticut river until, in 1650, it was agreed between Stuyvesant and the New-England authorities that the Eastern boundary of New-Netherland should be Oyster Bay, on Long Island, and a line running northerly from Greenwich on the continent. Cromwell attempted to seize these territories, but, by the treaty of 1654, he recognized the right of Holland to the New-Netherland, and in 1656 the States General ratified the colonial boundary agreed on in 1650, but the British government evaded all engagement on the subject. Mr. Brodhead then recounted the subjugation of parts of Long Island by the Connecticut settlers, and the steps taken by the Director to guard against the dangers threatening the province by calling an assembly of deputies from the different towns at New-Amsterdam, in the Spring of 1664. Urgent appeals were addressed to the West India Company, but without avail, the Company thinking more of their commercial interests than those of the nation. In 1664 the States-General, however, desired the British Government to order the restitution of the places seized by the English colonists; but the Ambassador, Sir George Downing, startled the Grand Pensionary by declaring that the New-Netherlanders were "the encroachers" upon New-England. A council for Foreign Plantations was formed by the English Government, stringent navigation laws passed, and Lord Stirling complained that the Dutch had intruded into Long Island, which had been granted to his grandfather. On March 12, 1664, Charles II. granted a patent to James the Duke of York, giving him exclusive right over large portions of New Netherland, and authorizing him to expel all persons settled there without his licences. The Duke of York commissoned Col. Robert Nichols to act as his Deputy, and commissioned four vessels of war and embarked in them about 450 veterans commanded by officers in the English army. The expedition set sail from Portsmouth in the middle of May for Gardiner's Bay, Long Island. The States-General were informed of these movements, but replied to Stuyvesant that they were intended to instal some bishops in New-England. The ships arrived at Boston and there the squadron was strongly re-enforced by a number of Massachusetts and Connecticut settlers, and Indians held in reserve. Long Island peaceably submitted to the government of the Duke of York and sent auxiliaries to the English forces. Stuyvesant was absent when the squadron reached New-York, but hurried back to find the harbor blockaded, and that no aid could be got from Long Island. The regular garrison did not exceed 150, and its supply of powder was short. The burghers were more anxious to protect their property than to save the town; nevertheless, Stuyvesant determined to hold out. Nicholls summoned the town to surrender, and the people of the town, who had learned the liberal offers he made of protection to their persons, properties, and liberties, became mutinous. The squadron came up from its anchorage at Gravesend to New-Amsterdam, and landed five companies of regular soldiers at Governor's Island, and at last the entreaties of the principal inhabitants prevailed on Stuyvesant to surrender the town, which only had fifteen hundred inhabitants. Six commissioners were appointed to negotiate the terms of surrender: which were, that the inhabitants were to continue free denizens, and were guaranteed their property. These were explained to the people on the following Sunday, at the close of the afternoon service, and it was agreed that the New-England troops should be kept on the Brooklyn side of East River, the burghers being more apprehensive of them than the others. On the 8th of September, 1664, the garrison marched off with flying colors, and the English took possession of the town, and occupied the city gates and the Town Hall, and the name of the city was altered to New-York. Soon

after, Fort Orange, now Albany, surrendered, and the Dutch fort of Newcastle, on the Delaware, was taken by the English thus completing the reduction of the New-Netherland.

The speaker then discussed at considerable length the effects of the conquest of New-Netherland, which he denounced as a most wanton and unjust aggression on the part of England, and which, prompted solely by her greed and lust of power, had been justly punished by the overthrow of her power on the American Continent in the succeeding century, and to which the conquest of New-Netherland had greatly contributed.

The orator proceeded to show the baseness of the conquest of New Netherland, and continued:

"Yet unjustifiable as was the deed, the temptation to commit it was irresistible. Its actual execution was only a question of time. It could not have been prevented, unless the Dutch government were prepared to renounce their previous policy, and hold New Netherland at every hazard against the might of all enemies.

* * * "If England had not seized New Netherland when she did, France would almost certainly have taken and held it, not long afterwards, in the Dutch war of 1672. * * * It was for the true interest of America that New York was founded by Holland. It made her the magnanimous and cosmopolitan state which she now is, and whose national influence has been so happy and healthful. Providence never meant our great country to perpetuate the ideas of only one nationality in the old world, or of but one of its plantations in the new. The arrogant claim—so flattering to British pride, so sycophantic in Americans who would flatter England—that the United States of America are of wholly Anglo-Saxon origin, is as fallacious as it is vulgar. 'Time's noblest offspring' was not the child of England alone. There was a fatherland as fruitful as the motherland. There were many parents of our multigeneous people. The great modern republic sprung from a union of races as various and contrasted as the climates to which they emigrated. Sweden, Holland, Germany, Savoy, Spain, France, Scotland, and Ireland, all co-operated, no less mightily than England, in peopling our territory, moulding our institutions, and creating our vast and diversified country 'one and indivisible.' To its heterogeneousness, and not to its supposed homogeneousness—to its collisions and its comminglings of races—to its compromises and its concessions—does that country owe its grandest moral, social and political characteristics."

Mr. Brodhead then sketched the character of the Dutch emigrants, and of the other colonists who settled in New Netherland, showing the changes which followed the English conquest, through which all the old Dutch influence survived. After alluding to the injustice done to New York in many American school books and histories, he concluded his oration as follows:

"The retirement of Holland from the unequal strife left France and Spain to contend with England for colonial supremacy in North America. Mistress of all the Atlantic coast between Nova Scotia and Florida, the power which had conquered New York soon aspired to uncontrolled dominion from sea to sea. The acquisition of New Netherland, which had formerly kept Virginia apart from New England, gave to the British crown the mastery of the most advantageous positions on the continent, whence it could at pleasure, direct movements against any colony that might attempt a premature independence With short-sighted triumph England rejoiced that her authority was dotted on a new spot in in the map of the world. But her pride went before her destruction, and her haughty spirit prepared the way for her terrible humiliation. The American republic was fashioned in the first Congress of 1765, which met at New York. It was a most significant but only a just decree of Providence, that the retribution of England should begin with the very province which she had so iniquitously ravished from Holland, to set, as her most splendid jewel, in the diadem of her colonial sovereignty.

"Yet for a long time the plantations, which had thus become geographically united, were neither homogeneous nor sympathetic, and they never were actually consolidated. While New England, Maryland and Virginia were radically Anglo-Saxon colonies, the mass of the popolation of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, which had formed the later territory of New Netherland, was, as we have seen, made up of Hollanders, Huguenots, Waldenses, Germen, Frenchmen, Swedes, Scotchmen and Irishmen. A similar want of homogeneousness characterized some of the more southern colonies. Among these manifold nationalities, ideas and motives of action were as various and discordant as the different dialects which were uttered. In the progress of years a common allegiance and common dangers produced a greater sympathy among the English plantations in America.

"Nevertheless, while she formed a part of the British colonial empire, New York never lost her original social identity, nor her peculiar political influence. Her moral power lasted throughout the whole succession of events which culminated in the American Revolution. Nor has her salutary influence ever ceased. The history of her fatherland, besides the idea of toleration of opinion, furnished the example of the confederation of free and independent states, and made familiar the most instructive lessons of constitutional administration. While that history taught the sacred right of revolt against the tyrany of an hereditary king, it enforced the no less sacred duty of faithfulness to deliberate obligations and

loyalty to the general government, founded by the solemn compact of sovereign but united states.

"The patriots who deposed Philip the Second were the great originals of those who in the next century dethroned Charles the First, and in the century following rejected George the Third. From Holland came William, the deliverer of England from the tyrant James. The declaration of the independence of the United Provinces of the Netherlands was the glorious model of the English declaration of right, and of the grander declaration of the independence of United Colonies of North America. The Union of Utrecht was the nobler examplar of the Philadelphia articles of confederation. The Dutch motto: '*Eendragt macht Magt*' — *Unity makes Might* — suggested our own '*E Pluribus Unum*.'

"All these teachings of Dutch history are the peculiar heritage of our own Empire state. It was the proud destiny of New York to temper the narrow and sometimes fanatical characterics of her English sister plantations with the larger and more conservative principles which she had herself derived from Holland. It was her lot to sustain more severe trials and gain a more varied experience than any other American colony.

'Midway between the St, Lawrence and the Chesapeake she stood for almost a century, guarding her long frontier against the enmity and might of New France. And when at last the conquest of Canada filled the measure of British aggression and pampered still more the British lust of power, the augury of two hundred years ago was fulfilled; and New York — worthy to be distinguished as the Netherlands of America — became the pivot province, on which hinged the most important movements of that sublime revolt against the oppression of England, the only paralled to which was the triumphant struggle that the forefathers of her first settlers maintained against the gigantic despotism of Spain."

Gulian C. Verplanck, Esq., proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Brodhead for his address, and to request a copy of it for publication.

The Hon. Geo. Bancroft, in a few appropriate remarks, seconded the vote of thanks to Mr. Brodhead, which on being put from the chair, was unanimously adopted.

The benediction was then pronounced by Dr. DeWitt, the proceedings having been necessarily curtailed owing to the length of time occupied by the address, and the meeting adjourned to the rooms of the Historical Society, in 2d-av. Here a reception was given by the members of the New York Historical Society to their friends, and after a pleasant interval spent in an inspection of the pictures and curiosities in the Society's Museum, the guests descended to the refectory in the basement, where an elegant repast was provided, to which ample justice was done.

Several speeches were made during the course of the evening by the President, A. B. Street of Albany. P Dawson of Buffalo, and Gen. John Cochrane. Gen. Cochrane was very warmly received, and expressed his pleasure at the meeting, which he hoped would do something to promote that national unity of race of which the orator of the day had spoken. He concluded by expressing his devotion to the National Union, and his confidence of its ultimate preservation.

The assembly shortly after dispersed, highly pleased with the evening's entertainment

Long Island Historical Society. *Brooklyn, Oct.* 6.—An extremely interesting meeting of this Society was held at their rooms on the corner of Court and Joralemon streets; the Hon. Judge Greenwood presiding. The attendance was large, and included some of the most wealthy and influential citizens of Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Storrs submitted the annual report of the Executive Committee, which showed that the Society was in a most flourishing condition. Three new portraits of Adams, Franklin, and Red Jacket, purchased out of the Sheldon fund, were received, and ordered to be placed on exhibition. The society received as a contribution from Col. Barton the battle flag of the 48th regiment, for which the thanks of the society were tendered. Dr. Stiles, the librarian, submitted an extremely interesting report, from which it appeared that during the past four months the resources of the society have been augumented by the addition of 782 bound volumes, 1200 pamphlets, and several hundred interesting curiosities, all of which are on exhibition. The principal contributors were Alex. McCue, Esq., E. O. Kellogg, Esq., Gabriel Harrison, and E. S. Mills. An interesting paper, entitled "Hints on Working the side mines of history," was read by Mr. John W. Cannington, and greatly enjoyed by the audience.

On the visit of the society to the country towns on the island, the town of Sutherland, through the board of town officers, presented the society with the original charter of the town, which was granted by Gov. Andros in 1676. This interesting relic with some 1,500 others, not less interesting, are on exhibition at the rooms of the society, which are well worth a visit.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania Historical Society.—*Philadelphia, Oct.* 10*th*.—The regular stated meeting of this Society was held at the Athenæum Building, Sixth and Adelphi streets. Owing to the near approach of the election, the attendence was small. At the appointed hour John William Wallace, Esq., took the chair. The minutes

of the previous meeting were then read and adopted. A number of valuable works were presented to the Society, among which were the following: Memorial of John Allan, presented by the Bradford Club. History of West Point and Military Academy; Industrial and Financial Resources of the United States; Story of the Constitution; Elliott's Debates; Discourses on the Family as an Element of Society; Jogue's Novum Belgium, 1643-4, and several other valuable works.

After the transaction of a few items of business of no public interest, the meeting adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

New England Historic Genealogical Society, *Boston, Wednesday, October* 5 —A quarterly meeting of this society was held this afternoon, the President, Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

The corresponding secretary reported letters accepting resident membership from Andrew H. Ward of Newtonville, and Charles Colburn of Boston.

The librarian reported as donations since the last meeting, three volumes, twenty pamphlets, and six manuscripts.

Mr. Towne read an official notice of the bequest to the society by the late Hon. Henry W. Cushman, from his executor. It was voted to accept the legacy with the conditions of the will.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee read on elaborate paper on the late Rev. T. Starr King, being a truthful and feeling tribute to that eloquent and devoted patriot and divine.

The Historiographer read biographical sketches of the following members of the society, who have recently deceased, viz: John Barstow, of Providence, R. I., a life member, Vice President of the society for Rhode Island, who died March 31, 1864, aged 73 years; Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, an honorary member, who died at Quincy, July 2, 1864, aged 92 years, 5 months; and Sebastian Ferris Streeter, a corresponding member, Honorary Vice President of the society for Maryland, who died in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 23, aged 54.

One Vice President and two Honorary Vice Presidents of the society have deceased during the present year in the space of less than five months.

John W. Dean, Rev. Washington Gilbert, Rev. Dorus Clark, D. D., Rev. John T. Sargent and David Pulsifer, were chosen a committee to nominate officers for the next annual election.

OBITUARY.

Death of Sebastian F. Streeter, Esq. of Baltimore. He died at his residence on the 23d inst., of typhoid fever, undoubtedly contracted by his great exposures and labors among the Maryland soldiers in the army in front of Petersburg, Va.

Mr. Streeter was the son of Rev. Sebastian and Ruth (Richardson) Streeter, and was born in Weare, N. H., 7th July, 1810. On the removal of his father to Boston' he entered the public schools, from which he gradnated with honor, being fitted for college at the Latin School under the late Benj. A. Gould, Esq.

After graduating at Harvard College in 1831, he for a time devoted himself to literary pursuits in this city, being for several years, from October, 1831, to September, 1836, sub-master of the Boston Latin School. He subsequently removed to Baltimore, where he established a high school for young ladies which proved eminently successful.

When the present rebellion broke out, he was found a firm friend of the Union cause and unremitting in his efforts to uphold the government in Maryland, and few men in civil capacity have rendered more efficient service to their country. By his exertions the Union Relief Association was organized early in the war, and proved a great blessing to the Union soldiers passing to and from the field.

To Mr. Streeter and his helping wife the country is also indebted for the establishment of various institutions in Maryland for the relief of the wounded in the hospitals and the sustenance of the soldiers' families. He did much as a member of the First Branch of the City Government of Baltimore, in shaping measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war and sustaining the Government.

At the time of contracting his last sickness, he was acting as a commissioner under the appointment of the Governor of Maryland, to visit the sick and wounded soldiers in the field hospitals and furnish them with such assistance as their, helpless condition required.

On the 7th of July, 1833, Mr. Streeter married, at Plymouth, Elizabeth Morton Jackson, daughter of Daniel Jackson. Esq., of that town , by whom he had a daughter, who with her mother live to mourn this great bereavement.

On the establishment of the Maryland Historical Society, Mr. Streeter became the Recording Secretary , an office which he filled with great acceptance; and at the seventh anniversary celebration of the society he delivered a discourse entitled "Maryland Two Hundred Years Ago," which was replete with learning and highly interesting and instructive.

In his adopted state and city he held many important offices in various literary societies, and was an honorary Vice President of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society which holds its meetings in this city. As a teacher he was most instructive, as a historian most accurate, and as a Christian firm and consistent. Irreproachable in his private character, pleasing and

affable in his personal relations, and energetic in his devotion to philanthropic and public interests, he commanded the love and respect of all who knew or had dealings withhim.

His loss will be deeply felt and much regretted; and the void caused by his decease will be filled with much difficulty. N. B. S.

Notes on Books.

Ths Burning of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, By Rev. B. S. Schenck, D. D., an eye witness and a sufferer, with corroborative statements, &c. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1864, pp. 72.

This little memoir is a sad addition to the history of Chambersburg. With all the wars waged in this country since its settlment, there has never been such wholesale destruction and pillage as that of Chambersburg. The property amounted, it is clear, to at least a million and a half of dollars, and this was wantonly destroyed on ten minutes notice. With the peace will doubtless come such compensation as was made to the Connecticut men who settled the Fire Lands.

Mr. Schneck's account is full, clear and explicit. It gives the details of the scene, and closes with a list of the houses destroyed.

The Annals of Iowa. A Quarterly Publication by the State Historical Society of Iowa, October, 1864. Edited by Theodore S. Parvin, Corresponding Sect , Davenport, 1864.

The Annals come regularly from the far West. The present number opens with a sketch of Capt. Hosea B. Horn. This is followed by the continuation of his history of Davis County. The conclusion of Hon. Charles Mason's Address before the Hawkeye Pioneer Association of Des Moines Co. and of the History of the Congregational Church of Dubuque. The Constitutions of the Society of First Settlers of Muscatine Co. and of the Hawkeye Pioneer Association of Des Moines Co. and the History of the Presbyterian Church of Muscatine, are then given.

The Cavalier Dismounted, An Essay on the origin of the founders of the Thirteen Colonies. By William H. Whitmore, member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, &c. Salem, Whipple & Smith: 1864.

We are glad to see Mr. Whitmore thus enlarging his article in the Continental. The subject is an interesting one, and the facts seem to send the boasted higher blood of the South to the winds. New England can show more families belonging to the recognized gentry of England, that untitled class so superior to the mass of Continental nobles, than all the Southern States. Mr. Whitmore shows the homogeneity of the New England settlers, and by copious extracts from Southern Historians the mongrel character of the settlers in the Southern States.

In the question of the number of present inhabitants who are either foreign or descended from foreigners who came after 1760, we are met by great difficulties. Different returns are so discordant that after long and tedious endeavors to approximate the truth we abandoned the task. In the present paper we find on page 4, the whole body of emigrants after 1760 with their descendants put down at 6,729,663, but we are inclined to believe this far below the real number.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, June 1864.

This vigorous Historical repository contains an account of Houses and other buildings in Salem in 1793, by Col. Benjamin Pickman; Hale Memoranda; Gleanings from the Church records at Ipswich Hamlet; from the Burying Ground at Hamilton; Ipswich Town Records; Frost Family; Letter by Jonathan Archer; Rowley Marriages; Ship building in Salem &c.

The Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York, D. T. Valentine, 12°, 856 pp

This noble annual comes this year in a most attractive form. The Historical articles are—Sketches of Principal men in New York during the Colonial Era; History of the Fort in New York; Cornelius Steenwyck, with a portrait and illustrations; Caleb Heathcote, with a portrait; City of New York 1730–1736, being a series of very interesting extracts from papers of that day; Operations of the British Army in 1776, with a map copied by one published in 1777 by J. F. W. Des Barres, and an illustration of the engagement between the Phenix and Rose and the American Fire Ships and Galleys, Aug 16, 1776; Trinity Church Yard by F. R. Tillou; Belvedere Club House, with an illustration; Description of the New York House of Refuge, illustrated; Comparative Wealth of the Citizens of New York, being a list of the chief persons taxed in 1815 and 1820; a continuation of the valuable List of Baptisms in the Dutch Church; An article on the house where Tom Paine died, illustrated with diagrams; a notice of New York north of Canal Street in 1808. This valuable matter occupies nearly two hundred pages of closely printed type.

The lithographic views embrace a number of old buildings and some facsimiles; the wood cuts give a fine series of our public institutions, embracing Columbia College, the Free Academy, the Astor and Historical Libraries, the various

Dispensaries, several Orphan Asylums, St. Vincent's and St. Luke's Hospitals, Seventh Regiment Armory, &c.

The History of the War for the Union, Civil, Military and Naval. By E. A Duyckinck, illustrated by Alonzo Chappel. New York. Johnson, Fry & Co. Parts 49-52.

These numbers are illustrated with portraits of Meade and Gillmore, and the battles of Gettysburg and Chicamauga, carrying down to the close of 1862 and resume the situation of affairs at the beginning of the ensuing year. Mr. Duyckinck conducts his history with his usual ability; but as the matter grows on him condenses and gives less room to documentary evidence, which we deem wise, as no historian can give even the cream of the seven volumes of the Rebellion Record in his pages. There is a certain attraction in finding documents in full, but when they increase too rapidly we tire and look rather for a narrative embracing results.

The Journal and Letters of Samuel Curwen, an American in England from 1775 *to* 1783 *with an appendix of Biographical Sketches.* By George Atkinson Ward, Boston; Little, Brown & Co. 1864, 8° 678 pp.

The Journal of an Amercian so strong in his adherence to the British government as to become a voluntary exile, covering the whole period of the war, could not fail to be an interesting and valuable record. The appearance of the work some years since drew attention to the Americans who at the revolution avowed their attachment to the existing government. The elaborate work of Mr. Sabine, which has just appeared in a new and much enlarged edition, covered the whole field, and brought to the students of Revolutionary history a vast material. Mr. Sabine acknowledges the value of Curwen's Journal, and all students will be thankful to Mr. Ward, for this new and much improved edition of a work of real value.

Indiana's Roll of Honor. By David Stevenson, *Librarian of Indiana.* Indianapolis, Published by the Author, 1864: 654 pages.

Indiana is here clearly a pioneer. A creditable volume like this is surely a good commencement of Indiana's history of her part in the great war for the preservation of the Union, and the establishment of the principle that the party defeated at a fair election shall seek a reversal of the result, not by revolution but by the ballot box at the next election. The legislature in the session of 1862–3 directed the collection of matter relative to the Indiana soldiery and its preservation in the State library under the title of "Indiana's Roll of Honor."

The author from this has derived the idea of the present volume, which with its successors will for years give Indiana's sons a work worthy of their pride. To make it such he has well divided the work into campaigns, and after a brief but graphic sketch of each gives a history of Indiana regiments concerned in it. The present volume, after a chapter on the executive department and the organization of the troops and the various departments connected with the service, gives the history of the Western Virginia, first Potomac, Kanawha, Cheat Mountain campaigns; the operations of the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, Pope, Meade, Burnside; the early operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Missouri, Kentucky and concludes with the career of Grant from Belmont to Shiloh.

The Regimental history embraces the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 33d, 35th, and, the 3d, cavalry and 10th, battery.

The biographical sketches of deceased officers are numerous and like the work generally well written. It is illustrated with portraits of Gov. Morton and of Indiana's Fallen Braves, Commander Gwin, Gen Hackleman, Colonels Hendricks, Bass, Brown, Hathaway, Majors Tanner, Abbott and Adjutant Mullen. The authentic nature of his material and the care given to the work make Mr. Stevenson's work one of complete authority, the more necessary amid the conflicting newspaper accounts of the day.

General Orders of the War Department, embracing the years 1861, 1862 *and* 1863, *adopted especially for the use of the Army and Navy of the United States. Chronologically arranged in two volumes, with a full alphabetical Index.* By Thos. M. O Brien and Oliver Diefendorf, Military Attorneys, Leavenworth, Kansas. New York, Derby & Miller No. 5 Spruce St. Vols. I, II, pp xxiv, 472, xxi, 711.

No collection on the History of the War is complete without this important work, which are rendered doubly valuable to students by the valuable index prefixed to each volume. Some of these orders are of course of a temporary character and relate to individuals who are personally insignificant, but much has a direct bearing on the great struggle, and furnishes the key to great events.

How suggestive that only one order under the last administration bears direct reference to the war. This is the General Order No. 5 (March 1, 1861), dismissing Brig.-Gen. David E. Twiggs from the army of the United States "for his treachery to the flag of his country." It is countersigned by "S. Cooper," who forthwith imitated the treachery. The order of Mar. 20 announces 82 resignations, Cooper, Hardee, Van Dorn, McLaws, Beauregard, Gardner, A. P. Hill, and others of less note who then, when things

were seen in a kind of mist, were allowed to go forth and join the enemy.

In the mere matter of Departments this work is worth its price, for if there is one thing perplexing it is the constitution, extension, alteration, and combination of departments rendered necessary from time to time. To Staff Officers of Departments and Division Head quarters, Paymasters, Provost Marshals, and in fact all officers, these volumes must be an incalculable service. State officers will find it no less useful.

The War with the South, A History of the Great American Rebellion By Robert Tomes, M. D., Illustrated with many original Designs, Plans. Portraits, &c. New York, Virtue, Yorston & Co., Nos. 35 & 40. Portraits of Everett, Meade, and Beauregard. Maps of the Southern and Southwestern States, Vicksburg and its defences.

This History has brought us down through McClellan's campaign on the Peninsula and Pope's disastrous career to Lee's entrance into Maryland in Sept. 1862, where he was soon to be signally checked and be shattered by McClellan. It is marked with the known ability of the writer, and describes with skill the various movements of the armies, and the intricate diplomatic and political movements of the government and the revolutionary confederacy. Dr. Tomes still gives documents largely, in his notes, supporting and explaining his position.

The Complete Works of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D. D., Archbishop of New York. Comprising his Sermons, Letters, Lectures, Speeches, &c. Carefully compiled and edited from the best sources by Laurence Kehoe. New York: American News Co., 1864. Vol. I, 8°, 674 pp.

This is a collection of the works of the late Archbishop of New York, who in his day and time filled no small share of public attention and was the first of the Catholic bishops of the Country who ever came prominently before the public. He was the representative man of his Church, a man of superior ability, a keen appreciator of the American people and public opinion, eloquent, ready, and fearless. His writings are almost entirely of the desultory character consequent on his position, and they are scattered through newspapers, or in pamphlets. To give students of American history these in a compact form is a service which we are glad to see done as well as Mr. Kehoe has here succeeded. His debate on the School Question, more frequently alluded to than read, is here given infull, with his various addresses and speeches on the same subject. His letters to Mayor Harper and Col. Stone, in 1844, his controversy with Kirwan, together with several Sermons and Lectures, are also in this volume, which is, as our readers perceive, of good size and is well printed and got up.

National Portrait Gallery of Eminenent Americans from orginal Paintings by Alonzo Chappel, with biography by E. A. Duyckinck. Nos. 55–60. Johnson, Fry & Co.

This new American Portrait Gallery is now completed, and is a creditable monument to the patriotic zeal of the publishers, who could carry it through in the face of such a war as now desolates the land.

The Gallery embraces one hundred and nineteen portraits, embracing all the Presidents, the heroes of the Revolutionary era, the patriot leaders, the great generals: then the men of the next age, circling around the War of 1812 and embracing its gallant men, Perry, McDonough, Brown, Porter, Lawrence, with men of science like Fulton, sages like Story, artists like Allston, writers like Irving, Everett, Bancroft, Bryant. The great Politicians, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, with Choate, Benton, Chittenden, come next. Kent, Wilkes, and Fremont are our explorers; Scott, Worth, Quitman, and Wool, give us the War with Mexico; and Grant, McClellan, Foote, Farragut and others our modern group of heroes.

The biographies are beautiful pictures of the life and character of these representative men. It is no easy task to give in so short a space an outline so graceful and yet so full of detail; but Mr. Duyckinck has surpassed himself in this task.

Miscellany.

Sale of the Library of the Rev. J. D. Shane, at Cincinnati,. September 27–29.—This sale excited considerable interest and drew many buyers. The Cincinnati Gazette of Oct 6 says, in substance, of the collector and the sale:

Mr. Shane was a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, and a bachelor of eccentric habits. His zeal for the acquisition of books, pamphlets, and newspapers was intense. Nothing was too trifling for his notice. He seemed to have no specialty, or more strictly, everything was a specialty with him. If he exhibited a preference for anything, it was for books relating to early American, particularly Western history, and volumes and more ephemeral publications throwing light upon the rise and progress of the different religious denominations. Though settled over no church, he frequently preached for country congregations, and seldom returned without a bundle or box of books or pamphlets bought or begged from his rural friends. He slept in a room in the fifth story of a store in Cincinnati, surrounded by boxes of his treasures, and other packages were placed in warehouses in various parts of this city. As may be inferred, his discrimination and taste in selection were not

equal to his ambition of possessing. Hence, while he had many valuable works, he had accumulated much mere trash. Few of the hundreds of bundles of unbound periodicals contained complete sets, and in three large boxes of scraps, cut from newspapers and tied in little rolls, there were hardly any that competent judges thought worth preserving. Still the clippings were bid off at $5.25. The assortment of books was decidedly miscellaneous, and, setting aside a few hundred volumes, comparatively valueless. Mr. Shane died last spring, and his administrators put his collection into the hands of Mr. Hubbard for sale. So great was its disorder that it seemed almost impossible to catalogue it, and the task was finally accomplished only by numbering a considerable part in lots. The catalogue thus arranged comprised 1,657 titles. The bidding was often very spirited, and the total amount realized was $2,404 69. The principal purchasers were L. C. Draper, for the Wisconsin Historical Society, Samuel Agnew, for the Presbyterian Historical Society at Philadelphia, S. G. Drake, of Boston, and E. T. Carson, of this city. We append a list of the prices of some of the more important works: Doddridge's Notes on the Indian War of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, $6.75; Drake's Picture of Cincinnati and the Miami Country, 1815, $5.25; Transactions of the Historical and Literary Committee of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. I, containing Heckwelder's Indian History, etc., $7.75. The American Magazine and Historical Chronicle, Vol. II, Boston, 1745, sold for $4. 10; Cist's Cincinnati Miscellany, 2 vols., sold for $2.60; Littell's Family Record of the First Settlers of the Pasaic, N. J., Valley, for $3.50. Twelve volumes of manscript historical collections, relating principally to the State of Kentucky, brought $69. Another collection of letters and manuscripts, relating to the early history of Cincinnati and vicinity, $39; the assessment lists of the town of Lexington, Kentucky, for several succeeding years, $4 25, Tanner's Societas Jesu Militans, and Apostolorum Imitatrix, realized $7.75 each. A small quarto, printed in London in 1648, and entitled A Survey of the Sum of Churah Discipline, wherein the way of the Congregational Churches in New England is warranted, brought $15 75. Rutherford's Divine Right of Church Goverment, London, 1646, brought $3.10. A Vindication of the Covenant and Church Estate of Children of Church Members, by Thomas Cobbet, Teacher of the Church of Lynn, in New England, sold for $7. Rich's three volumes of catalogues of books relating to America, sold for $32.40. The atrocious Democratic caricature representing Gen. Harrison in a cage, published by the Democrats in 1840, brought 50 cents. A Jackson Coffin Handbill, in English, was sold for 60, and one in German for 80 cents. A large number of unassorted pamphlets, embracing sermons, addresses, school and college catalogues, lectures, etc., brought in the aggregate about $500.

Hubbard's Indian Wars. We are glad to announce that Mr. Drake will soon republish this valuable and interesting work, which has been so long out of print. Nothing can ever take the place of Mr. Hubbard's work on the early Indian Wars of New England; of this important fact no student in its history needs to be informed, and as to the competency of the editor for such a labor, his numerous works of a kindred character are the best and all the guaranty which can be required.

—At a late fire in New York, the manuscript of Mr. Charles G. Leland's work on "The origin of American Popular Phrases" was destroyed, and unfortunately the author kept no copy. The disaster to Mr. Leland is a real loss to our philological and humorous literature.

Mr. W. Elliot Woodward, of Roxbury, is about to issue in two volumes, uniform with Munsell's Historical Series, and from his press, the Original Documents of the Salem Witch Trials. It will form 2 vols., the number limited to 200, price $3,50 per volume, and 15 large paper copies, all the latter and many of the former being already taken up.

At the recent sale of the collection of Mr. W. E. Woodward, the following prices were reached:

Cents.—1793, $27; 1793, $22; 1796, $25; 1796, $7; 1799, $32.50; 1804, $26; 1822, $9; 1842, $9.25; 1844, $8.75.

Half Cents —1796, $92 50; 1840, $14; 1841, $12; 1842, $10; 1843, $12.50, 1844, $12; 1845 $1.260, 1846, $15; 1847, $60; 1848, $13.50; 1854, $4.75.

All these were in a fine state of preservation.

A small medal of Jackson sold at $16, and one of Clay $21.

The prices realized for some of the Colonial pieces are as follows:

New-England shilling, $17; Granby copper, $60; do., do., $62.50; Virginia penny, $12; Virginia shilling, $255; Continental currency 1776, in brass, $40; Annapolis, three pence, $16; do. sixpence, $12.50; New-York doubloon, 1787, $400; New-York cent, 1787, $21; New-York cent, 1787, $47.50; New-York cent, 1787, $73; Gold Eagle, 1797, $40; do. 1804, $40.50; Half Eagle, 1825, $41; do. 1826, $25; do. 1827, $39; do. 1831, $40; Quarter-Eagle, 1806, $35; one of 1826, $29; Silver Dollar (flying eagle) of 1836, $60; one of 1838, $34.50; one of 1839, $38; Half Dollar of 1838, one of 1839, $55; one of 1861, $25, Quater-Dollar of 1838, $26.

Order of Lieut. Gov. Leisler, with Autographs and Seal.

By The Lievt Governr &c.



THESE are in his Majties name to Will & Require you to forwarne & forbid all ꝑsons in yor Bayliwick to go on board ye Ship Jacob Wm Maſſon Comandr & that you forthwth Cauſe good & true Watch to be kept that no ꝑſon goes aboard of him wch may pilote him through helgate & if any ꝑſon refuſe to obey you that him or them you ſeize & bring before me to anſwer for their Contempt. Given under my hand & ſeale this 30 8ber in ye Second Year of their Majties Reigne 1690.

To ye Conſtables of harlem & bouwery

Jacob Leis Ce,-

Paſt ye Office

Abrah Gouverneur
Secry

THE

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

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General Department.

LEISLER'S SEAL.

The accompanying document is copied from the original, in the New York Colonial Documents, vol. 36, p. 124, in the office of the secretary of state at Albany.

It has affixed to it, in the margin, the seal in red wax, a copy of which we now reproduce.

As this seal occupies the place usual with those of the privy seals of the provincial governors before the Revolution, it is supposed to be that used by Lieut. Gov. Leisler, to his official papers, of which we have not till now seen an impression.

ADDRESS OF COL. J. ROSS SNOWDEN AT THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE.

The high rank and value of history is obvious to every reflecting mind. Its main object is to preserve the memorials of the past; not merely to amuse but to instruct.

My colleagues and myself have come here, on your invitation, to witness an event of the highest interest and importance, namely, the organization of an Historical Society for the State of Delaware; the object of which is "to elucidate the Natural, Civil, and Literary History of this State." These words I quote from the Constitution of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which we represent; and it is interesting to note that this Society, at an early meeting after its organization, resolved that though the History of Pennsylvania be the principal object of the labors of the Society, it does not exclude other branches of History.

The history of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey, whose shores are watered by the Delaware, are so intimately connected, that they cannot well be separately considered. These States are all comparatively of modern date. It is only a little more than a century and a half ago that a writer, who was one of the early pioneers in the settlement of the Delaware, designated the city from whence my colleagues and myself come, as "a clever little town." He was one of that race of honest, faithful, industrious and pious men who first settled on the western shores of the Delaware, then the home of the redman and of the beasts of the forest. But what a change since the excellent Mr. Rudman wrote those words! The clever little town has grown into a great metropolis with more than 600,000 inhabitants; and the village of Christinaham has become the beautiful and populous city of Wilmington. Such a progress is perhaps unparalleled in the history of any country.

Authors generally divide History into three great periods. 1. Ancient History, embracing the lapse of time from the first records of mankind to the destruction of the Roman Empire, A. D. 476. 2. The history of the Middle Ages, namely, from the last mentioned event to the discovery of America, A. D. 1492. 3. Modern History, from 1492 to the present time. Whilst this long line of investigation and inquiry is open to our historical investigation, our chief duty is to preserve our own history from the time when this Continent was discovered by the European Nations, and especially from the time when our ancestors and predecessors

first made settlements upon the banks of the Delaware.

Our history as Pennsylvanians and Delawarians may with some propriety be divided into three periods.

I. From the discovery of America to the time when the first actual settlements were made upon this river. If we take the Dutch Fort Nassau on the Jersey side as the first settlement, the date may be put at A. D. 1624. It seems quite as appropriate for us to fix upon the time when the Swedish Colony planted itself permanently on the banks of the Christina in 1638. It is here interesting to note that in 1624 or 1626, authorities do not agree upon the date, confirmed however by the Diet of 1627, Gustavus Adolphus, the lion-hearted King of Sweden, and "bulwark of the Protestant faith," adopted measures for the settlement of the west side of the Delaware. The charter granted to the company is dated Jan. 14, 1626. But they failed to be carried into effect in consequence of the wars in Europe, in which the King was engaged; and his subsequent death in the battle of Lutzen in 1632. The enterprise was, however, accomplished under the auspices of his infant daughter, Queen Christina, a few years later, namely, in 1638, as already stated.

II. The second term may properly include the period from the first settlement of the Delaware to the year 1776, when the Colonies were declared free and independent States.

Connected with this Colonial period in our history there are some points involved in doubt; one of which is, whether at the time the Swedes arrived here the Dutch had actual *pedis possessio* of the Delaware or its shores. The Dutch Commander, Cornelius Mey, was the first European that sailed up the Delaware; and he continued his progress as far as Gloucester Point on the east side of the river, a few miles below the site of Philadelphia. He landed near the mouth of Timber Creek, called Sassackon by the Indians, and built a log fort which he named Nassau, with a view to establish a fortified place to open trade with the Indians. The date of this transaction is differently stated by writers on the subject. Mr. Hazard, in his Annals of Penn, puts it in the year 1623; but he cites authorities, some of whom state that the Fort in question was built in 1624, and others that possession of the Delaware was taken in 1626, by the erection of two strong-holds on the river, the largest about sixteen miles (Dutch) up the river on the eastern shore called Nassau. He cites the testimony of an Indian Chief, "that a skipper named Cornelis, with one eye, or having a film on the eye, was the first who established himself on the Delaware, or South River."

How long this Fort was occupied, and when it was abandoned, does not appear in the authorities I have consulted. It therefore seems to be a mooted question whether the Dutch had not abandoned the Delaware or South River, and fixed their settlements upon the Hudson or North River, before the arrival of the Swedes.

I pass over the purchase made at the Island of Manhattan by the Heer Samuel Godyn in 1630 from the natives, of lands on the west side of the South River, because no possession appears to have been taken under the alleged grant, except, perhaps, the expedition of De Vries, in 1631, of which it is said that before the next year "he found the house destroyed."

The purchase of Arent Corssen in 1663 of "the Schuylkill and adjoining lands," had a convenient vagueness about it, but it resulted only in establishing a Beaver trade with the wild Indians. These Indians seemed not only willing to sell the lands over which they roamed, but would sell the same territory again whenever they found purchasers. The Iroquois, or the six Nations, whose council fire was at Onondaga, denied the right of the Delaware Indians, to sell any land. They claimed that the latter were tributary and subordinate to them. It is probable that the disputes as to the title or right to sell rendered it not difficult to procure a grant from the Indians.

The unfortunate settlement already referred to, appears to have been made by Captain De Vries, under the authority of the Dutch West India Company, near Cape Henlopen, called Hoornkill, now the site

of Lewes, in 1631. But it was subsequently cut off, and entirely destroyed by the Indians. An event, no doubt, the result of unprovoked injuries to them by the settlers. On this subject the Dutch Governor, Wilhelm Kieft, who was no friend to the Indians, admits that, "they will do no harm if no harm is done to them." I think the better opinion is that no settlements of white people were in existence on the banks of the Delaware when the Swedish Colony arrived at Christina in 1638. There were certainly none on the west side of the Delaware. If you will allow me the privilege, I beg to suggest that your Historical Society designate some one of its members to investigate this subject fully, and prepare a paper in relation to it for publication among your earliest proceedings.

Another doubtful point in the history of the Swedish Colony already alluded to, is, whether during the reign of the illustrious Gustavus Adolphus ships were sent with colonists from Sweden to the Delaware. Campanius, a well known, though not always reliable author, says that several ships were fitted out and sailed from Sweden towards America in the reign of Gustavus Adolphus, but were captured by the Spaniards. The date for this transaction is put about the year 1627. Professor Reynolds, of Pennsylvania College, in a discourse before the Historical Society of the American Lutheran Church, in 1848, referring to this subject says, "before this disaster could be remedied, Gustavus Adolphus had put himself at the head of the Protestant States of Germany, for the purpose of defending the rights of conscience, preventing the utter extermination of Protestantism in the land of its birth, and setting limits to the ambition and tyranny of the united houses of Austria and Spain. Still, he never lost sight of this favorite plan; and a few days before the battle of Lutzen, where his glorious though brief career was terminated, he recommended the enterprise to the people of Germany."

However this may be, it was reserved for his child and successor, Queen Christina, under the direction of Chancellor Oxenstierna, the able and conscientious Minister of both these Sovereigns, to carry into effect the enterprise in question; an enterprise which an old Swedish writer states, "Gustavus considered the jewel of his Kingdom."

The ships conveying the Swedish Colonists sailed from Gottenburg in the autumn of 1637; and arrived in the Delaware in the Spring of 1638. They first landed at a place they named "Paradise Point," now marked on the map of Delaware, Mispillion creek. They seemed to have remained there only a few days for refreshment after their long and tedious voyage. Passing up the river, they landed at the mouth of Mingquas Creek, which they named Christina, in honor of their youthful Queen. Here they immediately built a fort, within the walls of which they erected a church, and laid the foundation of a permanent settlement.

And thus at Christina, nearly fifty years before William Penn founded Philadelphia and the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was first planted on the Delaware a substantial colony, founded on the principles of civil liberty, and an enlightened Christianity; granting also to settlers of all nations, who might choose to unite with them, that inestimable boon, freedom of conscience.

I cannot on an occasion of this kind dwell upon the events which subsequently occurred. A brief notice of a few prominent historical facts must suffice.

In September, 1655, the Dutch conquered the country from the Swedes. In September, 1664, the English seized New Amsterdam, which they named New York, and immediately afterwards took forcible possession of the country on both sides of the Delaware. In 1673, the country again came under the government of the Dutch, but only for a brief period. The next year (1674) the English regained possession of New Amsterdam and the Delaware, under the terms of the treaty of Westminster, and retained their dominion over it until the memorable year 1776, when our fathers for themselves and their posterity threw off their allegiance to any foreign power or authority.

During these changes of colonial authority and the century of English dominion, the

people were in general undisturbed in their pursuits and possessions; and they greatly increased in population and wealth. These results were induced not only by the industry and natural increase of the early settlers—which was remarkable and extraordinary—but by continued emigration from different parts of Europe, among whom the Welsh emigrants formed an important part. Emigrants from England, Ireland, and Germany were then, as now, landing upon our shores seeking for freedom and a home in these new regions of the world. During this period, the inhabitants enjoyed liberty of conscience, and their tenures were unmolested. The laws and usages of the Swedes and the Dutch were respected. The magistrates and other officers of the former were continued even when the latter were in the ascendancy. This conciliatory policy was continued by the English. When "the laws" prescribed by the Duke of York, in 1688, were announced on the Delaware, the agents of his government were directed not to offend or alienate the people by any sudden change; and it is remarkable, says Mr. Campbell, in his interesting "Record of Upland," quoting from "Hazard's Annals," that they recommended "the laws" to be merely shown to the law officers, to the end that being therewith acquainted the practice of them may also in convenient time be established.

The courts of justice were continued by the former judges; and the Judicial Districts remained as before established. We learn from the "Record of Upland," that in 1673, when the Dutch temporarily regained their possession of Delaware, the deputies from the Swedes and other inhabitants stipulated not only for freedom of conscience and public worship, but for the recognition and continuance of three Judicial Districts then established. These districts were as follows: "One Court of Justice for the inhabitants of the Hoerkill, dwelling between Cape Henlopen and Boomties (Bombay) Hook. One for New Amstel (New Castle) for inhabitants between Boomties Hook and Christina-Kill. One for Upland (Chester) for inhabitants between Christina-Kill and upward unto the head of the river." The falls at Trenton, called by the Indians Sankhikans, was the place designated as "the head of the river," and this was the northern boundary of the District. The nomination of the judges was in the hands of the people, who elected eight judges from each District, from which list four were selected and appointed by the Governor. The power of these magistrates was legislative as well as judicial.

The founder of Pennsylvania fully appreciated the industrious and worthy pioneers who commenced the cultivation and settlement of his after-acquired possessions. One especial reason is given by several authorities for his commendation of them, namely, the inflexible opposition of the Swedes and Dutch to all intruders, particularly to the people of New England, who at different times attempted to obtain a footing upon the soil. Mr. Campbell, referring to Hazard's Annals and quoting from Penn's letter to Harrison, says, "the enterprising spirit of our eastern neighbors either had not been developed at that day, or was tired out by the pertinacious resistance which it encountered; for, after many fruitless endeavors, their attempts to effect a settlement upon the western side of the river were abandoned. Had success attended these efforts, it is more than probable that the territory would not have offered to the future founder of Pennsylvania room for such an holy experiment."—*Upland Record*, 33

As to the character and persuits of the Swedes—the pioneers of the Delaware—I beg to recall to your recollection the testimony of William Penn. In 1683, writing from Philadelphia, then just founded by him "on deed of peace," he says, "they apply themselves to husbandry; have three churches, one at Christina, one at Tinicum, and one at Wicaco, within a half a mile of this town. They are a plain, strong and industrious people. They received me well; and I commend their respect for authority and their kind behavior to the English. As they are a people proper and strong, so have they fine children, and almost every house is full of them; it is rare to find one of them without three or four boys, and as many girls; some with six, seven, or eight sons;

and I must do them the justice to say I see few young men more sober and industrious." The Rev. Dr. Clay of the Wicaco, or "old Swedes' Church," in his Annals says: "As a religious people, the Swedes are presented to us in a most favorable light, and may well be held up as an example for imitation of their descendants still occupying the soil so long ago inhabited by their ancestors."

At an early period, these pioneers were happily blended together by intermarriages with the Dutch, the English, the Welsh, and the Germans, and subsequently with the Irish, too, that universal nation; and formed a comparatively homogeneous population, when the bell rang at the old State House in Philadelphia, proclaiming "liberty to this land and all the inhabitants thereof." They were ready not only to assert their independence by words, but accomplish it with deeds.

III. The third period in our history, namely, from 1776 to the present time, I cannot on this occasion even touch upon. The peace of 1783 with England gave us an acknowledged Independence, and the Constitution of 1787 gave us a united and happy country.

With freedom thus established, the study of our history will teach us to maintain and preserve it. History shows us how the present is connected with the past, and what we owe to our ancestors and predecessors. Let us not fail to profit by their sacrifices and example. One good effect in the study of their history, is to keep down that supercilious feeling of self-complacency which is engendered by a contemplation of the present merely. If we are really superior in some respects to our fathers, we should remember that they excelled us in other things. We can improve our knowledge of the arts and sciences from the experience and acquirements of other nations. In matters of civil government, too, let us remember that the Republics of Greece and Rome existed for centuries. It required many ages for our English ancestors to establish on a firm and solid basis the well ordered government which that nation now possesses. We are but of yesterday; and should guard with jealous care the boon of freedom and united government, which has so recently descended to us from our fathers. Let us not affect to be wise above what is written. History should make us modest.

A free people, being left to govern themselves, should be careful students of history. They will then be able to understand the object of existing laws and institutions; and present a firm barrier to the ignorant or the tyrannical who may be disposed to tear down the edifice which has required many years to erect. It should also make us watchful and vigilant; remembering that

> "The greatest glory of a free people
> Is to transmit that freedom to their posterity."

THE TORY CONTINGENT IN THE BRITISH ARMY IN AMERICA IN 1781.

(Continued from page 359.)

South Carolina Royalists.[1]

Alexander Innis,[2] Esq, *colonel*
—— Robertson, *lieutenant colonel*
—— M'Lairn, *major*
Charles Lindsay,[3] *adjutant*
Edward Cooper,[4] *quartermaster*
—— —— *surgeon*

Florida Rangers.

—— Brown,[5] *lieutenant colonel commandant*

[1] Sabine mentions John Jenkins as chaplain of this regiment in 1782.

[2] Defeated and wounded on the Enoree, Musgrove's Mills, in 1780. In 1782 inspector-general of the loyalist forces.

[3] Was apparently captain.

[4] Geo. Dawkins is mentioned as a captain in this regiment in 1782.

[5] The famous Thomas Browne of Augusta, Ga., maltreated shamefully in 1775. Raised a corps in 1776. In 1778 marched to Augusta, which, though defeated and wounded, he took. In 1780 he repulsed Col. Clarke, and held Augusta till June, 1781, when he surrendered to Pickens and Lee. His life was threatened, but as retaliation was menaced, he was exchanged; served in Savannah. Routed in May, 1782, by Wayne. In October his corps was sent to St. Augustine. Browne retired to the Bahamas, and in 1786 wrote a reply to Ramsay. Government granted him lands in St. Vincent and £30,000. He died in St. Vincent in 1825.

Two captains, Johnson and Johnston, were killed at the siege of Augusta in 1780.

GOVERNOR WENTWORTH'S VOLUNTEERS.

Daniel Murray,[1] *captain*
Elijah Williams,[2] *lieutenant*

BUCK'S COUNTY LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Thomas Sandford Watson, *captain*
Walter Willet, *lieutenant*
George Gerau, *cornet*

GARRISON BATTALION.

Robert Donkin,[3] *lieutenant colonel commandant*
William Anstruther, *major*

Captains	
John Grant	James Darcus
Waldron Kelly	Alexander Chisholm
John Terrell	David Davies
Lawrence Delahanty	William Sutherland[5]
	Archibald Blundell

Lieutenants	*Ensigns*
Thomas Baddely[4]	William Clarkson
Hugh Stewart	Thomas St. John
R M'Ginnis	—— Molloy
James Hunt	—— Dunn
Charles Blundell	—— Shadwell
Alexander Rio	

Charles Inglis,[6] Chaplain
Thomas Baddely, Adjutant

[1] A Daniel Murray, of Brookfield, Mass., was major of the king's American dragoons.

[2] Attorney of Deerfield, Mass., joined the army after battle of Lexington; was proscribed, but died in Mass. in 1793.

[3] Donkin is known as the author of "Military Collections and Remarks," published by Hugh Gaine in 1777, a creditably printed 12mo of 264 pp, with a frontispiece on copper. He had served under the Earl of Granard. His list of subscribers, which embraces a long array of officers, foots up, sterling £290. 8. 7., opposite which is "Distributed in charity."

[4] Captain in 1782.

[5] Went to Nova Scotia—died in England in 1813.

[6] Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, New York, from 1764 to 1777, when he became rector. He resigned in 1783. Bishop of Nova Scotia in 1787. Member of the council in 1809. He died in 1816 aged 82.

William Sutherland, Quartermaster
—— Bell, Surgeon

KING'S RANGERS.

Robert Rogers,[1] *lieutenant colonel commandant*
James Rogers, *major*

Captains	*Lieutenants*
John Longstreet	Thomas Oackerson
Samuel Hayden	Christopher Insley[5]
John Hatfield[2]	John Throckmorton[6]
Daniel Bissonet	Michael Smith
Arthur Maddox	Joseph Waller
Charles Babbington	Samuel Fletcher
Patrick Welsh	John Dean Whitworth[7]
John Stinson[3]	
Azer Betts[4] } *capts.*	Richard Lippencot[8]
J Rider Mowatt } *lieuts.*	Roger Wetherell

[1] Rogers was a native of New Hampshire, son of James Rogers of Dunbarton. During the French war he raised the celebrated corps known as Roger's Rangers, of which he published an account. He was nevertheless in 1766 arrested on a charge of plotting to plunder Fort Michilimackinac and join the French. At the beginning of the revolution, he was arrested by congress and put on his parole. He probably wanted a bid from congress, and at last openly joined the royal army. He was made Colonel of the Queen's Rangers, but soon after went to England. When he was appointed to the King's Rangers, is not known. He died in England at the beginning of the present century.

[2] Hatfield is perhaps John Smith Hatfield, of Elizabeth, N. J., who in retaliation hanged one Ball. He returned to New Jersey in 1788, and was arrested and tried in Bergen Co., but no witness appearing he was released on bail and fled. The matter was brought up by Hammond the British minister in 1792.

[3] One of the name settled at St. John, N. B., in 1783.

[4] Azor Betts, of New York, physician, ordered to close confinement in Ulster Co. jail in 1776 by the committee of safety. He died in Nova Scotia in 1809.

[5] Of New Jersey, probably the one killed in the attack on Tom's River, N. J., in 1781.

[6] Retired to St. John's Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 1782.

[7] Taken prisoner in 1776, examined and put in jail by order of state government.

[8] Born in New Jersey in 1745. In 1782, when captain, sent with captain Joshua Huddy and

Ensigns

John Robins[1]	Charles Stockton
Peter Anderson[2]	Eliezer Taylor
Joseph Beers[1]	John Hutton

NORTH CAROLINIANS.

John Hamilton,[3] *lieutenant colonel commandant*

GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS.

—— Wright,[4] *major commandant*

HUSSARS.

Frederick D'Diemar, *captain*
Sebastian de Mollitore, George Albus, *lieutenants*
Benjamin Thompson,[5] *cornet*

GUIDES AND PIONEERS.

Beverley Robinson, Esq., *colonel*

Captains

John Aldington
Charles Blaskowitz
Peter M'Pherson
William M'Alpine
Francis Frazer
George Blair
John Sobrisky

First lieutenants

Colin Kier

Ebenezer Brown
Angus M'Donald[1]
John Stark
Jonathan Williams
John Hunt[2]

Second lieutenant[3]

Alexander M'Donald[3]
Andrew Husband
Abraham Closs
Eli Benedict[1]

John Stark, Adjutant.
Colin Kier, Quartermaster

SECONDED OFFICERS.

Edward Cole,[5] *colonel*

Lieutenants colonels	*Majors*
Andreas Emmerich	Thomas Leonard[8]
Elisha Lawrenee[6]	Daniel Isaac Brown[9]
Rudolphus Ritzma[7]	Robert Timpany[10]

others to Middletown point to exchange them, but hung Huddy. Washington demanded his surrender, and on the refusal of Sir Henry Clinton determined to retaliate and compelled his English prisoners to draw lots. Captain Asgill of the guards drew the lot, but was saved by the intervention of the French. Lippencott died at Toronto in 1826 aged 81.

[1] Retired to St. John's Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 1782.

[2] A Peter Anderson died at Fredericton, N. B. 1828 aged 95; and a Joseph Anderson, lieut. in the King's regt. N. Y., died at Cornwall, C. W., in 1853 aged 90.

[3] Of Halifax, N. J., or Norfolk, Va. "The very crest of the Tory organization in the South." Stedman says the British nation owed more to him than to any other individual loyalist in the British service. He was engaged in nearly every action in the three southern colonies, wounded and taken prisoner. He was subsequently in command at St. Augustine. After the peace British consul at Norfolk, died in England in 1817.

[4] Sir James Wright, Bart. of Ga., son of the first Sir James. The Georgia royalists were raised in 1779, and distinguished at Savannah, which his father claimed the honor of saving. The second Sir James went to England; succeeded his father in the title in 1786, and died in 1816.

[5] Evidently the celebrated Count Rumford, born in Massachusetts in 1753. At first inclined to the whigs, but distrusted. Went to England in 1775, under secretary to Lord Geo. Germain; came to New York toward close of war and finally commanded the King's American dragoons. On his return to England he was knighted, and going to Bavaria was made a count. He died in France in 1814. Eminent for his philosophical labors.

[1] Perhaps the one who died in New Brunswick in 1842, aged 106.

[2] Apparently of Philadelphia; in 1777 sent to Virginia for disaffection to the whig cause.

[3] Perhaps the one who died in New Brunswick in 1835 aged 72.

[4] Of Danbury, Conn., guided British to it. Returned to it after peace, but on threats of violence fled. He seems to have died in N. B. in 1799.

[5] Of R. I. Commanded a regiment at Quebec in 1759, and after in Havanah.

[6] Sabine says Elisha Lawrence, of Monmouth Co., N. J., born in 1740, and at the revolution sheriff of the county, raised the first battalion N. J. volunteers. Was taken prisoner in 1777 on Staten Island; retired to Nova Scotia, but died at Cardigan, Wales, in 1811.

[7] Probably the son of Rev. Joannes Ritzema, of Sleepy Hollow, N. Y.

[8] Perhaps the Thomas Leonard of Freehold, N. J.

[9] Perhaps the Scotch settler at Castine; who died in S. Stephen's, N. B., in 1835 aged 91.

[10] Robert Timpany of N. Y., major in the 3d Batt. N. J. V., born in Ireland, educated at Glasgow, emigrated to America in 1760. A teacher at Hackensack. Was at the battle of Long Island, and soon after commissioned. He took the Parker House, N. J. Was distinguished at Guilford, Cowpens, Eutaw, and Charleston. Was on

Richard Stockton[1]
William Stark[2]
John Lynch
John Vandyke[3]

Captains

David Alstone
John Vought
James Stewart[4]
James Raymond
Matthias Hanley
Nicholas Wiergan
Thomas Yelverton
John Hopton[5]
Daniel Bowen
Zebedee Terry[6]
Samuel Wilson
William Clarke[7]
Michael Houseal[8]
William Price
Samuel Lindsay[9]
Thomas Rutherford[10]
Alexander M'Leod
Alexander M'Donald[11]
Neil M^c^Arthur[12]
John Leggett[13]
Alexander Mackey

the way to join Ferguson at the battle of King's Mountain, but was ordered back. Died at Yarmouth in 1844.

[1]Richard Stockton, major of N. J. V known as Stockton the famous land pilot. Surprised Feb. 18, 1777, by Col. Neilson, and sent to Philadelphia in irons by Gen. Putnam, which Washington disapproved. He died in New Brunswick.

[2]Perhaps the brother of Gen. John Stark, if so he was accidently killed on Long Island.

[3]One of the name commissioned in 1777 or 8, and raised a corps of 306 men in New Jersey.

[4]A loyalist officer of the name died at Nashwaak, N. B., in 1837 aged 82.

[5]Of Charleston, S. C., banished and property confiscated in 1782. Died in 1831.

[6]A Zebedee Terree, of Freetown, Mass., went to Halifax in 1776, was proscribed in 1778. After the peace went to New Brunswick, but died at Freetown.

[7]Wm. Clarke of New Jersey was very active in stealing horses for British army. Lured to Woodbridge N. J. in 1782 and shot.

[8]In 1782 captain of infantry in the American legion under Arnold; son perhaps of Rev. Bernard M. Houseall, Lutheran, of N. Y.

[9]Of Pennsylvania, refused the commission of major in the continental army. Sir William Howe appointed him captain in De Lancey's corps and inspector of the guards. Died at Montreal in 1818 aged 85.

[10]Member of assembly from Cumberland co., N. C. In 1774 member of the provincial congress, and in 1775 of the convention which sustained the continental congress, and Col. of the Cumberland Co. regiment; joined the English side in 1776. Taken prisoner at Cross Creek, and confined in Halifax jail. In 1781 he sheltered the wife and family of Hooper, the signer.

[11]Sabine mentions an officer of the name who died in New Brunswick in 1835 aged 72.

[12]A Captain of a N. C. regiment bore this name.

[13]Captain in the loyal militia of N. C. in 1776 and of volunteers in 1782. Taken prisoner at Cross Creek in 1776 and confined in Halifax jail.

John M'Leod
Alexander M'Leod jun.
James M'Donald[1]
Matthias Sappon-field[2]
Maurice Nowland

Lieutenants

John Munro
Patrick Henry
Francis Frazer
John Barclay
John Peter Eck
Luther Hathaway[3]
Francis Corey
Levi Chase
James Hume
Edward M^c^Michael[4]
Caleb Wheaton[5]
William Frazer
John Knight
John Craige
John Bittle
Jonathan Robinson
Abraham Pistoras
Curtis Lewis[6]
Nathan Vernon[7]
Abraham Airdell
Jonathan Jones[8]
—— Tupper[9]
John Murchison
Roderick M^c^Kennon
Norman M'Leod[10]
Archibald M'Eachran
John M'Leod
Donald Stewart
John M'Leod jun
Laughlan M^c^Kennon

Ensigns

Richard Finnemore
Samuel Stretch
Shadrack Chase[11]
Donald Morrison
James Munro
Francis Phinney[12]

H. Chalmers, Adjt.

J. Nowland, J. Cloud, H. Simm, Quartermasters.

H. Dongan, Ab. Bambridge, Surgeons.

[1]A dragoon officer of the name died in St. John, N. B., in 1804.

[2]Of N. C., authorized by Gov. Martin in 1776 to raise loyal troops in Rowan co.

[3]Of Freetown, Mass., banished in 1778; died at Cornwallis, N. S., in 1833; Sabine says a lieut. in the loyal N. Englanders.

[4]A lieutenant of the name deserted to the English from Fort Schuyler in August, 1776.

[5]Perhaps of Sandwich, Mass.

[6]A loyalist captain named Lewis was killed while in a hand to hand fight with Col. Horry of Marion's corps near the close of the war; but a Curtis Lewis had his property confiscated in Pensylvania in 1779.

[7]Nathaniel Vernon, sheriff of Chester co., Pa., entered the service of the crown, was captain of cavalry in the British Legion in 1782.

[8]Brother of Jane McCrea's lover; raised a company in Canada.

[9]Eldad Tupper was a guide to the British in the invasion of Bristol co., Mass., in 1778.

[10]Capt. N. J. Vols.

[11]Of Mass., banished 1778. Sabine says ensign in De Lancey's 3d Bat. Died in N. Brunswick in 1829.

[12]Of Sandwich, Mass. Joined British army in R. I. in 1777.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

The Old Province House, Boston.—At half-past five o'clock, on Tuesday evening last, 25th October, the noted building on Washington street, long known as the Province House, was destroyed by fire, leaving the walls standing, but all else consumed, except a portion of the wood work, which in its scorched and smoked condition is of little value. The fire originated in an upper story of the building, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. For some time past, the building has been used as a place of entertainment by the Morris Brothers, Pell and Trowbridge, minstrels.

The loss of this old landmark of the olden time will be much regretted by the lovers of antiquity, as it was almost the last link of any great importance, that carried them back through the Revolutionary period of our history, and through the provincial days of Massachusetts, to colonial times.

It has been generally supposed that this edifice was erected in early times by the existing government of Massachusetts, for governmental purposes. But such is not the case. It was built by private enterprise, by one of the most opulent merchants of good old colony times, Peter Sargeant, Esq. He had purchased the land, on the 21st of October, 1676, of Col. Samuel Shrimpton, one of the largest landholders of the town, for the small sum of £350. In the Book of Possessions, which dates back more than two hundred and twenty years, it appears that Thomas Millard, who was a planter, as styled in those days, had for one portion of his possession, an estate on the High Street, or great highway to Roxbury, described as "one house and Garden bounded with Francis Lyle north, Thomas Grubb south, Arthur Perry west, and the Street east."

It may be interesting to some to know of whom this little coterie, the immediate neighbors of Mr. Millard, the planter, consisted. His nearest neighbor on the north was Mr. Lyle (or Lysle), a noted surgeon barber, who could undoubtedly "breathe a vein" or clip the hair to pure puritanic measure, as the case might be. Lyle separated him from Samuel Hough, a disgusted and retired clergyman, who dwelt at the corner of the street that led to the Beacon, and which is now known as the corner of School street. On the south side was the residence of Mr. Grubb, the leather dresser; and on the rear, in a house fronting on the present School street, was Mr. Perry, the tailor.

In the course of events, Mr. Millard died, and his estate, which was encumbered, passed into the hands of Col. Samuel Shrimpton, a noted landholder, in 1672, the title not being perfected until 1674. Col. Shrimpton, as said before, sold the estate to Mr. Sargeant in 1676, at which time it measured 86 feet on the street, 266 feet southerly on Paul Butt, the village glazier, 77 feet westerly on the estate of the heirs of John Blowers, deceased, and 266 feet northerly on land of the heirs of Thomas Robinson, also deceased.

After Mr. Sergeant had acquired his title to his liking, he commenced building his house in the most substantial manner: and he completed it in the year 1679, and affixed upon the famous iron balustrade his initials and date, thus 16 P S 79. Mr. Sargeant was a Londoner, and came to Boston in 1667. He was as remarkable in his marriages, as in his wealth; for he had three wives, his second having been a widow twice before her third venture; and his third also a widow, and even his widow, and lastly the widow of her third husband. Mr. Sargeant died on the 8th of February, 1713-14, and his widow took her third husband on the 12th of May, 1715, Simeon Stoddard, Esq.; and here was a fair race,—for she was his third as well as he was her third; and although he lived till the 15th of October, 1730, and then died in his 80th year, she kept along until the 23rd of September, 1738, eight years later, but died ten years younger.

When the widow married Mr. Stoddard, she had no further use of the palace, for her new husband had one about as desirable; and therefore the estate was offered for sale. In 1716, the Provincial legislature voted to purchase it, and some of the ornamental

hangings; and the heirs of Mr. Sargeant, passed the deeds on the 11th and 12th of April, 1716, to Jeremiah Allen, the treasurer of the province, to Jeremiah Dummer the treasurer of the county of Suffolk, and to Joseph Prout, the treasurer of the town of Boston.

When the Mansion House became public property it was a magnificent building; no pains had been spared to make it not only elegant, but also, spacious and convenient. It stood somewhat back in its ample lot, and had the most pleasant and agreeable surroundings of any mansion house in the town. It was of brick, three stories in hight, with a high roof and lofty cupola, the whole surmounted by an Indian chief, with a drawn bow and arrow, the handiwork of Deacon Shem Drown,—he who made the grasshopper on Faneuil Hall. The house was approached over a stone pavement and a high flight of massive stone steps, and through a magnificent doorway, which might have rivalled those of the palaces of Europe. Trees of very large size and magnificent proportions, shaded this princely mansion, and added much to its elegance and imposing appearance.

During the time of the provincial government it seems to have been used by the governors: but, after the expulsion of Gen. Gage in 1776, it was converted into accommodations for our own officers, for the transaction of the public business. In 1796, after the building of the new State House on Beacon street, the Province House was sold to John Peck: but the bargain fell through, on account of inability of the purchaser to make payments, and, in 1799, the whole estate was reconveyed to the state; and subsequently, was granted by the state to the Massachusetts General Hospital, whose trustees, in 1817, leased it to David Greenough, Esq., for the term of ninety-nine years.

Subsequent to the last date (1817), this aristocratic mansion has been put to almost all sorts of purposes; and soon after Mr. Greenough's lease, the stately trees were taken down, and a row of brick houses and stores built upon the street, excluding it from view until approached through a narrow archway, leading to its front door and the houses which had been erected in the rear of the estate.

In 1851, the whole building was changed in appearance, its interior having been remodeled for the purpose of accommodating a company of Eolian vocalists under John P. Ordway, Esq., in 1852; and it was at this time that the outside was covered with a coat of yellowish mastic. The old Indian chief, the wonder of the small children of by gone days, has been removed to the town of Brookline, where, perhaps, he will shoot the arrow, as rumor says he formerly used to do, on hearing the clock strike one.

When the great change came over the old building, there was a great exertion in procuring relics of the "old Govenor's house;" and parts of it were eagerly sought for and obtained by savers of memorials of the past. The old iron fence, which formed a balcony over the principal entrance to the mansion, and which was pronounced by competent judges—as well by amateurs sa by connoisseurs—to be the most beautiful specimen of wrought iron work in the country, was removed. A large part of the wainscoting was purchased by B. Perley Poore, Esq., and removed to Indian Hill, in Newbury, where it will be used for the finish of one or more rooms of the famous antiquarian palace, which he is constructing there from the noted building which the ruthless hand of "improvement" is so fast removing; so that what the late eminent scholar Hawthorne has preserved in legend, an antiquarian with a fervid interest in the past, will strive to reproduce in reality.

It is undoubtedly the desire of very many persons, that this old relic of the days of our fathers may be allowed to remain; and that the walls, with a rejuvenated interior, may pass down to many successive generations, as a memorial of the days that tried men's souls. It is, therefore, with much pleasure that it can be stated, that the Greenough family, so favorably known by its gifted sons, who have given such good evidence of their extraordinary taste in the fine arts, intend to preserve what remains of the old building, and restore what has been destroyed, and even replace the old Indian chief as he was in days of yore.

"HISTORY OF GOV. ANDREWS'S SCHOOL-HOUSE."—The following is copied from the Portland *Transcript*.

Editor Transcript:—A fire broke out in the shoe shop of James Smith, in Windham, on Sunday night last, destroying the building and all its contents. No insurance—loss $700. The building was put up by Jonathan Andrews, of this town, for a study room, in which his two sons, under the care of a private teacher, were fitted for the academy, one of whom now holds the office of Governor of Massachusetts.

Since that time the old school-room has been moved to thirteen different places—first used as a school-room, then a confectionery store, then a grog-shop, then a place for storing apples, then a store room for the sack business, and so on, being used at each place for a different purpose. Twice it has been out of town and twice returned.

S. L. COONLEY.

Windham, Sept. 19, 1864.

FOLK LORE—The Bible and Key.—I find in the Dutch records of the year 1662 in the state office, Albany, N. Y., a case mentioned where parties had recourse to the Bible and Key in order to discover a thief, for which superstitious act they were presented by the Fiscal. The complaint which I condense from the original Dutch MS. sets forth that a certain Englishman named William Britton living at Mespath Kill, on Long Island, near New York, had been robbed of 100lbs of tobacco, whereupon George Huwel, Doctor James Clarke, and Daniel East came together and resolved to turn the Bible, which George Huwel said he had repeatedly done, or seen done, whereby the thief would be discovered. Thereupon Dr. Clarke, and Huwel began, and East read the text and one Jacob Elderse was declared to be the thief. Jacob immediately complained of this slander to the Fiscal, who denounced the proceeding "not only as a species of witchcraft, but even a horrible profanation of the Holy Scriptures, which are here made use of to invoke the aid of the Devil, thereby perverting the word of God to the Devil's service, in direct contravention to the canon and civil laws, as may be seen by Leviticus 19: 31; 20: 6; Deut. 18: 10, 11, 12 *et seq;* Exod. 22: 18, in which all learned Doctors agree;" and demanded that the accused be punished by the rope until death ensue. The prisoners Clarke and Huwel said they had only held the key and that East read the text.

On 22 June, 1662, judgment was pronounced setting forth, that the prisoners had dared. in the presence of several bystanders, to turn the Bible on a key, and moreover to read some verses from the 50th Psalm up to the time the Bible fell from their hands, impiously presuming that the thief could be discovered. These being Devil's tricks &c.,, the prisoners were sentenced to be conducted to the place of public justice in New Amsterdam (now New York) and there fastened, to the stake or post, with a placard fixed to their breasts having inscribed thereon these words: BIBLE TURNERS *and* PROFANERS *of* GOD'S HOLY WORD, and to pay costs.

E. B. O'C.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.—In looking through my Library I chanced upon a curious little book, beautifully illustrated with portraits of reigning sovereigns, and effigies, printed at *London*, by *Benj. Motte* in (?) 1704 (the date is somewhat indistinct but concurrent circumstances prove that was about the year). It is entitled "*The Present State of the Universe &c.*," and is very much on the principle of the Almanack of Gotha. The volume referred to is the 4th edition.

In it the United Provinces of Holland are styled the United States, the title our confederation or nation has since assumed.

The close of the book is devoted to effigies of the flags of different nations, and presents two flags the writer has never before seen referred to, as connected with our own government.

It has been always taken for granted that the 13 stripes were first suggested by the union of the American thirteen provinces. But it appears that there was already a flag in existence having just the same number, and arranged and colored exactly the same, 13 stripes, red and white, like our own, namely, the *flag* of the *East India Company;* and the stripes are disposed as our own are,

red top and bottom, and alternate with white.

Had the existence of this flag any connection with the idea of our own? Why had it thirteen stripes, and those stripes red and white? This question is interesting.

In place of the union of our flag there is a red cross, the red cross of St. George, on a white ground.

This brings us to the next flag shown in the book. The "New England Ensign," field red with the same red cross on a white ground in place of our union, and in the upper square of white next the staff formed by the red cross, common to this and the flag of the East India Company, there is what appears to be a tree, color *green*. Was this the Pine Tree of Massachusetts?

If there is anything new in these facts, it is to be hoped that some one having better access to books and documents will try and explain the coincidence of the thirteen red and white stripes in the East India Company's flag, and our own, and discover the date, origin and signification (for all flags in those days had meanings,) of the New England flag of that early date.

It may be an oversight, but there seems to be no mention of, or allusion to, this flag in Gen. Schuyler Hamilton's "History of the American Flag," 1853, and the facts herein referred to are claimed as something new in connection with that glorious ensign, traitors and rebels and their sympathisers have in vain sought to humiliate, but which will, eventually, in the Providence of God, float the emblem of *purified* liberty over a continent, the signal of welcome and protection to the oppressed and homeless of the world.

Yes, yet victorious,
"Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly
The sign of hope and triumph nigh."

ANCHOR.

Tivoli, Oct. 4, 1864.

New Utrecht.—On 16 July 1692, Jacques Cortelyou, J. P., and Rev. Rudolphus Varick, of Kings Co. presented a petition to the commander in chief of the Province of New York, praying that Joost de Baane be restored to the office of reader and schoolmaster to the town of New Utrecht, he having been turned out of the place by the followers of Jacob Leisler, whom he refused to join, "although the land out of which the schoolmaster and Reader of ye Towne is maintained, was given to the Town, by the said Justice (Cortelyou) out of his proper Estate." It appears by N. Y. *Counc. Min.* 6: 111, that De Baane was licensed accordingly and it was ordered that he receive the Salary of Schoolmaster and Reader of said Town, and that none other officiate in the quality of a schoolmaster in the sd Town without a lycense from the Gouvernment, nor in the quality of Reader but by the appoinment of the Minister. Is the land thus given in trust for educational purposes, still devoted to that object, or what has the Town done with it? E. B. O'C.

The John St. Methodist Episcopal Church New York.—This church approaches the term of its first century of existence. On Sunday Oct. 30, 1864, it celebrated its ninety-sixth anniversary with interesting services. The original deed which gave to Methodism the ground on which they were worshiping was produced by Mr. Wakeley. It was picked up by William Norris in a garret in that city. The paper stated that the ground was bought from Mary Barclay, the widow of Henry Barclay, who was pastor of Trinity Church, and bore the names of Philip Embury, Charles White, and others.

The minds of the audience naturally went back to the founders of John street Methodist Episcopal Church, and they seemed to see Philip Embury wending his way up the hill on that very day, (the 31st of October, 1768,) and dedicating the church that he had erected, with his own hand. It was a singular fact that three British officers who were in New York at that time were the three main financial and spiritual pillars upon which the John street church was built. Their names were Capt. Thomas Webb, Philip Lobdiel, and John Shay.

Captain Isaac Davis.—As many inquiries have been made, and hitherto unsuc-

cessfully, to ascertain the lineage of Capt. Isaac Davis, who fell at Concord Bridge in 1775, the writer, one of the descendants, would copy from a family record just completed an authentic account. He was the son of Ezekiel, son of Dr. John Davis of Acton, son of Dr. Simon Davis of Carlisle, son of Lieut. Simon Davis, so called, a representative, and otherwise distinguished in Concord in 1660, son of Dolon, or Dollar Davis of Cambridge, Groton, Concord and Barnstable. In the latter place he died.

C. W.

Punishment for Blasphemy.—By the Rules and Articles of War "for the Government of the Militia and other Forces in the Province of New York" in 1691, it was enacted as follows:

"§ 2. If any Officer or Souldier shall presume to Blaspheme the Holy and undivided Trinity or the Person of God the Father, God the Son, or God the Holy Ghost or shall presume to speak against any known Article of the Christian faith, he shall have his Tongue bored thro' with a Red hot Iron."

John Singleton Copley and his Step-Father Peter Pelham. It is entirely improbable that Smibert, who died in 1751, could have been the instructor of Copley, who was at that date only a trifle over twelve years old. But it is highly probable that Copley's stepfather, Peter Pelham, was fully competent to give him all necessary instruction in the rudiments of the art. Pelham was an engraver, and at the Boston Athenæum will be found ranged round the wall, near the entrance, some six or more engravings by him of the prominent clergymen of the day. More than this, there will be found one engraving dated 1753, made by Copley himself, then only fifteen years old, showing clearly that he was brought up to exercise the same art as his stepfather. Pelham engraved one or two plates from Smibert's pictures; hence, presumably, he was a friend of the latter, and this intimacy may account for the story that Copley was the pupil of Smibert.

The only point now to consider is this: was Pelham a painter as well as an engraver? I think he was, and that the proof is at the Athenæum. The visitor will find there an old engraving of Cotton Mather thus inscribed: *P. Pelham ad vivum pinxit ab origin fecit et excud.* Over the entrance door will be seen a portrait in oil, kindly loaned by the American Antiquarian Society, which came from the Mather family. It is precisely the same portrait, except that everything is reversed; as if the artist having painted the sketch had copied it exactly as it stood. Now since we have Pelham's statement that he painted just such a picture, and there is no other artist suggested for this, is it not fair to claim this for Pelham as his original? I believe I am right in adding, that this portrait is the work of a better artist than Smibert.

As to the time of Pelham's decease nothing is known, though it seems probable that it was in 1752. This would account for Copley's name being placed on the engraving before cited. It seems incredible that he should have done the work at so youthful an age. One of his earliest pictures, no doubt, is the portrait of Rev. Arthur Browne, of Portsmouth, N. H., dated 1757, and now, by the kindness of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., in the exhibition at the Athenæum.

Though the widow Copley before and after her second marriage, undoubtedly was a tobacconist, Pelham did *not* interfere in the business. Pelham kept school, but left the other matters to his wife at home. Instead of "spining pigtail," John Singleton Copley no doubt, was very soon found serviceable at his stepfather's studio, and there passed busy and useful hours in learning the rudiments of painting and engraving.

Washington Cents.—The following extract in relation to the Coins which have brought such enormous prices, at the late sales in this city will be read with interest at this time. The prices at which these pieces were sold when they were first coined in England was from a six pence to a shilling. One of English origin was lately sold here for $450!

"I have in my possession fifty-five different American pieces, some minted there,

and others in Great Britain; several of which, circulated in this country, were improperly included in the lists that have been published; as the Medalet of "Washington," "United States," "New York Tokens." They may be collected as American pieces, but can never be regarded as British.

JAMES CONDOR.

Ipswich, August 1, 1778.

Arrangement of Provincial Coins &c. Ipswich, 1798.

VENERABLE VOTERS. The number of aged citizens on the island of Nantucket who voted the Union ticket at the Presidential election is somewhat remarkable. Not less than fifty-five men, the age of each one of whom was more than three score years and ten, went to the polls and cast their ballots for Abraham Lincoln. Among them was the venerable Capt. Peter Russell, who has not walked a step for many years, but who in spite of the inclement weather, insisted upon being carried to the ballot-box. Their ages are as follows:—

Fourteen	aged	75	years.
Seven	"	76	"
Six	"	77	"
Two	"	78	"
Thirteen	"	79	"
Eight	"	80	"
One	"	81	"
Two	"	83	"
One	"	85	"
One	"	89	"

AN ANCIENT NEW-ENGLAND NOM DE PLUME.—The reverend and very eccentric Nathaniel Ward, of Ipswich, in an amusing tract printed in 1647, and styled the "Simple Cobler of Aggawam," converts his own name into "Theodore de la Garde." Nathaniel and *Theodore* anciently had the same interpretation, "the gift of God;" and Ward and *de la garde* have the same signification in the English and French.

OLD SHEEP PASTURES.—In some parts of Britain, particularly Wales and Scotland, land has been constantly grazed by sheep for more than a thousand years, with no diminution of fertility or production, as is known from the number of sheep kept from year to year. Of course, the newness of our country does not admit of its furnishing any such example as this; but we have lands on which sheep have been pastured ever since the forest was cut off, embracing in some instances a period of nearly two hundred years.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE NEGRO.—Sweer Teunissen's negro Jacob, of Schenectady, ran away in 1679, and a hue and cry was sent forth for his arrest. He is described as of a very dark complexion, wearing a half worn gray hat, "buttoned of on one side." "He speakes good English and Dutch, and can read Dutch; he speakes good Maguase and Mahikanders, Indian Langadge."

QUERIES.

FUNERAL SERMONS OF GOV. BURNET, AND HIS WIFE.—I have before me an old MS. copy of two sermons, namely "A Sermon Preached at the Interment of Mrs Anna Maria Burnet, Wife to his Exᶜʸ William Burnet, Esqʳ in the Chapple in his Majestie's Fort in New York the day of in the year by the Revd Mr Orum," and "A Sermon Preached at the Interment of his Exᶜʸ William Burnet, Esqʳ in the King's Chapple in Boston in New England the 12th day of September, in the year 1729, by the Revᵈ Mr Price."

I should be pleased to have, 1, the date of the first sermon; 2, what was Mrs Burnet's ancestry; 3, did Governor Burnet leave any children; and 4, are these sermons in print.

T. H. M.

COTTON MILL.—Mr. Beek, vice-director of Curaçao, writing in 1657, to the chamber at Amsterdam, advises them of his efforts to encourage the cultivation in that island of the Cotton plant, having sent to the island for good and fresh seed. When the crop is ready, we shall, he goes on to say, "exert our best knowledge and ability to clean it,

having brought with me here from Barbadoes, one of the same sort of little Mill (*meulentie*) as is made use of in Siara, and by that can have made as many as will be needed." Mr. Beck had served previously in Brazil, where, it is supposed, he had seen the above cotton mill in operation. It will be observed that one of the properties of this mill was to clean the cotton, it is supposed, of the seed. The question then naturally suggests itself, whether it had any affinity to Whitney's celebrated Cotton Gin.

O' C.

WHO WAS JOHN CAREY, THE EDITOR OF WASHINGTON'S LETTERS IN 1795?—Mr Sparks, while giving his name, makes no allusion to his history. In his preface the editor says the letters were copied from the originals in the state department, Philadelphia, and that their authenticity would be vouched for by the then minister to Great Britain, Thomas Pinckney. I have searched vainly in works on Washington to ascertain who this John Carey was; none of the biographers of Washington seem to know who he was. Any particulars as to him will be interesting, not only to the inquirer, but to many others. The edition is highly prized, and now so scarce that it readily commands from seven to ten dollars.

INQUIRER.

NEW YORK PAPER MONEY.—Was any paper money issued by the city of New York, between the years 1784 and 1810?

P.

WHAT WAS THIS BOOK?—A gentleman residing in Paris in 1791 writes in his journal "I am informed by Mr. Short, American charge des affaires that there is a book now in Paris that one may with propriety assert was manufactured wholly in America — that is to say, the types were founded there, the paper made, the treatise composed and printed, and the material of the binding produced and fabricated there — and the nobleman who now has it in possession says the impression is equal to that of the types made by the famous Baskerville."

Can any of your readers inform us of the title of this then celebrated book? B.

Boston, Oct., 1864.

In what year was Mendham, Morris co., New Jersey, founded, and in what year was the first church built there? P. W. S.

REPLIES.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS, VOL. VIII, p. 148.—Of the twelve Revolutionary Pensioners mentioned in vol. viii, p. 148, as then living, Amaziah Goodwin, born Feb. 16, 1763, not 1759, and William Hutchings, born in York, Me. 1764, were both on the pension roll of Maine. Goodwin received his last pension in March 1863, and died in June, of that year, which would make his age 100 at the time of his death. Hutchings is still alive at the age of 100 years, residing in the town of Penobscot, Maine.

The great age attained by some of the Revolutionary pensioners may be seen by the following list of those living in Maine, in 1859, viz:

Job Allen, Cumberland County, aged in 1859, 96, dead. Nathan Doughty, Cumberland county, aged in 1859, 95, deed. Wm. Tukey, Cumberland County, died in 1858, aged 93. Isaac Abbott, Oxford County, aged in 1859, 97, died 1861. Samuel Ackley, Oxford County, aged in 1859, 94, died 1861. Benjamin Berry, Somerset County, aged in 1859, 97, dead. Josiah Parker, Somerset County, aged in 1859, 95, dead. Ralph Farnham, York County, aged in 1859, 103, died 1860. Amaziah Goodwin, York County, aged in 1859, 96, died 1863. John Hamilton, York County, aged in 1859, 99, deed. Jacob Rhodes, York County, aged in 1859, 95, deed. Wm. Hutchings, Hancock County, aged in 1859, 95, living. James W. Head, Lincoln County, aged in 1859, 93, died Aug. 1861. John C. Mink, Lincoln County, aged in 1859, 96, dead. Foster Wentworth, Lincoln Co., aged in 1859, 95, deed. Wm. Wymar, Lincoln County, aged in 1859, 97, deed.

The Rev. John Sawyer, a clergyman of the congregational order, of great worth, died in Bangor, Oct. 14, 1858, at the age of

103 years. He was born in Hebron, Conn. Oct. 4, 1755, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1785, after having served in the army of the revolution. He was settled in the ministry first in Oxford N. H., next in Garland, Me. He was many years a revolutionary pensioner, and retained his faculties to his last days. So also did Ralph Farnham, who was born in Lebanon, Me., July, 7, 1756, was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and having served with honor through the war, he returned to his peaceful agricultural pursuits. At the age of 104, he was able to make a journey to Boston, and was there received with much honor as the last survivor of that brilliant battle. The excitement was too much for him, and lost him his life, which closed in December, 1860. He retained his intellect and memory to his latest day. W. W.

Portland, Nov., 1864.

Descendants of John Fenwick (Vol. viii. p. 210).— Your correspondent (who, by the way, does not answer my query) says that there appears to be a close connexion between the families of Lorraine of Northumberland, and Fenwick. I can state exactly what that connexion was. Grace, daughter of —— Lorrain, Esq., was the second wife of Sir John Fenwick, Bart. He was born in 1579, made baronet 9th of June 1628. Their children were William, Alan, and Grace. P.

Thomas Maria Wingfield.—Camden mentions Wingfield, known in early Virginian history as one of the two private men in England who in his time had two Christian names. The other instance was Sir Thomas Posthumous Hobby, (see *Remaines concerning Britaine*, p. 44). King Charles and his son Henry are the royal examples given.

Retrospections, Literary and Antiquarian.

Negro Slavery in New England.— That Negro Slavery was never of much account in the New England colonies is very manifest from various sources. To one of these sources it is the business of this paper to call attention, viz.: to "An Abridgement of the Laws in Force and Use in Her Majesty's Plantations; namely of Virginia, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Maryland, New England, New York, Carolina, &c., digested under proper heads in the method of Mr. Wingate, and Mr. Washington's Abridgements."—This volume is an octavo about 500 pages, printed in London, 1704. The name of the Compiler does not appear in it. His preface is dated, "London, March 1, 170$\frac{3}{4}$." Whoever he was, he tells the reader "he had been considerable time in preparing and perfecting it," which gave opportunity for procuring from the colonies, "several laws in manuscript, and some very lately made."

Of this curious collection of colonial laws, Virginia occupied ninety-two pages; Jamaica, eighty-eight; Barbadoes, ninety-seven; Maryland, eighty-eight; New England, one-hundred; New York and South Carolina are thrown into an appendix of nineteen pages.

In the collection of laws here brought together, slavery is specially noticed, with the remarkable exception of New England. That there should be no notice of any law or laws regulating the institution in the New England colonies, is evidence quite conclusive that "Negro slavery was never of much account" in them. But as slavery was not illegal anywhere, and as the country grew populous, slaves were from time to time brought in. Yet there was always a part of the community who took a very decided stand against it. In 1701 the representatives to the general court of Massachusetts from Boston, were instructed "to promote the encouraging the bringing in of white servants, and to put a period to negroes being slaves." Slavery, however, continued in Massachusetts to the time of the Revolution of 1775; about which period it virtually ceased.

In Virginia there was a law made in 1669 providing that, "if any slave resist his master, or others by his master's order correcting him, and by the extremity of

correction should chance to die, it shall not be accounted felony, but the master and other person appointed by him shall be acquitted from molestation."

The next year the following curious enactment relative to slaves appears:—"All Servants, not being Christians, imported into this Country [Virginia] by shipping, shall be slaves for their life time, but such as come by land shall serve, if boys and girls till 30 years of age, if men and women, twelve years and no longer." There is nothing further in this volume of laws bearing upon the subject of slavery in Virginia, while it contains several pages on the subject in Maryland; but as my object in this paper was merely to revert to slavery in New England, and to show from an authentic source, that it was not regarded at the beginning of the last century as having anything like permanency here, the subject will now be dismissed. G.

Societies and their Proceedings.

NEW YORK.

Long Island Historical Society.—*Brooklyn Nov.* 3, 1864. A regular meeting of the Society was held at their rooms, in the evening of November the 3rd, which was attended by a large and fashionable audience. Judge Greenwood presided. Dr. H. R. Stiles, Librarian, announced that during the past month there had been received by donation 55 bound and 77 unbound volumes, and by purchase and exchange 26 bound and 9 unbound volumes; total, 81 bound and 86 unbound works. Also 130 Mss. and 97 articles of a miscellaneous nature, such as coins, pictures, &c.

Special mention was made of a valuable donation of autograph letters of distinguished men, presented by Mr. Gabriel Harrison; and, also, of an exceedingly curious and interesting collection of 10 Ms. volumes, in the handwriting of Rev. N. Huntting, of Easthampton, L. I., covering the period from 1700 to 1748; also, a package of 78 autograph letters, of nearly all the pastors of Easthampton, the gift—together with many rare and valuable Long Island pamphlets, of the sons of Jonathan Huntting, of Southold, L. I. Also, an original copy (in form) of the "Boston *News Letter*," of July 3, 1710, printed sixty-six years before the Declaration of Independence, presented by T. W. Valentine, Principal of Public School No. 19; a fine water-color sketch of the house in Philadelphia, in which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, printed and presented by Mr. Gabriel Harrison; a rebel soldier's cap, with the Pelican buttons and a piece of Perry's flag ship, the Laurence, presented by the Rev. J. E. Rockwell, D. D.

The second set of colors of the First Long Island Regiment, have been deposited with the society, and are now festooned over the folding doors which open into the lecture room. The national flag, perforated with bullets, bears the scar of the ball which killed its gallant bearer in the battle of Spotsylvania, in May last. His portrait hangs in the Society's Trophy and Relic Room, under the first set of colors, which after having been carried through 17 battles, were given last year to the keeping of this Society.

The Committee on the Natural History of Long Island reported, that considerable progress had been made with the collections, during the past month. Several jars of crustacea and reptiles, with a few species of shells, have been received from Mr. W. S. Pelletreau of Southampton. A fine bald eagle, shot near Flatbush, has been secured, and several other birds are promised and are nearly ready for the cases. A large woodchuck, (a species of marmot), has been received from Elias Hopkins, of Westbury, L. I.; the skin of a raccoon had also been procured and would be prepared. Henry G. Reeve, Esq., of Brooklyn, has kindly placed at the disposal of the committee $100 towards a collection of the aquatic or swimming birds of Long Island, The committee take great pleasure in announcing this liberal donation, and trust they may be aided and encouraged by similar contributions to other branches of this department. A like sum would secure a good collection of the larger land-birds, and another hundred dollars would go far towards procuring specimens of the warblers, thrushes and finckes. As the Committee have reason to anticipate contributions of birds *already prepared* for exhibition, it is probable that the sums named would nearly complete the collection of Long Island birds. In addition to Mr. Reeve's gift, five life-memberships to the Society have been taken on account of the organization of this department, showing the interest felt in its success. The Committee, with its sub-committees have arranged to meet at the Library on the last Thursday evening of each month, for the exhibition of interesting specimens, and the discussion of matters connected with their work. A paper will be read at the next meeting by Mr. John Hooper, on "The Algœ of Long Island." As soon as the collections are sufficientiy advanced, cases will be prepared and specimens placed on exhibition.

Fifteen new members were elected. The Society then listened to a very interesting paper by A. J. Spooner, Esq., on "Montauk Point, its Indian History and Traditions." As the essential portion of this paper will be published in.

this magazine, we need attempt no critioism of it. At its close, the usual vote of thanks was passed, and the meeting adjourned.

DELAWARE

Delaware Historical Society.— *Wilmington, May* 31. At a meeting of the citizens of Delaware held at the Institute Hall, Wilmington, Tuesday, May 31st, 1864. for the purpose of organizing an Historical Society for the State, pursuant to a public call made by Wm. D. Bowe, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on the Historical Department of the Wilmington Institute.

On motion of Rev. George Foote. the Hon. Willard Hall was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and Willard D. Dowe was chosen Secretary.

The Chairman declared the meeting fully organized, and ready for the transaction of business.

Henry F. Askew, M. D., then offered the following resolution viz:

Resolved. That this meeting deem it expedient to organize an Historical Society for the State of Delaware.

The resolution was seconded by Rev. George Foot, and unanimously adopted.

On motion of Wm. R. Bullock, M. D., it was resolved that a committee of three, consisting of Wm. D. Dowe, Esq., Dr. H. F. Askew, and Wm. T. Read, Esq., be appointed to draft a Constitution for an Historical Society.

Mr. Dowe then stated that information had previously been given to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, by the Committee on Historical Department in the Wilmington Institute, of an effort being made to organize an Historical Society of Delaware, and that it was our desire that the Historical Society of Pennsylvania should send to us a delegation to assist at the organization of an Historical Society in Delaware. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania had responded by appointing the Hon. John M. Read, LL. D., Hon. Oswald Thompson, LL. D., Col. J. Ross Snowden, and Horatio Gates Jones, Esq , a delegation to visit and aid us upon this occasion. All the members of the delegation were present except the Hon. Oswald Thompson, whose health prevented his being with us.

On motion of Daniel M. Bates, Esq., it was

Resolved, That this meeting acknowledges with great satisfaction the interest manifested by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in the formation of a similar Society in Delaware, and the aid afforded towards such an organization by the appointment of delegates to attend this meeting.

Resolved, That we cordially welcome the gentlemen who are present representing the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. and invite them to share in the deliberations of this meeting.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The Hon. Judge Read, Chairman of the delegation, spoke of his pleasure and gratification in being present to take part in the deliberations. He had always had a strong affection for Delaware—it was the home of his grandfather. He wished for the Society success and prosperity.

Col. Snowden then delivered the inaugural address.

At the close of Col. Snowden's address, on motion of Rev. Charles Breck, it was

Resolved, That Col. Snowden be requested to place at the disposal of the Society, the able and interesting paper read by him at this meeting.

The Committee on drafting a Constitution stated that they were prepared to report a constitution for the Society. The report was received, and the Constitution adopted, with the accompanying By-Laws.

Horatio G. Jones, Esq., then addressed the meeting. expressing his great satisfaction at the successful organization of the Historical Society of Delaware, which he had just witnessed. His only regret was, that the Society had not been established many years ago. He felt, in common with those present, a lively interest in all which belongs to Delaware. He himself was descended from a Delaware family. He felt himself almost a Delawarian. He was glad to see the day when the Historical Society of Delaware and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania strike hands in a noble effort of social, civil, and moral improvement. Delaware is a rich field for historic inquiry and research. Here Penn effected his first landing on the American shore; and here, too, was the first permanent settlement on the Delaware River.

On motion of Rev. William Aikman, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the gentlemen composing the delegation from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, for their able and interesting addresses delivered this day; and that the Hon Judge Read and Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., be requested to reduce their remarks to writing, and, with the address of Col. J. Ross Snowden, to deposit them for preservation in the archives of this Society.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Foot, a committee of three was appointed by the chair, consisting of Daniel M. Bates, Esq., Rev. George Foot, and Wm. R. Bullock, M. D., to nominate officers for the Society, under their Constitution, to serve until the next annual meeting, on the second Thursday of next October.

Major John Jones, through Dr. Askew, proposed certain queries of interest in reference to money sent from New Castle County by Nicholas Vandyke and George Read, Esq., to alleviate the wants of the citizens of Boston, while suffering under the Port Bill, and the return of the same by the Council of Boston, with interest, at the time of the great fire at New Castle.

On motion of the Rev. Charles Breck, they were

referred to Wm. T. Read, Esq., of New Castle, for consideration, and to report to the Society.

The committee on the nomination of officers for the Society, having prepared their report presented the same.

Wilmington, Oct. 13. The First Annual Meeting of the Historical Society of Delaware, was held at the Wilmington Institute. There was a large attendance present.

At 11 o'clock, the Society was called to order, the President, Hon. Willard Hall, in the chair. After roll call, and reading of the minutes, the various committees reported.

Mr. Wm. T. Read, from the committee appointed at the Inaugural meeting on the subject of the fire in New Castle, April 26th, 1824, and the correspondence between the citizens of that town and Boston, Mass., presented a complete report with accompanying documents. Report accepted, ordered to be filed, and the thanks of the Society tendered Mr. Read

From this report it seems that there were twenty-three houses destroyed by the fire, and some twenty-three families left entirely destitute, and the loss estimated at $10000. The fire was arrested by the aid of citizens of Wilmington. That measures were adopted to make the calamity known, and solicit relief, and that Hon. Nicholas Van Dyke wrote to the Mayor of Boston relating to the relief afforded by New Castle County, Delaware, to the sufferers, from the Boston Port-Bill, with the expectation that gratitude for this act of benevolence to their forefathers might move the people of Boston to return it by aid to the then afflicted citizens of New Castle. That the councils of Boston recommended that collections should be taken up in the churches of that city for the relief of the destitute people in New Castle. The public meetings were held in Philadelphia and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and committees appointed to solicit donations for the sufferers by the fire in New Castle, April 26, 1824. That the whole amount received and distributed was seven thousand six hundred and thirty dollars and nine cents, of which eleven hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-three cents was from Boston. That the city of Boston was not destroyed by fire when it was evacuated by the British army, March 27, 1776, nor at any time during the revolution, and therefore there could have been no sufferers from such calamity, nor money ever raised in New Castle county for their relief.

That the citizens of New Castle county in 1774 subscribed and remitted, by their committee, George Read and Nicholas Van Dyke, in 1775, one thousand dollars, estimating the dollar at seven shillings and sixpence, Pennsylvania currency, for the relief of the sufferers from the Boston Port-Bill. Attached to this report is an interesting correspondence between George Read and Samuel Adams in 1775.

Other committees reported.

Major John Jones presented to the Society a copy of the history of Drawyer's Presbyterian church.

H Robert Penington, Esq., in behalf of Mr. Albert O. Newton, presented to the Society with the original muster roll of a company of Infantry under the command of Capt. Henry Grindage of St. Georges, in the 14th Regiment U. S. A., in the year 1812.

Also a letter from Brig. Gen. Joseph Bloomfield to Capt. Grindage, dated Headquarters Trenton, April 29, 1812, containing a list of officers appointed in the 4th Department, from the State of Delaware.

The thanks of the Society were tendered Mr. Newton for his valuable gifts.

The Committee on Room and Cabinet, reported favorably, and were continued to make suitable arrangements.

The Rev. Mr. Breck called up various amendments, already proposed to the Constitution, and on his motion were severally adopted, viz:

In article II, insert after the word "ballot," "or otherwise as the Society may determine."

In article V, strike out the words "from the members of the Executive Committee."

In article VII, strike out the words "11 o'clock, A. M., and 10 o'clock, A. M."

Also adding an article that every active member shall be required to sign the Constitution, upon the first convenient opportunity after his election.

A resolution referred to the annual meeting relating to the appointment of committees to visit various portions of the State, was called up, and passed,

On motion of Mr. H. Robt. Penington, it was

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to write to Mr. J. T. Headly, requesting whatever information he may be disposed to give concerning the Rev. Messrs. Magoon, Alexander McWhorter, and such other persons connected with the state to whom he refers in his recent work entitled "The Chaplains of the Revolution."

On motion it was resolved, that the Society proceed to the election of officers. Wm. T. Read, Esq,, Rev. Charles Breck, Major John Jones, Dr. L. P. Bush, and Dr. William Cummins were appointed a committee to nominate officers. The committee reported the following as the nomination for officers, which was accepted, and the gentlemen declared elected for the ensuing year.

President—Hon. Willard Hall, Wilmington.

Vice-Presidents—Wm. T. Read, Esq., New Castle; Hon. S. M. Harrington, Dover; Gov. Wm. Cannon, Bridgeville.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Leighton Coleman, Wilmington.

Recording Secretary—William D. Dowe, Esq., Wilmington.

Librarian—Dr. J. Frank Vaughan, Wilmington.
Treasurer—Wm. S. Hilles, Esq., Wilmington.
Directors—Dr. Henry F. Askew, Wilmington;
Rev. George Foot, Glasgow.
Major John Jones, Middletown.
Dr. William Cummins, Smyrna.
Mr. James Ponder, Milton.

A number of gentlemen were nominated and elected members of the Society.

General Wm. H. French offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed by the President to investigate, and furnish for the archives of this Society, the Constitution and laws furnished for the governance of the colonists of Delaware, and who was the author of said Constitution.

General French and Mr. Read, appointed the committee.

On motion of Dr. Bush it was

Resolved, That Jacob B. Vandever, Esq., be requested to prepare a geographical map of the east front of Wilmington as it existed at the time of the original occupation by the Swedes, together with the names of the original settlers.

The Rev. Chas. Breck moved the following:

Resolved, That for the present the stated meetings of the Society be held on the second Thursday in each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., excepting February and June, when the Society shall meet at 10 o'clock, A. M. Adopted.

On motion of the Rev. Leighton Coleman it was

Resolved, That the question by whom, where, and when was the first settlement of Europeans made on the Delaware River be left to a committee of one to be appointed at this meeting; and that such committee be requested to prepare a discourse upon this subject to be read at the next annual meeting. Rev. George Foot was appointed.

On motion Rev. Chas. Breck, Willlam T. Read, Esq., was elected Historiographer of the Society,

Major John Jones having stated some interesting facts in regard to the conduct of the Delaware troops at the battle of Long Island, Major Jones was requested to prepare a written statement of the same for the use of the Society.

On motion the Society adjourned until 7½ o'clock in the evening.

EVENING MEETING.

At 7½ o'clock the Society was called to order, Hon. Willard Hall in the chair. The minutes of the morning session were read and adopted.

The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted.

On motion of Rev. Chas. Breck it was

Resolved, That the financial year shall begin and end in May.

The members of the Society then in a body went unto the large Hall of the Wilmington Institute, when before a large audience and the Society, Gen. John M. Read, Jr., of Albany, New York, being introduced by Hon. Willard Hall, delivered an oration on "The Life and Services of Sir Henry Hudson." Immediately after the oration,

Dr. H. F. Askew moved the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Delaware Historical Society are eminently due, and are hereby presented to Gen. John M. Read, Jr., for the eloquent and highly interesting oration before the Society this evening.

Resolved, That Gen. Read be requested to furnish a copy of his address, to be preserved in our archives, and that the same be published by the Society.

Wm. D. Dowe, Esq., then read the following letter:

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 25, 1864.

My Dear Sir:

I have but just received your favor of the 19th, which has been forwarded to me at this place. The purpose of bringing more into light the too much neglected history of Delaware is a noble one, and a hearty co-operation of your wise and intelligent citizens, united in a society, seems the fittest mode of promoting that end.—I should be very glad to join with you in the meeting you propose, but I am so much occupied that it will not be in my power to do so.

Wishing you the most perfect success,

I am, my dear sir,

Very faithfully yours,

GEO. BANCROFT.

The public exercises being over, the members of the Society returned to their meeting room, when, upon the Society being called to order,

Mr. Dowe and Dr. Askew made an informal report of the delegation to attend the exercises upon the occasion of the commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the conquest of New Netherland, held in the Cooper Institute, New York, Wednesday evening, October 12th, 1864. The Chairman of the delegation, Right Rev. A. Lee, being absent, no formal report was made at this meeting, but will be made at the stated meeting in November next.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Coleman, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of giving a course of historical lectures during the coming winter.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, Oct.* 5. The regular monthly meeting was held on Thursday, Oct. 5, at 4 P. M.

After the transaction of various matters of private business, Mr. Davenport read two letters from J. J. Mickley, of Philadelphia, concerning

a curious medal of which a rubbing was enclosed. The obverse bears a head of Washington, and the reverse resembles one of the types of the well-known "Confederatio" pieces. Various opinions have been expressed as to its genuineness, and the letters were on that subject. Mr. Fowle presented a parcel of the New York coppers of 1863, and exhibited some antique cameos and Greek and Roman coins. Among them were some good specimens of gold of the Lower Empire. Mr. Seavey exhibited a few American coins, including some beautiful cents of early dates and a remarkable half-dime of 1805. The Secretary showed a number of fine and very perfect silver medals, among which were seventeen of the Emperor Napoleon, familiar in bronze, but not so often seen in the more costly metal. He also showed the large bronze prize-medal of the International Exhibition of 1862, with the elaborate design by Maclise of the Royal Academy. It was much admired. The Society adjourned at about a quarter past 5.

American Antiquarian Society,—*Worcester, Oct. 21st.* The annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society was held on the 21st inst., being the anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. In the absence of the President. Hon. Stephen Salisbury, the chair was occupied by Hon. Levi Lincoln, one of the Vice Presidents. The attendance was quite large, and among those present were noticed, Gov Lincoln, Judge Barton, Judge Mellen, Judge Bacon, Rev. Dr. Hill, Rev. Dr. Sweetser, Hon. Rejoice Newton, Hon. Dwight Foster, Samuel F. Haven, Esq., Hon. George F. Hoar, Frederic W. Paine, Esq., and Nathaniel Paine, Esq., of Worcester, Rev. Dr. Ellis, of Charlestown, Charles Deane, Esq. George Livermore, Esq., and Charles Folsom, Esq., of Cambridge, and Dr. Shurtleff and Rev. Mr. Hale, of Boston. The report of the council was read by George Livermore, Esq., and was exceedingly interesting. It treated of the duties of antiquaries in the present crisis of the country, and paid deserved tributes to the memory of Isaiah Thomas and Josiah Quincy, two deceased members, who had been distinguished as antiquarians and patriots. The Librarian, Samuel F. Haven, Esq., presented his report, representing the library in good condition. Nathaniel Paine, Esq., Treasurer, submitted his report, exhibiting a fund of $45,364,44 on hand. These reports, on motion of Charles Deane, Esq., were accepted and referred to the publishing committee.

Gov. Lincoln (Dr, Shurtleff in chair,) then made extended remarks on the life and character of the late Josiah Quincy, and offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, and ordered to be entered upon the records.

The society then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester. *Vice Presidents*, Rev. William Jenks, D.D., LL.D., of Boston; Hon. Levi Lincoln, LL.D., of Worcester. *Council*, Hon. Isaac Davis, LL.D., of Worcester; George Livermore, Esq., of Cambrdge; Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., of Boston; Charles Folsom, Esq., of Cambridge; Hon. Ira M. Barton, of Worcester; Hon. W. Herrick, LL.D., of Boston; Hon. John P. Bigelow, of Boston, Samuel F. Haven, Esq., of Worcester: Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Boston; Joseph Sargent, M.D., of Worcester. *Secretary of Foreign Correspondence*, Jared Sparks, LL.D., of Cambridge. *Secretary of Domestic Correspondence*, Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, LL.D., of Boston. *Recording Secretary*, Hon. Edward Mellen, LL.D., of Worcester. *Treasurer*, Nathaniel Paine, Esq., of Worcester. *Committee of Publication*, Samuel F. Haven, Esq., of Worcester; Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Boston; Charles Deane, Esq., of Cambridge.

A committee, consisting of Charles Deane, Esq., Hon. George F. Hoar, and Judge Barton, was appointed to prepare a list of members.

Interesting remarks were made by Messrs. Deane, Hill, Ellis, Hale, Folsom, and others.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago Historical Society—*October* 18, 1864. The regular monthly meeting was held. W. H. Brown, Esq., in the chair, in the absence of the President.

The Secretary reported the total contributions to the library for the month to be 3,409, of which 2,611 were manuscripts deposited with the Society by the family of the late John Russell, LL. D., forming a body of interesting material relative to the history of Illinois, for over thirty years. Col. J. G. Wilson, of the staff of Major General Banks, contributed extensive files of newspapers of Louisiana, with documents and publications relating to the war, including the State Convention journals of 1862 and 1864. Mr. George P. Upton presented a numerous collection of specimens of army newspapers, printed by our soldiers in the field, carefully preserved by him from the commencement of the war.

Col. J. W. Shaffer, U. S. A., forwarded a copy of the "Book of Common Prayer," printed and revised under the authority of the Confederate States.

Mr. F. Munson, of Chicago, contributed to the cabinet a bottle of medicine taken from the Arctic ship Resolute, and an ancient mining tool exhumed near Lake Superior.

Perhaps the most valuable individual contribution for the month, was a bound manuscript volume, containing records of deeds and grants of land at Mackinaw and the surrounding country —some more than a century ago—together with various notarial registries, presented to the society by Mr. Ronald McLeod, of Mackinaw.

The correspondence for the month as reported, comprised twenty-seven letters received, and forty-nine letters written. Letters accepting membership were read from Prof. Goldwin Smith, of England. Col. J. W. Shaffer, U. S. A., Charles L. Wilson, Esq., and Mr. Geo. P. Upton of Chicago.

A communication was received from Col. J. G. Wilson, U. S. A., presenting interesting historical memoranda, collected by him at Brownsville, Texas, in 1863, relative to the first bridge on the Chicago River (South Branch), and the Taylor family of Chicago.

Letters were read from Rev. R. Babcock, D. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the subject of the "Peck MSS;" from J. D. Caldwell, Esq., of Cincinnati, respecting an early editor at Chicago, yet living; also from Messrs. R. McLeod, G. P. Upton and Col. J. W. Shaffer, accompanying donations.

The Secretary produced a recent correspondence between himself and various individuals, relating to a loan, for removal out of the city, of the regimental flags placed in the Society's custody. He stated that on advising with members of the Society, it was judged improper to allow them to be removed, unless by the express authorization of the Society, regularly given. The Society then voted their approval of the action of the Secretary, and also the following:

Resolved. That the regimental flags deposited with this Society, being regarded by them as deposited for the benefit of future generations, are in no case to be removed out of the Society's custody, except such removal be authorized by a vote of the Society in the particular case.

Chicago Historical Society. — *November* 15, 1864. The annual meeting for the choice of officers was held in the evening, at the office of Messrs. Scammon, McCagg and Fuller. In the absence of the President, (on a voyage to Europe) J. Y. Scammon Esq., Vice President, took the chair.

The Librarian reported the following, showing the contributions to the Library for the past month and the past year, as also, the grand total received since the foundation of the Society in April, 1856.

Class.	Mo.	Year.	Total.
Books	2	555	13,379
Books unbound & pamp'ts.	266	5,932	57,874
Newspapers, old and rare	2	36	356
Newspaper files	3	149	1,169
Files of Serials	2	271	1,844
Maps and Charts	..	25	1,122
Manuscripts	4	3,485	4,729
Prints, &c	4	22	181
Cabinet receipts	..	24	97
Miscellaneous	..	38	120
Totals	283	10,505	80,871

The receipts of the month have been furnished by 34 contributors; those of the year by 550.

Letters received during the month, 16; written, 33; received during the year, 254; written 584.

The contributions for the month included official publications from the Governor of Arizona Territory; extensive publications on the war, including political documents of the late Presidential campaign, from Boston, New York, Washington, Cincinnati, etc.; publications from the astronomical observatory of Harvard College; numerous public documents from the state of Rhode Island, and British publications relating to the American rebellion, from C. L. Wilson, Esq.

The correspondence of the month embraced fifteen letters received, and thirty-three written. Letters of acknowledgement were received from the Maine Historical Society; accompanying donations from Hon. I. N. Arnold; Prof. A. S. Packard, Maine: Francis Burnass, Rockford, Ill.; James Barnet, Chicago, and Hon. J. R. Bartlett, R. I. A communication was received from the Librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society asking information respecting the finances of the Society; a letter was read, written in behalf of Hon. James Hall, formerly of Illinois, now of Cincinnati, obligingly offering helpful service to the objects of the Society; a letter was received from Z. Eastman, Esq., U. S. Consul at Bristol, England, communicating some reminiscences of the late Mr. Hooper Warren; also, naming the late Benjamin Lundy as one, in his judgement, worthy of particular honor in Illinois, not having yet received due and complete justice in the compilation of his journal and writings, published some twenty years ago.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

The officers and committees of the preceeding year were reëlected, with slight variation, as follows, viz:

EXECUTIVE.

President—Walter L. Newbury.

Vice Presidents—W. B. Ogden, J. Y. Scammon.

Treasurer—George F. Rumsey.

Rec. Secretary and Librarian—W. Barry.

Corresponding Secretary—E. B. McCagg.

COMMITTEES OF BUSINESS.

Constitution and Bye-Laws—I. N. Arnold, Van H. Higgins, J. Y. Scammon, Thomas Hoyne.

Publication—S. W. Fuller, W. Barry, E. B. McCagg.

Finance—W. L. Newberry, W. H. Brown, C. H. McCormick.

Library—E. B. McCagg, S. C. Griggs, E. W. Jones.

Nominations—H. G. Loomis, Wm. Blair, B. W. Raymond.

Investments—J. Y. Scammon, H. T. Dickey, E. B. McCagg.

COMMITTEES OF RESEARCH AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Aboriginal History, &c..—W. B. Ogden, H. T. Dickey, E. B. McCagg, J. H. Kinzie.

European Discovery—W. Barry, M. D. Ogden, S. W. Fuller, B. F. Culver.

Civil History—W. H. Brown, J. Y. Scammon, J. L. Stark, H. H. Magie, W. H. Osborn.

Ecclesiastical History—W. Barry, Rt. Rev. James Duggan, D. D., Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D.

Science, Art and Industry—H. A. Johnson, M. D., J. H. Foster, James Carter.

Literature—Cyrus Bentley, E. B. Talcott, H. G. Miller, William Bross.

City of Chicago—Henry Farnam, G. F. Rumsey, William Blair, J. H. Dunham, John H. Kinzie.

Fine Arts—E. B. McCagg, Mark Skinner, W. Barry, I. N. Arnold, G. F. Rumsey. E. H. Sheldon, W. S. Gurnee, W. L. Newberry, D. J. Ely.

The Society's thanks were directed to be returned to the editors or publishers of numerous serials obligingly forwarded for its collections for the past year.

A committee was appointed, in pursuance of the by-laws, to revise the list of members.

W. H. Brown, Esq., ex-President of the Society, accepted an invitation to address the Society at its adjournment, on the history of the Anti-Slavery movement in the State of Illinois. Rt. Rev. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, was admitted a corresponding member of the Society; the Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, Governor-elect of Illinois, an Honorary member, and E. S. Isham, Esq., and Col. F. A. Eastman, resident Members.

At the close of the meeting, the Society accepted a proposed plan for a lot and building for the uses of the Association; and appointed a committee to complete the subscription to secure the same.

The meeting was then adjourned to such time as might be found convenient for hearing the annual addresses.

PENNSYLVANIA.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—*Philadelphia, Oct. 22d*, 1861. At a meeting of the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia, held on Thursday Evening, September 1st, it having been anounced that Frederic Graff Vaux, the youngest member of the Society, had deceased on the 4th of August last. A feeling of deep regret pervaded the Society, and on motion of A. B. Taylor, the following Resolutions were unanimonsly adopted.

Resolved, That this Society has heard with deep pain the intelligence of the loss which it has experienced in the demise of our late junior member.

That while yielding a dutiful submision to the Divine decree which has thus early snatched from our midst one who, by his rare social and intellectual qualities, extraordinary amenity of disposition and refined taste: by the warm zeal and untiring perseverance with which he entered upon the investigation of subjects connected with Numismatic Science, as well as most other scientific and literary pursuits, and which so well fited him to adorn a career of usefulness and success;—we cannot refrain from giving expression to the feelings of unfeigned regret occasioned by the sad event, and offering this poor testimonial to the memory of one so greatly endeared to all his friends and associates.

Resolved, that we deeply sympathize with his bereaved parents, in this their deep affliction, and that the corresponding Secretary be hereby directed to furnish them with a copy of these proceedings, and cause the same to be published in the Historical Magazine.—*Extracted from the Minutes of the Society.*

EMIL CAUFFMAN,
Corresponding Secretary.

Notes on Books.

History of the Anti Slavery Measures of the Thirty Seventh and Thirty-Eighth United States Congresses. 1801–4. By HENRY WILSON. Boston, Walker Wise & Co. 12°, 384 pp.

This work is a marvel of condensation, and done by one to whom the whole subject was thoroughly familiar. The great revolution in legislation is here depicted. The Congress, from which the South unwisely withdrew, step by step sweeps away the great Southern constitution.

The measures whose history the book records are indicated in the titles of the chapters, namely: "Slaves used for Insurrectionary Purposes Made Free;" "Fugitive Slaves not to be Returned by Persons in the Army;" "The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia;" "The President's Proposition to Aid States in the Abolition of Slavery;" "The Prohibition of Slavery in the Territories;" "Certain Slaves to be Made Free;" "Hayti and Liberia;" "Education of Colored Youth in the District of Columbia;" "The African Slave Trade;" "Additional Act to Abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia;" "Colored Soldiers;" "Aid to the States to Emancipate their Slaves;" "Amendment of the Constitution;" "Repeal of Fugitive Slave Laws;" "Pay of Colored Soldiers;" "To Make Free the Wives and Children of Colored Soldiers;" "A Bureau of Freemen;" "Reconstruction of Rebel States" "Confinement of Colored Persons in the Washington Jail;" "Negro Testimony;" and "Coastwise Slave Trade."

Miscellany.

Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, who so well continue the *Atlantic Monthly*, have been allured into another and much needed periodical—a monthly illustrated magazine for young folks. Our Young Folks, an illustrated monthly magazine for boys and girls, edited by J. T. Trowbridge, Gail Hamilton, and Lucy Larcom, will include in the staff of contributors many of the most popular writers of juvenile works in America and in England: Capt. Mayne Reid; J. T. Trowbridge, the author of "Father Brighthopes;" Gail Hamilton and Lucy Larcom, the associate editors, will preside over that portion of the magazine especially designed for girls; Mr. and Mrs. Agassiz; Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe: "Carleton," author of "My Days and Nights on the Battle-field;" Dr. Dio Lewis, author of "The New Gymnastics; Edmund Morris, author of "Ten Acres Enough," will write several articles on farming for boys; Edmund Kirke: "Aunt Fanny;" Mr. Longfellow, Mr Whittier, and Prof. Holmes. In addition to the writers named above, regular contributions will be furnished by Richard H. Stoddard, Horace E. Scudder, Grace Greenwood, the author of the "Little Susy" Books, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Miss Maria S. Cummins, Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, Miss Louisa M. Alcott, and others.

Every number of *Our Young Folks* will contain capital pictures, drawn and engraved by our best artists. A finely engraved steel portrait of some popular author will be given in the first number of each volume.

The publishers of *Our Young Folks* will endeavor to furnish to their young readers a magazine whose monthly visits shall be always welcome, and shall be expected with pleasure. They will coöperate with the editors in procuring for *Our Young Folks* whatever is excellent and original in stories and sketches, biography, history, and poetry, travel and adventure, outdoor and in-door sports, games and puzzles, and every variety of miscellany, entertaining and instructive, serious and comic.

The size of *Our Young Folks* will be more than two-thirds the size of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Each number will contain not less than sixty-four pages. The magazine will be electrotyped from new and beautiful type, and handsomely printed at the University Press, Cambridge.

Single subscriptions, $2 a year; single Nos., 25 cents.

An Affecting Election Incident took place in Sturbridge, Mass., on Tuesday. Dea. John Phillips, who was one hundred and four years, four months and nine days old on that day, appeared at the town hall and deposited his ballot for presidential electors and State officers. He was brought in a carriage and then conveyed into the hall in a chair, supported by a platoon of returned soldiers, and received by the citizens of the town, rising from their seats with uncovered heads. Mr. Phillips then expressed a desire to shake hands with all the returned soldiers; after which a Democratic and Union-Republican ballot being presented to him, he chose the latter, stating his choice to all present.

The town then voted that the chairman of the selectmen present the ballot box to the old gentleman, who took his ballot with both hands and deposited it in the box, stating that he had voted for Washington for President, and attended all the Presidential elections since, excepting that four years ago, when he was sick and unable to attend.

Resolutions embodying the above incidents were passed and entered upon the records of the town. Edward Phillips, a son of the venerable patriot, was present, and made some remarks in which he stated that he was the oldest citizen of the town born within its limits. His age is eighty years.

Walker, Wise & Co, have in presstwo works which cannot fail to interest historical readers. The History of France by Martin, a work which has been recognized by the Academy of Inscriptions as the most learned and by the Academy of France as the most eloquent work on the history of France. The American publishers will present as a seperate work the Age of Louis XIV in 2 vols. and no part has more connection with American history.

The other work is Miss Martineau's History of the Peace; which with its introduction and conclusion is really a thorough history of England from the commencement of the present century to the present day.

They are both to be supplied to subscribers only, the former at $3.50 the latter at $2.25 a volume.

Seventy-five large paper copies of each will be printed.

A new Printing Club, "The Franklin Club" has been formed in Philadelphia and has we think most unwisely began its issues with Melvin's Journal of Arnold's Expedition in 1775, a work already printed here by the gentlemen some of whom subsequently formed the Bradford Club, and not of sufficent importance to justify so speedy a reprint.

The price of the Franklin Club Edition is $5; large paper copies $10.

The sale of Autographs in St. Louis has been deferred in consequence of the condition of the state.

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VOL. VIII. No. 3.

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VOL. IX. No. 5.

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